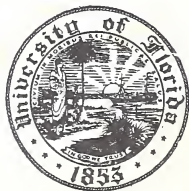




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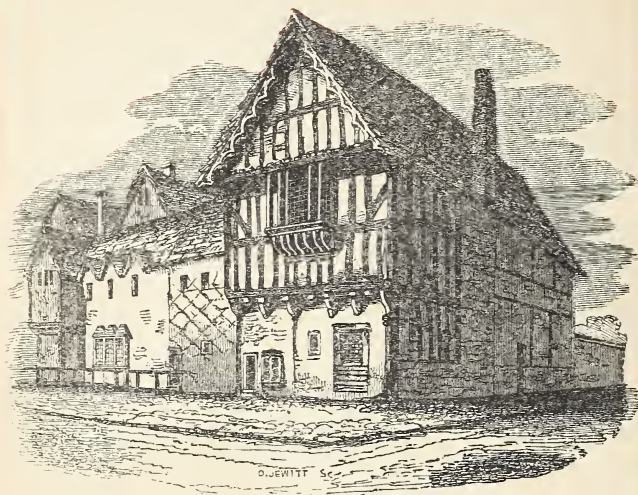




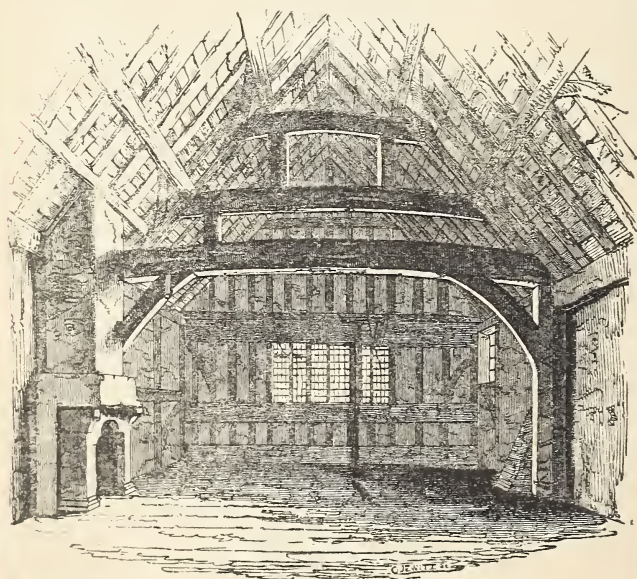
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The Old Blue Boar Tavern, Leicester.



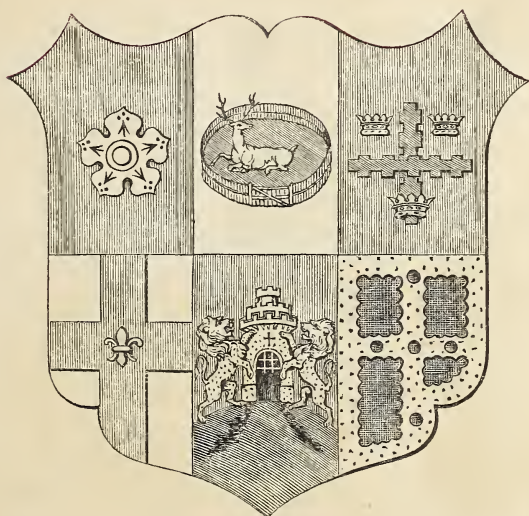
King Richard's Chamber in the Old Blue Boar.

The

Midland Counties

3-5473

Historical Collector.



Vol. F.

Leicester :

T. Chapman Browne, Bible and Crown.

mdecclv.

LEICESTER:  
PRINTED BY T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, BIBLE AND CROWN,  
MARKET-PLACE.





# The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 1. }

AUGUST 1, 1854.

{ PRICE  
TWO-PENCE.

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## ADDRESS.

It is scarcely necessary, in introducing to the public so unpretending a publication as the present, to say many words concerning it; since its objects may be perceived from a cursory glance at its pages.

But we may very briefly remark, that the *Midland Counties Historical Collector* proposes to supply a want which, with the increase of Archæological and Architectural study among us, is becoming daily more and more experienced—the want of some publication which may be the repository of scattered information on local history, on local antiquities, on folk-lore, and on heraldry and genealogy—the chronicler of the progress of church restoration—and a medium of inter-communication between the literary and antiquarian enquirers of the Midland district, on all topics coming within the scope of the Collector.

In order to render it as useful as it can possibly become, we invite correspondence on these topics, and queries of a like nature, which we will either endeavour to answer ourselves, or leave open to the replies of our contributors.

We thus hope to render the publication auxiliary to the diffusion of historical and antiquarian knowledge, at the same time that it acquires something of the character of a Midland "*Notes and Queries*."

We trust we may be allowed to appeal, and not in vain, to the Members of the Architectural Societies of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, and of the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, as well as to the Archæologists of the more immediate district of Leicestershire, for their valuable aid and generous co-operation in the endeavour to establish the *Midland Counties Historical Collector*.

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## LOCAL ANTIQUITIES.

AN ancient church is a storehouse of antiquities. Every part of it is more or less instructive. Its windows tell their own story. Their forms and details distinctively indicate the century in which they were constructed; and often the stained glass, with its brief legends or its curious escutcheons, points to some ancient benefactor and some ancient tradition. The monuments in churches are also worthy of study for various reasons. They are frequently helps to genealogy. They are sometimes excellent examples of heraldry. They are at times worthy of examination as guides to the various styles of armour in use in the feudal period. They often throw light on ancient costume. They are generally interesting as artistic subjects. Numerous examples might be referred to in illustration of these statements; and, merely to take one in a thousand, we might mention as a beautiful instance the monument of Thomas Farnham, Esq., and his wife in Stoughton church. Whether we refer to it as affording a striking example of the helmet, wreath, and crest, (on which the head of the male effigy reposes) as used in the ordinary delineation of arms; as an illustration of antique costume, civil and military; or as a work of art, bearing the closest examination, in its proportion and detail,—it is from any and all points of view well deserving attention, and its presence in the

structure here named is confirmatory of the statement that "an ancient church is a storehouse of antiquities."

The readers of these remarks will easily recal to their remembrance a variety of evidences equally noticeable with the foregoing; but there is also another class of objects which also add to the interest of old churches as antiquarian and historic memorials. The tiles once forming the flooring of these venerable structures should not be passed over in this enumeration. They are often-times very curious, full of symbolic meaning, and will well repay a close examination.

In Leicester they are not so numerous as elsewhere; yet in St. Mary's and All Saints' churches, and in the chapel of Trinity Hospital, are some good examples. There is a strong family likeness about the whole group. The best collection is that in St. Mary's church, which is formed from the number found beneath the late flooring, in the course of the recent reparations. These were carefully preserved, and a judicious selection of them was made by Thomas Nevinson, Esq.; and by his directions and under his over-sight the best specimens were laid in the pavement beneath the north arch of the tower, in a place where they are not likely to be worn away or mutilated. Eight of these are copied on the engravings given in the accompanying page, and a few observations on each, *seriatim*, will assist the reader in his understanding of their nature and meaning.

The copies of the tiles numbered from 1 to 5 are obviously heraldic.

No. 1 is intended for the arms of the Beaumonts, anciently earls of Leicester, and, by adoption, of the Borough and Abbey of Leicester. Its existence in St. Mary's church is thus easily accounted for.

No. 2 is a curious specimen—the shield being suspended from a staple. The animals on the bend will serve as hedgehogs or squirrels either; but it is supposed they are the former. To whom the shield is to be assigned, we do not know.

No. 3 is equally unknown to us. As tinctures are not delineated on encaustic tiles, the difficulty of assigning the arms is increased.



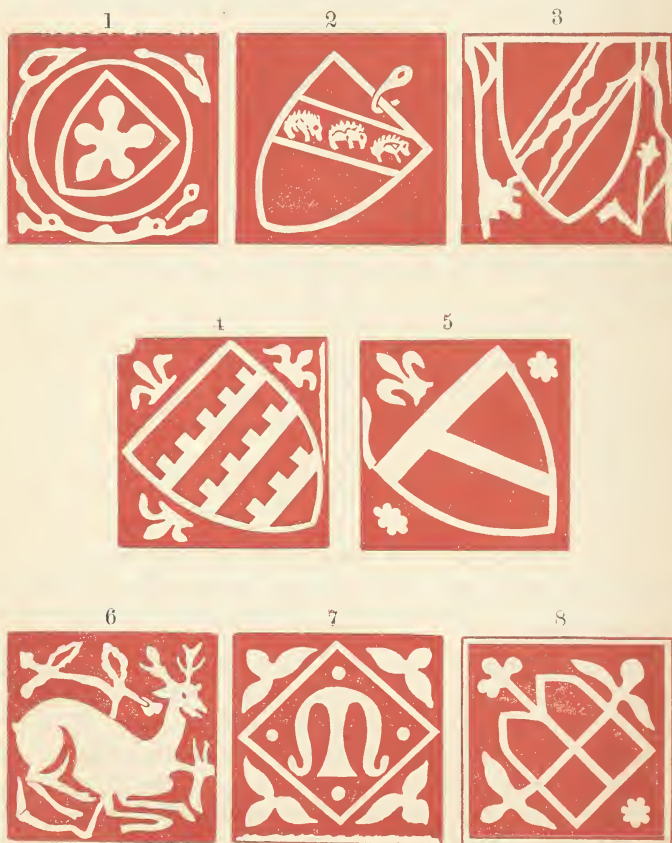
No. 4, representing three bars embattled, is more distinctive, but its ownership has eluded our enquiry.

No. 5, simply a bend dexter, is evidently an ancient coat.

No. 6 represents the white hart—the badge of Richard II.

No. 7 is an example of the not infrequent practice of delineating letters on tiles. In the group under notice are two tiles bearing on their surfaces the entire alphabet. That before us is probably the initial letter of the word “Maria”—in reference to the patron-saint of the church. It is a Lombardic M.

No. 8 is a *unique* specimen. It is conjectured that it is intended as a picture of the vessel in which the elements were placed on the altar in the Roman Catholic times.



The remainder of the tiles in Leicester consist of floral, symbolical, humorous, pseudo-heraldic, and facial representations. We will describe a few of these in succession: 1, the fleur-de-lis, nearly resembling one met with in Exeter cathedral, and represented in the volume for 1850, published by the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, (containing a paper by Lord Alwyne Compton in which some interesting particulars are given); 2, two birds, back to back, with a twig between them, as represented in Exeter cathedral; 3, a spread eagle, differing only from the one on the tile in Exeter cathedral in having two heads instead of one; 4, the *vesica piscis* interlaced—the emblem so well known; 5, the cross-keys; 6, a crowned head, with flowing hair on each side, beneath a semi-circular border; 7, a shield filled with six foils and similar objects, but not heraldic forms; 8, the picture of two monkeys in a quatrefoil border—one of the monkeys drinking from a bottle, while the other is throwing a sunmer set before him.

These tiles must have attracted the curiosity of our ancestors in the times when the churches were daily frequented, and the pavements were exposed to view. They would then be understood and deciphered; and in an age when books and journals were unknown, it may be imagined that the church tiles were examined and commented on by the people, and explained to the younger members of the community; thus leading, if imperfectly, to the diffusion and transmission of the knowledge and traditions of the locality, and eliciting enquiry into various subjects, then of interest to the world, but now totally forgotten.

JAMES THOMPSON.

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## HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY.

### Leicestershire Heraldry.

AMONG those studies which are auxiliary to a knowledge of antiquity, especially of ancient English Architecture and Sculpture, may be mentioned the study of heraldry. By this means we are enabled often to affix a date to a font,

to a window, to a monument, or to some portion of a restored structure. Independently of this merely chronological value there is a pleasure derivable from the study of armorial embellishments, in so far as they record the achievements of brave and illustrious personages in by-gone days; and very often remind the spectator of deeds of prowess and romantic daring, enacted in some noble enterprise or chivalrous undertaking.

Of the especial interest of antique blazonries to those individuals who are fortunate enough to derive their descent from a gentle or knightly lineage, it is superfluous to speak—it is too obvious to need explanation. It has been well observed by the Rev. George Ayliffe Poole, the Vicar of Welford, in reply to a slur upon heraldry by Mr. Ruskin, that “there are signs of the revival of the study of heraldry, and then it will be again used and honoured. Only let our nobles and gentry,” proceeds Mr. Poole, “*study* as well as *wear* their coats-of-arms, and we shall have heraldry not only adorning churches, but producing its effects on character. It shall stimulate the exertions and ennoble the aims of this generation, by the memory which it enshrines of the virtues of our ancestors: those whom self-love, perhaps, stimulated to the new study, shall be first humbled, and then exalted, by the memorials of a former greatness; and honourable augmentations may be more frequently given to noble bearings, for the greater value which the original coat has acquired in the eyes of the descendants of him who first ‘achieved’ it.”

With a view of giving information to our readers in this respect, we have selected from *Burton's History of Leicestershire* (published in the year 1622) the principal armorial bearings mentioned by him, as being preserved in his day in the churches of the county of Leicester. We propose, indeed, to compile an Ordinary of Arms for the county, which shall include not only the shields of families now extinct, but those of families and individuals now existing, on their being duly authenticated, that is, proved to be used in consequence of a grant made to the wearer, or of his descent from some original grantee; for it must be remembered, that although the Earl Marshall has not



now-a-days the power to punish persons who dishonestly assume the emblems of ancient dignity, the assumption in such a case is nevertheless despicable; and it is not to be supposed that the plea of possessing a certain name affords a justifiable ground for the use of honourable distinctions, to which the pretender can lay no better claim than that here stated.

We give the list in alphabetical order, proposing to follow it up with an Ordinary of Arms at present used in the county and town of Leicester.

APPLEBY of Appleby Magna:—Azure, six martlets, or 3, 2, 1.

ASHBY of Quenby:—Azure, a chevron, ermine, between three leopards' heads, or.

ASTLEY of Broughton Astley:—Azure, a cinquefoil ermine.  
(Derived from the arms of the ancient earls of Leicester.)

BASSETT of Sapcote:—Or, three piles, gules, a canton vairy.

BEAUMONT of Beaumanor:—Azure, flourette, a lion rampant, or.

BELGRAVE of Belgrave:—Gules, a chevron ermine, between three mascles argent.

BERKELEY of Wymondham:—Gules, a chevron, between ten cinquefoils, argent.

BLUNT of Osbaston:—Undy, or and sable, a border gobony, argent and azure.

BOYS or DE BOIS of Thorpe Arnold:—Argent, two bars, and a canton, gules.

BOIVILLE of Stokerston:—Gules, a fess, or, between three saltires, humet, argent.

BRABAZON of Estwell:—Gules, on a bend, or, three martlets, sable.

BURDETT of Huncote:—Azure, upon two bars, or, five martlets, gules.

BURDET of Newton Burdet:—Azure, two bars, or.

BURTON of Lindley and Falde:—Azure, a fess between three talbots' heads, erased, or.

CHARNELS of Elmeſthorpe:—Azure, a cross engrailed, or.

CUILEY of Ratcliffe Cuiley:—Argent, a chevron between three mullets, sable.

CHAMPAINE of Thurlaston:—Or, fretty, sable, on every joint a cross crosslet, crossed argent.

DIGBY of Tilton:—Azure, a fleur-de-lis, argent.

ERDINGTON of Barrow-upon-Soar:—Azure, two lions passant, or.

FALCONER of Thurcaston :—Argent, three falcons, gules.

FARNHAM of Quorndon :—Quarterly, or and azure, in the two first quarters two crescents, counterchanged.

FAUNT of Foston :—Argent, crusuly fitch, a lion rampant, gules.

FITZHERBERT of Twycross :—Argent, a chief, vairy, or and gules, a bend sable.

FLANDERS of Sheepy :—Argent, a fess, gules, three mullets in chief, sable.

FLOWER of Owston :—Ermines, a cinquefoil, ermine.

FOLVILLE of Ashby Folville :—Party per fesse, argent and or, a cross moulin, gules.

GREY of Groby :—Barry of six, argent and azure.

HAMILTON of Hamilton, near Leicester :—Gules, three cinquefoils, ermine.

HARECOURT of Kibworth Harecourt :—Gules, a fess, between six cross crosslets, crossed, or.

HARDWICK of Lindley :—Gules, a saltire engrailed, argent, between four mullets, or.

HASELRIG of Noseley :—Argent, a chevron between three hazel leaves, vert.

HASTINGS of Ashby-de-la-Zouch :—Argent, a maunch sable.

HERLE of Kirby Muxloe :—Gules, a fess, between three shovelers, argent.

HOBY of Hoby :—Azure, a bend, between six mullets, argent.

KEBLE of Humberston :—Nebule, argent and sable, in a canton gules, a crescent, or.

LANGTON of Langton :—Azure, an eagle displayed with two heads, or, a bend, sable.

LEICESTER, The Town and Earls of :—Gules, a cinquefoil ermine.

MONTFORT, Earls of Leicester :—Gules, a lion rampant, queue fourchée, argent.

MALLOBY of Kirkby Mallory :—Or, a lion rampant, queue fourchée, gules.

MEYNELL of Burton Overy :—Paly of six, argent and gules, on a bend azure, three horse-shoes, or.

MAUREWARD of Godeby :—Azure, a fess, argent, between three cinquefoils, or.

MOTON of Peckleton :—Argent, a cinquefoil, azure.

NEAL of Prestwold :—Gules, three greyhounds' heads, crossed, argent.

NOEL of Dalby-on-the-Woulds :—Or, fretty gules, a canton, ermine.

- POULTNEY of Misterton:—Argent, a fess double dancetté, gules, three leopards' heads in chief, sable.
- PUREFEY of Drayton:—Azure, on a fess, gules, between three pairs of gauntlets clipping, argent, three leopards' faces, or, [The coats of Purefey vary.]
- SEAGRAVE of Great Dalby:—Sable, a lion rampant, argent, coronet d'or.
- SHEPEY of Shepey:—Azure, a cross, or fretty gules.
- SOMERY, Barrow:—The same as Erdington.
- SOUTHILL of Stockerston:—Gules, a spread eagle, argent.
- STARESMORE of Frolesworth:—Argent, a fess vert, between three torteauxes.
- STAUNTON of Staunton Harold:—Vairy, argent and sable, a canton gules.
- SUTTON of Osbaston:—Argent, a lion rampant.
- TEMPLE of Temple:—Argent, on two bars, sable, six martlets, or.
- TURPIN of Knaptoft:—Gules on a bend, argent, three lions' heads, erased sable.
- TURVILLE of Normanton Turville:—Gules, three chevrons, vair.
- VERDON of Newbold Verdon:—Or, fretty gules.
- VILLIERS of Brookesby:—Argent, on a cross gules, five escallops, or. Another coat: Sable, a fess between three cinquefoils, argent.
- VINCENT of Peckleton:—Argent, three quartrefoils.
- WAKE of Atterton:—Or, two bars gules, three torteauxes in chief.
- WALSH of Wanlip:—Gules, two bars gemmels, a bend, argent.
- WHELLESBURGH of Whellesburgh:—Or, three piles, gules, in a canton argent, a mullet, sable. [These arms were granted to Thomas Purefey by John Whellesburgh in the reign of Richard II.]
- WICHART of Osbaston:—Azure, a chevron argent, between three martlets, or.
- WOLFE of Frowlesworth:—Argent, a wolf saliant, sable.
- WOODFORD of Ashby Folville:—Sable, three leopards' heads, jessant gules, three fleur-de-lis, argent.
- ZOUCH of Ashby-de-la-Zouch:—Gules, ten bezants, or.
-

## FOLK LORE.

*To the Editor of the "Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

SIR,—I forward you a few memoranda, published in a local paper, some years ago, on certain matters of folklore, which may elicit explanations from some of your readers. They are associated with two contiguous Leicestershire villages—Halstead-on-the-Hill and Tilton-on-the-Hill.

In Tilton is a manor-house, concerning which the following things were said, forty or fifty years ago. It was reported that strange, unearthly noises, were often heard in the building—that lights might be seen flitting from chamber to chamber, as if carried by invisible hands, in the dead of night—and that unquiet spirits often frequented the apartments. The elderly people would say, at the time referred to, that in their early days, a number of godly men assembled in the manor-house, and "laid the ghost" for a hundred years. This was supposed to have been done by their prayers.

Another legend was, that a certain lane, known as "Dunn's lane," was a haunted spot. Many persons, it was noted, had there met with sudden and awful death. The lane was bordered on both sides by high and thick hedge-rows, and the boughs of the trees met overhead; so that, even in the gay summer-time, when all the rest of the world was bright and joyous, there the shadows lay dark and gloomy, and the boldest or most garish of sunbeams dare not or would not penetrate the recesses of this melancholy avenue; while, it was confidently averred, that it would sometimes resound with vagrant peals of unearthly laughter, as if the demons met there in frequent conclave or fiendish festival. And when the fair-haired children of the village sometimes heedlessly sauntered to the spot, in the sultry days of midsummer, what cautions would the old wives give them never to venture near to it again, as they valued life or happiness! And they would add, when a youngster returned unharmed from the place—"God be thanked! the child's safe home again!"

Another legend or story was, that on clear, moonlight nights, there might be sometimes seen a coach-and-six, driven by a headless coachman, carrying a headless gentleman, richly dressed. The equipage hurried by the spectator, and then suddenly disappeared.

This last tale is also told, with details slightly varied, in the neighbourhood of Barrow-on-Soar and elsewhere; but at villages of which the names have escaped me.

Perhaps some of your correspondents can explain in what way legends and beliefs like these arise. They are assuredly popular mental phenomena worthy of attention.

S. N.

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## CHURCH RESTORATION.

### Newark Church.

MR. EDITOR,—As you have promised to devote a portion of the pages of your Magazine to the subject of Church Restoration, may I request that you will find room for a few remarks on a church in the Midland District, and one of the noblest in the kingdom? It is now being restored by G. G. Scott, Esq., the Architect of the new church of St. John's in this town, a gentleman fully competent to perform the important task committed to him, as I think the work published by him some years ago, "A Plea for the faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches," fully proves him to be.

Newark Church, the one alluded to, is one of the finest parochial edifices in the kingdom. The various descriptions given of it speak of the noble spaciousness of the interior, but lament the ugly deformity of its galleries and pews on the ground floor. The north and south galleries (which spread out from the western one), after taking in nearly the whole of the transepts, swept round by the entrance to the chancel aisles, and joined the rood-loft, which, to complete the belt, was fitted up as an organ gallery by being extended eastward, and surrounded by open iron-work of a very light character—a very successful imitation (so far as it went) and continuation of the screen itself, the whole of



which was covered with that very fashionable ornament of the last century, stone-coloured paint; on removing a portion of which, on different parts of the ancient loft and screen, could be discovered a variety of gaudy colours and gilding.

This loft is a very splendid one, and now that it is restored, is, I understand, equal to anything of the kind in the kingdom; and I think that even Sir Henry Dryden, with his apparently deep-rooted prejudice against rood-lofts and chancel-screens, could not find fault with this one, in so large a building as Newark church—seeing, more especially, that it is free from the chief objection he raised against them, namely, that they “*cut the chancel arch above the capital;*” whereas the capitals of the chancel arch of Newark church are several yards above the loft, and yet it is very high.

The arcades are expansively lofty, and the sweeps of the arches eminently elegant. The shafts of the columns are not clustered, but consist of what is rarely to be found, the ovolo and cavetto, with separating fillet introduced alternately. Over the lower arcades are corresponding ones, into which ramified windows are introduced, forming a clerestory range of twenty-five elegant three-light windows on each side; the windows in the lower part of the church are numerous and very large. The great east window is 42 feet high.

The dimensions of the church within the walls are as follows:—length, from east to west, 218 feet; breadth, 77 feet; length of transept, from north to south, 115 feet 6 inches.

Under the altar is an ancient crypt, supposed by some to have formerly communicated with some of the religious houses in the town; but by others to have been used for the performance of masses for the dead. It measures 22 feet 1 inch by 19 feet 8 inches.

Several judicious repairs and restorations have been effected during the last five years; amongst which may be named the entire renewal of one of the oldest windows, of the decorated style—an entire new roof to south aisle—the ringing chamber (which before rested on the transom of the



window over the west entrance, and blocked up the eastern arch of the tower) removed to the next upper story—and the thorough picking out of several arches by gentlemen, each of whom cleared an arch and pillar of each arcade from the paint with which the latter throughout the church were thickly coated; thus restoring the graceful columns and their richly-carved capitals to their original beauty, and making those parties who were zealous advocates of the restoration of the entire fabric still more anxious to see the heterogeneous mass of hoarding in the body of the church (and which completely hid the basements of the pillars) entirely swept away—the walls, &c., cleansed from whitewash and paint, and the walls (as far as could be) from the plaster known in some parts to hide good ashlar—ing—a thing never intended to be thus covered up, and which, if done in the present day, would almost be looked upon as the act of an insane person.

A public meeting was held on the 2nd March, 1852, for the purpose of taking into consideration the re-arrangement and restoration of the interior of the church, at which the Duke of Newcastle proposed, and the Mayor seconded, the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that by a judicious re-arrangement of the sittings in the Parish Church, the accommodation to the parishioners would be very considerably increased, whilst at the same time the magnificent beauty of the interior would be no longer obscured and disfigured by inappropriate galleries and unsightly pews."

Other resolutions were proposed for entering into a subscription to put in force the foregoing one, appointing a Committee, on which the Duke of Newcastle consented to act. The whole of the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Before the close of the meeting, the Duke of Newcastle gave £250: J. H. M. Sutton, Esq., (one of the Borough Members) had previously promised £200. The amount promised before the close of the day was £2,700; five of the principal inhabitants having put down their names for £100 each, and a great number for £50 and £25 each. A subscription list had been published on the preceding day, containing various large sums, to the amount of £2,322 15s.

A meeting of the Committee was held on the 13th of April (Easter Tuesday) following, when the Chairman (the Vicar) in opening the business of the Meeting, stated, "that the subscriptions already promised amounted to £3,866, which with nearly £1000 (from the accummalated fabric fund) in his own hands, was sufficient to authorize the committee to take the necessary preliminary step of appointing an architect; and the Duke of Newcastle having kindly undertaken at their last meeting to make some enquiries on the subject, the Vicar begged leave to call upon his Grace to communicate to the committee the result of them."

The Duke said he held in his hands a list of architects, a copy of which had been already furnished to the vicar, which list he had divided into two classes—the first, containing four names, being those of gentlemen who had been highly recommended to him by parties he had applied to; and the second, architects who had applied to him directly or through their friends. He then explained to the committee the steps he had taken—that he had asked the opinion of amateurs who stood high as judges of ecclesiastical architecture, in preference to that of architects themselves, believing that he should thus insure an unbiased opinion. He had placed the four gentlemen whose names appeared at the head of his list (Messrs. Scott, Butterfield, Carpenter and Buckley) according to the strength and number of the recommendations, Mr. Scott standing at the head; and he believed, from all that he could ascertain, that that gentlemen would be found most competent to the great and responsible work of the restoration of the edifice, about which they were all so much interested.

After some further discussion, the Mayor made some rather strong remarks against engaging a London architect, expressed his sympathy with architects of reputation residing in the country, and spoke strongly in favour of Mr. T. C. Hine of Nottingham, who, he said, had conducted the late works in the church in a most excellent and satisfactory manner.

The Duke of Newcastle fully concurred with the Mayor in his sympathy with the country architects; but, under the present circumstances, he thought they were bound to

employ the man who, for ecclesiastical architecture, stood highest in reputation in the country; as the restoration of Newark Church was almost of national importance.

Mr. Scott was finally elected by the Committee; and after his plans had been approved by them, they were placed in the Town Hall, in the month of August following, for the inspection of the following experienced parties selected by Mr. Scott to compete for the works, namely, Messrs. Rattle of Cambridge, Ruddell of Peterborough, Broadbent and Hawley of Leicester, and Cooper of Derby. The highest tender was above £6,000, and the lowest (Cooper of Derby) £4,100. The latter being at that time engaged in the restoration of Boston Church, a sub-committee was appointed to consider and report upon their tender, which was eventually accepted; but they were not able to commence until the new year of 1853, since which time the works have been making satisfactory progress. The beautiful rood-loft, with its screen extending two bays eastwards, has been thoroughly cleansed from paint, &c., and effectually restored in oak; the ancient stalls in the choir with their *miserere* seats, as well as all the ancient seats in the chancel-aisles have been thoroughly restored; the large altar picture has been removed, and a new "reredos" of elegant design is now being erected, the first stone of which was laid by the much-respected curate of the parish, on the 16th of March last, the reverend gentleman having previously deposited underneath, in a receptacle prepared for it, a leaden case delivered into his hands by the vicar, containing a record of the event, written upon parchment. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the Vicar and Churchwardens, the Mayor and Restoration Committee, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The entire roof of the north side of the church, and centre roof of the chancel, have been restored in oak, and the nave roof repaired and cleaned up; and last, though not least, the whole of the immense galleries and lumbering pews on the ground floor swept away, which are at the present time being replaced by open oak benches with carved ends.

The committee, about two months ago, decided upon restoring seventeen of the large windows, and re-glazing

them in quarters of Hartley's rough plate. It is worthy of remark, in connection with the windows of this church, that no injury has been effected (except by the hand of time) to the elegant tracery in the heads, or to the mullions, in any single instance; as too often has been the case with many of our old church windows, even in Leicester; many of which have had their mullions replaced by brick and stucco; and the tracery—where it had existed—by plain cross mouldings.

To show the interest taken in the restoration of this church, I would just add, that the subscription-list includes—besides the names already mentioned—those of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earls Winchelsea, Manvers, and Brownlow; Lords Middleton, Manners, and J. Manners; the late Sir R. Heron and Sir T. W. White; the Members for the Southern Division of the County; and a great number of the clergy in different parts of the country, including the Rector of Barkstone, in this county.

It is expected that the church will be ready for opening in the course of the next three months.

E. M.

Leicester, June, 1853.

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### NOTE AND QUERY.

AT Thurlaston, in this county, is a curiously inscribed Bell, and in Nichols's *History of Leicestershire* is a very learned attempt to decypher the legend. He says, in a note, "Mr. Joseph Webster who communicated this reversed inscription to Dr. Pegg decyphered it  $\Theta\epsilon\omega\ \text{I}\eta\sigma\upsilon$ , BEATE VIRGINI; but the Doctor, to make the whole Greek, supposes the two last letters to stand for  $\text{B}\alpha\varsigma\text{I}\lambda\text{I}\varsigma\varsigma\text{H}\ \text{M}\alpha\text{P}\text{I}\alpha$ ; the Virgin being often called *Regina Cæli*, and the last letter a  $\mu$  reversed. This unusual reading can only be adopted till a better is found out." (Nichols, Vol. iv. pt. ii., p. 997.) Nichols gives the inscription  $\dagger \text{A}\text{B}\text{O}\text{H}\text{E}\text{O} \dagger \text{A}\text{B}\text{O}\text{H}\text{E}\text{O} \dagger \text{A}\text{B}\text{O}\text{H}\text{E}\text{O}$ ; but on inspecting the bell itself, it will be found that the inscription consists of the letters of the alphabet arranged as follows— $\text{FEDCEI} \dagger \text{AGFEDCEI} \dagger \text{A DEFCI} \dagger$  (D, E, F, in the last combination being reversed) and that a group of grotesque animals and fleurs-de-lis, thrice repeated, make up the border, separated from the letters by a *Griffin rampant*; and that when the bell is "up" as the ringers would say) these letters read right. Query: Can any of your correspondents give an explanation of this inscription? Casts of it will be found in the Museum.

THOS. L. WALKER.





# The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 2. }

SEPTEMBER 1, 1854.

{ PRICE  
TWO-PENCE. }

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## COUNTY ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆO- LOGICAL SOCIETY.

It will be generally admitted that the Midland Counties possess a great number of interesting ancient remains. We have scattered round us the vestiges of their inhabitants of every age known to history. The wandering aboriginal, the civilized Roman, the enterprising Saxon, the fierce Dane, and the chivalrous Norman, have all in turn appeared in the district, and left behind them the marks of their presence; as the rude burial-mound, the villa and encampment, the broken urn and rusted fibula, the church-yard cross and the village church, and many time-honoured sites, yet testify. Later still, ecclesiastical fabrics of various dates and styles, have been erected, around which religion, history, and biography have shed an interest, which is growing greater yearly, owing to the extension of antiquarian knowledge, and which the coming years will enhance and extend. It is not merely as ecclesiastical memorials of former times that these demand the regard of all intelligent and cultivated minds; but as repositories of archæo-



logical information, wherein the use and progress of various arts—those of architecture, ornamentation, and heraldry, for example—may be traced, and wherein the topographer, the genealogist, the student in armour and costume, may collect and methodize their observations.

In illustration of the general statements here set forth, it may be sufficient to point to the examples of castramentation at Ratby, and Burrow-on-the-Hill, in this county; to the recent discovery near to Danett's Hall, in the immediate neighbourhood of Leicester, to the Roman relics in the town itself, and to the tumuli scattered all over the district; while, in reference to the objects of architectural interest of mediæval date, it is only necessary to refer to the castles at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Kirby-Muxloe, in this locality. So numerous are the old churches that it would be almost invidious to particularize any, as examples of one or various styles, or as peculiarly interesting from the beauty of their construction.

In the midst of objects so curious, so ancient, and rich in pleasing associations, it is to be lamented that no local society exists for the promotion of their study and preservation; and it cannot be denied that the number and importance of the objects here adverted to would justify the establishment of a Leicestershire society, having them for its especial and exclusive consideration. In most of the adjoining counties, Architectural and Archæological Societies are already established, and their proceedings have been on the whole satisfactory and successful. It is proposed, therefore, to follow their example in this district, by the establishment of a County Architectural and Archæological Society.

It will be remembered by our readers, that a proposal to this effect was made at the recent meeting of Architectural Societies in Leicester. This has not been forgotten; and although some unavoidable delay has taken place in ripening the project, we do not doubt it will be shortly established.

In the interim, we shall be happy to hear from any of our readers on the subject. There may be suggestions worthy of consideration thrown out in various quarters.

Should our readers have any to offer, they will meet with due attention on being forwarded to the Editor of the *Midland Counties Historical Collector*.

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## HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY.

### Historic Heraldry.

HISTORICAL events are sometimes pourtrayed in coat armour with the precision of a medal, and with the ingenious subtlety, harmony of parts, and even elegance, which distinguish the masters of the art. The charges themselves are also often, to the eye of an antiquary, full of legendary lore and matter of interest. The marriage of Margaret Tudor, the daughter of Henry VII., with the king of Scotland, is depicted in the arms of Bromhead, members of which family have resided for some centuries on the borderline of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, at North Wheatly, Bole, Retford and Thurlby. They may be thus blazoned:—

Crest:—Out of a mural crown, gules, the head of the unicorn of Scotland, argent, armed or, bearing in the mouth a rose of Lancaster, slipped and leaved proper.

Motto: *Concordiâ res crescunt*. [Affairs prosper by union.]

Coat: Azure, on a bend, argent, between two leopards' faces of England, or, three fleurs-de-lis of France, sable.

Whether the unicorn was originally a rhinoceros, or a war-horse armed on the forehead, or one of the ante-lopidæ depicted in profile, or such an animal that by a common accident had lost a horn, it would be hard to say. As early as the time of James III., we find this animal depicted on official seals, supporting the shield of Scotland. In Mr. Laing's work, on the Scottish seals, there are many curious facts on the subject, extracted into the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in a review of the work. The unicorn represented the monarch himself; and Margaret Tudor, on the birth of the young king, is represented as sitting with a little unicorn in her lap. To this day, the unicorn is one of the royal supporters: "The lion and the unicorn fighting for the crown." Antiquaries have taken very great pains,

but without effect, to ascertain the origin of its use in Scotland. I have little doubt that it was adopted as the personal device of the young king of Scotland, who resided so long at Windsor, and who was so full of poetic feeling and chivalry, and romantic devotion to the fair, and cultivated beyond the taste of the barbarous Northerners. We will not be too inquisitive as to the origin of the idea that the unicorn was full of respect and devoted submission to female innocence and beauty; but such was its received character, and, so far, the suitably-adopted symbol of a gallant knight. There is a publication on fictitious heraldic animals, and doubtless other curious publications, beside the following now before me:—

*Mono Cerologia seu De Genuinis  
Unicornibus, Dissertatio,  
Scripta*

*a  
Paulo Ludovico  
Sachsio, M. D.*

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*Raceeurgi:  
Typis Nicolai Rissen.  
1676.*

*Thomæ Bartholini  
de  
Unicornu  
Observationes novæ.  
Secunda editione Auctiores et  
emendatiores editæ a Filio  
Casparo Bartholino  
Amstelædami  
Apud J Henr. Wetstenium,  
CIC CIC LXXVIII.  
1678.*

The public are much more familiar with the roses as representing the houses of York and Lancaster. On this subject, Mr. Planché read a masterly paper before an archæological meeting at Lancaster, and any of your readers would oblige me by saying whether it has been printed, and where. The Stanley family had formerly property at

Thurlby, and are supposed to have presented to the church there a remarkable font, containing in distinct compartments the roses of York and Lancaster, in form very different, and other symbols. The mural crown, gules, was an honorary augmentation granted to the late Lieut. General Sir Gonville Bromhead. It happens, by an odd coincidence, that Charles the First was the unicorn of his time; and that the head is placed by this augmentation in its appropriate position.

The motto is from Sallust, *concordiâ res parvæ crescunt, discordiâ maximæ dilabuntur*.

The same was adopted by the states of Holland, and members of this family, serving on the continent, are said to be surprised on first seeing their own motto on Dutch coins. The principle actuated Margaret Tudor, who showed good sense and good feeling in her endeavours to maintain a friendly intercourse between the two crowns, and who certainly never aimed at betraying the interest or dignity of her own child. Her biography comes within the range of the Lives of the English Princesses and of the Lives of the Queens of Scotland.

The field of the shield is azure, the heraldic symbol of loyalty: "The heavens themselves are true blue." The bend is argent (*drapeau blanc*) to harmonize with the unicorn, and carries the fleurs-de-lis as the unicorn carries the rose. The leopards, as an armature to the bend, are or, to correspond with the armature of the unicorn. The charges of the field are allusive to the arms of France and England, quarterly. In the old heraldry, it was not uncommon to change the ordinaries and tinctures, in such a manner as might leave the charges sufficiently indicative of the relation of an adherent to his lord, or even of different branches of the same family to their Head. Down to the time of George the First, the royal arms placed France in the first and fourth quarters, and England in the second and third quarters. In the coat before us, the herald has ingeniously arranged that the fleurs-de-lis and leopards shall stand in the appropriate parts of the field. It was in early times a matter of doubt whether the arms of England should be three lions, or three leopards. A statute of Edward the first directs the mint-mark on plate to be a leopard.

Drayton says :—

“ Great Lancaster, with no less power enriched,  
Sets the same leopards in his colours downe.”

And again :—

“ Guarded about with our well-ordered bands,  
Which then his leopards for their safety bore.”

Napoleon, by way of contempt, spoke of the English leopard. York, in his *Union of Honour*, (1642) tells us that a leopard of Anjou Plantagenet was placed between the two Norman lions, in the nature of an escutcheon of pretence; and that the three animals were assimilated, so that it was almost a matter of chance whether they should be lions or leopards. The herald, in selecting the leopard, might wish to indicate that the Tudors were not merely successors to the crown, but the representatives of Plantagenet; and he might also think, as a matter of good taste, that the lions passant guardant would have overloaded the shield.

The fleur-de-lis of France seems to have been originally the head of a spear, on which the labarum was carried. It was probably changed into a lily, from some similarity to the ternary division of the plant, and a play upon the name of Louis. As the virgin is represented in some paintings as carrying a lily, in allusion to Solomon's Songs, it was an easy legend that she had presented it to France. The French field was originally *semé* of fleurs-de-lis; but sometimes, in accordance with an heraldic law, the indefinite number was represented by three. We thus find a family entitled to sixteen eagles, for wounds in battle, reducing them to three.

Early in this century, the central fleur-de-lis of the coat before us was superseded by the honorary augmentation of a mural crown, gules; but it appears that the family does not use it, being in very bad taste, overloading the shield, and destroying its harmony. The older coat of the family, as given by a very laborious antiquary and collector, Mr. Wilson, of Broomehead Hall, in Hallamshire, (himself a descendant through an heiress of the family of Del Broomehead), ran thus :—“ Gules, a mountain between three broom



branches, two and one, all vert proper." He does not give any crest or motto; such being deemed in old times rather personal than patrimonial. The tincture, gules, was prohibited for families not of knightly descent, and vert was thought most appropriate for knights errant. The coat may be allusive to the Furnivalls; to a young Norman knight, of which family, Richard Cœur-de-Lion gave in marriage the great heiress of Hallamshire.

The Broomehead was an early grant to an adherent of the family. The broom was a symbol of Plantagenet, and is figured on the helmet of Cœur-de-Lion. I suspect the legend of its origin to be unfounded, and that the name of Plantagenet has not in truth any relation to genista, more than the name of Plungenet, or Plugenet, or Plunket.

I will conclude with noticing a very tasteful introduction of the mountain or rock in modern heraldry. The arms of the see of Gibraltar are a lion bearing a cross, and mounting a rock. Here is a primary allusion to the British lion, planting the cross on the rock of Gibraltar. It further points to the lion of the tribe of Juda, the rock of our salvation; also reminds us that to build on our Lord's sayings is to build on a rock, against which the rain and wind is harmless; and further points out that faith in himself, as being the Very Christ of God, is the rock upon which his church is built, and against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail."

A celebrated herald has published a monograph of the heraldry of fishes, and the references here given show that a volume full of antiquarian interest and lore might be produced, relative to the charges of even the two coats here introduced.

#### AN HERALDIC STUDENT.

[THE paper on the Stanley crest, read by Mr. Planché at Lancaster, was published in the Journal of the British Archæological Association for 1850. Our correspondent has clearly proved how interesting, alike as memorials of national as of family history, are the escutcheons of ancient houses; and we are tempted to show how greatly the subject might be illustrated by a reference to Leicestershire

heraldry. The coats of Woodford of Ashby Folville and Ashby of Quenby bear as charges the leopard's head. In the former case the escutcheon is "sable, three leopards' heads, jessant gules, three fleurs-de-lis argent;" and it would almost appear that the fleurs-de-lis in this case were originally the points of three halberds, bearing the heads of three leopards struck off by the sword.—EDITOR.]

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## PRIMÆVAL ANTIQUITIES.

### Ancient Burial-mounds.

THROUGHOUT the midland counties are scattered, on sites sequestered and remote, and on sites near to the busiest haunts of humankind, mounds known to antiquaries by the names of barrows and tumuli. The contents of these mounds, often apparently few and trifling in character—often affording disappointment to the vulgar, who expect to find beneath them hoards of treasure, and to the curiosity-collector because they do not yield articles worthy of a place among his store of objects of *virtu*—are frequently highly instructive and deeply significant to the archæologist.

If the relics usually found were to be judged by their intrinsic value, by their beauty of form, or by their completeness of construction, they would too frequently excite in the mind of the beholder only indifference or disappointment; but the practised antiquary regards them as suggestions of historical value, aiding in the realisation of a vivid picture of the appearance of men of ancient races, of their domestic habits, and of their religious beliefs. Considering such objects in this light, they acquire in the estimation of the man of science, and the historical and ethnological inquirer, an importance far higher than that attributed to them by the treasure-seeker or the curiosity-collector.

It is only of late years that the relics discovered in tumuli have been accurately assigned to the races to which they once really belonged, and that this branch of archæological investigation has been pursued with the systematic

attention and precision of observation which the dignity of the subject requires.

In France the cause has been indebted to the learned, enthusiastic, and eloquent Abbé Cochet, the inspector of historical monuments in the department of the Lower Seine, for his invaluable and indefatigable researches. In his *La Normandie Souterraine* he has collected the results of his explorations during a long series of years—made on the sites of Roman villas and Gallo-Roman and Frank-Merovingian burial-places. From his observations, we infer that the Gallo-Roman period in French history nearly corresponds with the Roman-British of our own national history; while the period of the Frank-Merovingians corresponds with that of our Anglo-Saxons. He also says it has been demonstrated that all these men—Helvetians, Burgundians, Allemanni and Anglo-Saxons—were the brothers of the Merovingians of Normandy: they were all children of that great Germanic family which covered Europe from the fourth to the sixth century.

Without literally following the Abbé in his remarks, we will give a summary of his observations on the difference between Roman and Merovingian sepulchres, and the means of discriminating between the interments made in France under the Roman domination, and those made during the Frank period of the Merovingian Kings. It seems that in the remains of the Gallo-Romans a union of great richness and exquisite elegance is noticed. The hand of the artist is directed by good taste. Every thing bears the impress of a calm, happy, and comfortable life; beliefs are characterised by material ideas; the souls of the departed seem to have been pervaded by the habits and remembrances of the earth. The delicate society of those ages had a horror of everything which recalled the idea of dissolution; besides, they held to a prolonged material existence, and if they asked for fire to purify their remains it was only in order to preserve them longer, in the form of ashes indestructible by time.

To show more closely and more fully how these tumular remains illustrate the mythology of the ancients, we will give a few details. The pagan people discriminated with

difficulty between the soul and the body. With them, the material man was almost everything: they believed man immortal almost as much in the flesh as in the spirit. Hence they called the deceased a "shade" and not a "soul." His paradise was sensual, like that of Mahomet. Brought up in such creeds, the dying Gallo-Romans would even lend money to their friends on condition that the latter would repay it in the other world. In the same spirit, pottery, glass-vessels, bronze articles, brooches, mirrors, pincers, pearls, bracelets, and collars, are found among the relics, intermingled with the ashes of the dead in Roman burial-places. Why were they so deposited? it will naturally enough be asked. Of what use were medals in hands icy-cold, which could not stir, or rings on fingers so decayed as to excite in us a sentiment of horror? Who will explain to us this mystery of the pagan faith? Who will reveal to us the secret of these offerings of ancient piety? We may answer, with an approach to the truth—the faiths of the ancients.

We are told, for example, that the very small vases [lachrymatories] found in these burial-places were used to collect the tears shed by the relatives of the deceased, or by the mourners hired at the funerals. They deposited in them also perfumes; glass vessels of small size have been found to contain thick and oily liquor, and a bronze flask lately discovered even yet exhaled the odour of a scent which had lost its original virtue. With regard to vases of greater size, they are of two sorts: some are empty, like pitchers and barrels. The former appear to have contained a liquid, sometimes dry, like wine and milk—sometimes thick and unctuous, like oil and honey. Others are full of earth, like basins and plates. It is difficult to say what they could contain. One is naturally led to think that they held meats and nourishments, agreeable to the departed; but what purpose could these perfumes, this honey, and this milk, these meats, and these drinks, serve? These perfumes were the emblems of memory, which embalms the absent; the milk and the honey were the libations offered to the shades of the dead; the wine and the meat were the provisions for the journey;—for we must not forget, that in the opinions of the ancients, the shades ate, and



they loved still to nourish themselves, to clothe themselves, and to surround themselves with those things which they had sought to obtain in this world. Hence, at Neuville, they have found oysters and muscles, which were still unopened; at Cany they have met with vases filled with a white liquor, like milk; and vessels used to feed children, having a nipple for the infant to imbibe at, have been discovered in various places—thus affording the strongest proof that maternal solicitude considered itself obliged to pursue beyond the tomb the object of its care and its affections. The Gallo-Roman mother seems to have thought that death was only a consequence of life—that there was no change in the manner of living—that there was merely a fresh household and a transformation.

To conclude our brief notice of the Roman sepulchral remains, we see in them a tranquil, civilised people, settled upon the soil, enjoying the country in profound peace; a people rich, cultivating the arts, pagan in religion, adoring false gods, believing in Latona, Charon, the Manes, the Shades, Elysium, and the material enjoyments of another life; Latin in its language, in its inscriptions, and in the names of its artists; but above all, a people refined in the arts, idolatrous of form, advanced in its manufactures and industry, having a powerful means of execution—public roads, easy and safe for travellers—Greek and Egyptian traditions depicted on its bronzes, its metals, its mirrors, its vases, its glass-ware, and its painting.

In another number I propose to present the reader with a summary of Abbé Cochet's description of Frankish burial remains.

JAMES THOMPSON.

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## ARCHITECTURAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.—The usual bi-monthly committee meeting was held on Monday, 14th August; the Lord Alwyne Compton in the chair. Present, Revds. D. Morton, W.



Barton, G. H. Vyse, W. Thornton, H. De Sausmarez, H. J. Bigge, T. James, Mr. E. F. Law, &c. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the Rev. Charles Belgrave, of North Kilworth, and the Hon. and Rev. E. Irby, of Winston, were elected members. The following books were presented:—Archæologia, vol. 34, from the Society of Antiquaries; Transactions of the Institute of British Architects; Archæologiæ Cambriensis, Catalogue of MSS., privately printed, from F. Worship, Esq. The first numbers of two new archæological magazines, of the Wiltshire and Buckinghamshire Societies, were presented by the respective societies, and the first number of a similar publication for the Midland Counties, intitled the "*Midland Counties Collector*," was laid on the table. It combines the features of an archæological magazine with those of a local "Notes and Queries." It is published at Leicester, and will be found a useful local medium for those shorter papers and enquiries which are excluded from the volume of reports. An engraved copper-plate of a portrait of Lewis Dyne, connected with the parish of Harlestone, was presented by the Rev. J. M. Traherne; also, a number of Vitruvius Britannicus, containing Woburn Abbey, by Rev. G. A. Poole, who presented a most valuable collection of his own very beautiful and correct sketches of churches and other buildings, and architectural details within the archdeaconry, upwards of one hundred and forty in number. For this interesting collection, which Mr. Poole hoped might be the commencement of yet larger contributions, the special thanks of the committee were heartily given, and the librarian was desired to procure a large book, in which every parish of the archdeaconry might have a space assigned for architectural illustration. In this way a very valuable foundation may be laid for future county history, as it was proposed that notices of the different parishes might accompany the illustrations. If one person in every parish would undertake to collect drawings and engravings relating to it, and members of the society and others would contribute from their portfolios general sketches or details, a series of volumes might be composed which would not be equalled in England. A sub-committee was appointed to

carry out this work. Mr. E. F. Law produced plans for the re-seating of Broughton Church, at present encumbered with high square pews. The proposed arrangement met with the full approbation of the committee. The Rev. W. Barton exhibited plans of the new church nearly completed at Deanshanger, in the parish of Passanham. The design is by Mr. B. Ferrey, of London, and the committee expressed the opinion that, considering the sum to be expended, they had never had a more approvable design before them. It is in the style of the 13th century, the west front carrying a triple bell turret on a recessed arch, with very massive buttressed abutments. The plans, which from inadvertence had not earlier been laid before the society, were so far advanced as to debar any considerable amendment if any could have been suggested, but the only point which the committee were disposed to criticise was a slight alteration in arrangement, which it is not too late to carry out. The Rev. T. James exhibited a design for a new church, by Mr. G. G. Scott, at Shirley, in Surrey, and stated that the substantial repairs in his own church of Theddingworth were being commenced by the parish. Mr. James also exhibited, from the Rev. J. Wetherall, a very good and simple specimen of the 14th century woodwork, forming part of a parclose to the north chancel aisle lately opened in Rushton church. The rail appeared to have been rudely turned. Owing to the Industrial Exhibition about to be held in this hall, used for this society's public meetings, the autumn meeting was obliged to be fixed sometime in September, and Wednesday, September 27th was the day named. It was proposed that after the reading of the report, one paper only should be read on some architectural subject of general interest, and a discussion afterwards invited, and Mr. James agreed to prepare a paper on the present prospects of architectural development, as indicated by recent legislation; new materials, architectural literature, &c. A discussion ensued on best material for church roofs, some useful facts having been communicated by Mr. Poole and Mr. Law on the ill effects of lead laid immediately upon oak. The meeting then adjourned to see the new communion-table and rail at St. Peter's, and the state of the works at St. Giles's.—*Northampton Mercury*.

## CHURCH RESTORATION.

## Ilkeston Church, Derbyshire.

THE restoration of this highly interesting fabric is a subject coming fairly within the notice of the *Collector*. From the *Ilkeston Pioneer* we gather the following information :—

The mode in which the Committee have taken the initiative, is beyond all praise, inasmuch as it has precluded the possibility of favouritism in the choice of architect being indulged in by any one of its members. It was resolved that the names of six architects of reputation should be forwarded to the Duke of Rutland, as patron of the living, with a request that he would select the one whom his Grace might consider best qualified for this onerous duty, and the choice fell on Mr. Thomas Larkins Walker, a pupil of the elder Pugin, who is now practising his profession at Leicester. Mr. Walker's plans for the enlargement and complete restoration of Ilkeston church, comprise re-building the north and south aisles, and restoring them to their original length towards the west; re-building the chantry chapel, which will accommodate two hundred and ninety-four school-children; adding a clerestory and restoring the chancel-arch; re-casing the tower; adding a vestry and a minstrel gallery over it on the old foundation of the sacristy, adjoining the south wall of the chapel, besides new seats and new floors and steps throughout; and his estimate, including warming and ventilating apparatus, lighting with gas, leveling the ground around the church, and taking in a large addition to the church-yard towards the west, is, in round numbers, £3000.

The Building Committee, with the valuable assistance of the Rev. G. Searl Ebsworth, the vicar, have been indefatigable in their exertions to raise the necessary funds, and very handsome subscriptions are announced; but these amount to little more than two-thirds of the above sum. A sum exceeding £500 has been contributed by the working classes of Ilkeston, while the Duke of Rutland has given £200; Mr. Hitchcock, churchwarden, £15, and Mr. Riley,

churchwarden, £10; the Stanton Company, £50; the But-terley Company, £15; A. M. Mundy, Esq., £25; the Hon. E. Strutt, M.P., £25; S. Potter, Esq., and family, £80; H. B. Whitehouse, Esq., £50; George Blake Norman, Esq., £30; and the Vicar and his relatives, upwards of £600. No one connected with the church or parish has been wanting in zeal to further this most desirable object (by which two hundred and fifty-six additional sittings will be obtained) or unwilling to make any sacrifice in order to testify their zeal by adding their contributions "IN GLORIAM DEI."

Mr. Walker's plans have been laid before the Derby District Committee of the Lichfield Diocesan Church Building Society, and have been forwarded by that Committee to the Parent Society, accompanied by a strong recommendation for a liberal grant to what they considered the best restoration they had ever seen. On viewing the probabilities of the increase of the population of this parish, it will be found that while in 1851 it amounted to 4623, and is at the present time upwards of 5000, it must progress at an increased ratio, and also that the chief growth is in the immediate neighbourhood of the parish church, and that, therefore, the proposed enlargement of the church is the most desirable mode of providing for the wants of the parishioners; and also, that while the increase of church room is put down at two hundred and fifty-six, it is really three hundred and forty-two, forty-one additional seats being obtained on the ground-floor within the area of the present walls, two hundred and ninety-four in the new chantry, and seven in the minstrel gallery, all of which, in consequence of the unsafe state of the present galleries, ought to be reckoned as new sittings.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### Hood of Bardou and Leicester.

MR. Edward Hood is mentioned in Nichols' *Leicestershire*, vol. i., pp. 441, 446, as having been elected Mayor of Leicester, Sept. 21st., 1709, and again, Sept. 21st., 1720. At p. 446, it appears that his residence was "without the East Gate," and that it was the opinion of the authorities of the City (Jan 13th, 1720,) that he ought to repair the pavement against his door. At p. 442, (Sept 22nd, 1710,) Mr. James Annis is recorded to have spoken "several



unmannerly and reproachful words to Mr. Edward Hood," and to have "publicly acknowledged himself in a fault for the same."—Can any of your correspondents give me some further information respecting Mr. Hood *and his family*? And how, if at all, (for he does not occur in their pedigree in Nichols', vol. iv., p. 806.) he was connected with the Hoods of Bardon? Wilmot, daughter and heir of Mr. Hood, alderman of Leicester, married (about 1748) Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelowe, co. Derby, Bart. Was she the daughter of this Mr. Edward Hood? Where was she baptized and married? I think I have seen it stated that she was of Sapcote, Leicestershire, but I do not find the name of Hood mentioned by Nichols in connection with that place. Her armorial bearings were those of the Bardon family.

J. M. G.

23rd Aug. A. D. 1854.

P. S. I observe in Mr. Thompson's History of Leicester p. 479, that the Mayor of Leicester elected in 1709 was *Edmund* Hood, and in 1720 *Edward* Hood. Which of the two historians is correct?

### Cranmer's Watch.

A LEICESTER paper recently stated that Mr. Alleyne Bosworth, of Humberstone Cottage, has Archbishop Cranmer's watch and other relics of the martyr in his possession. Can the Editor of the *Collector* inform me what the proofs are of the statement in question? On what authority is the watch in question asserted to have been Cranmer's?

OXFORDIENSIS.

### The Cranston Tiles in St. Mary's, Leicester.

Is not the shield bearing the bend, on which are delineated the animals which your correspondent considers to be either squirrels or hedgehogs, connected in some way or other with Richard III.? Are not the figures those of boars? The silver boar was the badge of Richard III., whence he was known in his own time by the name of the "boar." Hence the lines in Gray's "Bard:—"

"The bristled boar in infant gore  
Wallows beneath the thorny shade."

ENQUIRER.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications intended for the *Midland Counties Historical Collector* should be addressed to the Editor, care of Mr. T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, Bible and Crown, Leicester.

THE HERALDIC REGISTER.—We have received various communications intended for insertion under this head, but we propose to defer their publication until the collection is complete. The receipt of a written description or wax-seal of armorial bearings will be sufficient to ensure their appearance in the *Collector*. Engravings of course would entail separate cost.

GENEALOGICUS.—Send the name and we will answer your query, if possible.





## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 3. }

OCTOBER 1, 1854.

{ PRICE  
{ TWO-PENCE.

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### HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY.

#### Discovery of the Danvers Arms in Northamptonshire.

WERE we asked to name the period in our annals affording the richest vein to the *Historical Collector*, we should fix upon the seventeenth century, and select as its most eventful chapter that story, fraught with such lasting consequences, told by Lord Clarendon as the history of the great rebellion, and by other writers as that of the civil wars—events coloured as treasonable or heroic, according to the politics and passions of their historians, but which have left their impress for good or for ill upon our national character and most cherished institutions, as well as their traditions and associations in connection with many of our loveliest scenes.

Perhaps no three counties furnish more interesting matter relating to this period than Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Warwickshire. Oxford was long the stronghold of the royalists, while Banbury remained faithful to the Parliamentary cause. On the opposing heights of

Oxendon and Naseby were drawn up the rival armies, on the morning which was to decide the fate of the contest. Edge Hill and Cropready Bridge are both striking features in the story; while part of Holdenby House still stands near Northampton, — first the palace, then the prison of the unfortunate monarch. Kenilworth Chase was divided among the officers of Cromwell's army, after the siege of the castle, and still contains families of presbyterian faith and origin, undoubtedly their representatives and descendants. We glance at these localities rather than dwell upon them at present. In future we may return to them, but we now proceed to the relation of the discovery of a Leicestershire coat of arms—long concealed from view—in an old mansion-house in the immediate neighbourhood of one of them.

Not far from the spot where the counties of Northampton, Oxford, and Warwick join, stands an ancient manor and now spacious farm-house, characteristically English in its appearance, and not less so in its inhabitants. Years have rolled over it and seen no change.

Earth's increase and foison plenty—  
Barns and garners never empty—

have constantly tokened "Ceres' blessing" on its worthy occupier—an honour to that yeoman race, the *presidium et dulce decus*—at once the stay and the exclusive boast of our native land. Till very lately, the murmurs of the little river Cherwell, or the bells of Cropready church, were the only sounds heard along the "flat meads," while "nibbling sheep" and stately herds of magnificent Devon cattle were the only living creatures that wandered along the "rich leas." Even now, when broad and narrow guage have brought the echoes of their engines through the valley, and their rival pretensions almost to the very door of the ancient manor-house, that door yet is only approached over the smooth old virgin turf, unprofaned by any road.

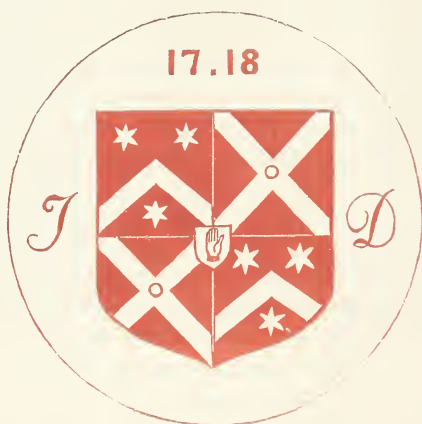
In the merry month of June last, a large party assembled under that spacious roof, filling every chamber, and almost every chamber-corner, at the hospitable bidding of its present owner, to celebrate the attainment of his majority. Days glided away; and Oxford, with its colleges

and high church associations, Banbury immortalized by drunken Barnaby as the sanctified place where he found the good man

Hanging of his cat on Monday,  
For killing of a mouse on Sunday,

had been explored and remembered as the strongholds—the one of king Charles, the other of the Puritans,—the beauties of Wroxton had been admired, rich in the recollections of Frederick, Lord North—the best-tempered of men, if not the most enlightened of statesmen (some of whose descendants may at least boast the inheritance of the first of these distinctions)—a morning had been devoted to reading the spirited narrative of Clarendon, of the engagement of Cropready Bridge, and an afternoon had been most agreeably spent in comparing its details with the present appearance of the locality, and marking the characteristic double fences which still remain, at once the feature of the spot and the striking corroboration of the history,—the week had passed merrily—the party had sat at good men's feasts, and had by holy bell been knolled to church, when, on the morning of Monday, all was in readiness for the concluding day's festivities—archery, cricket, and dancing. Bows were stretched and targets planted. Already had our friend (who, under yeoman's broad cloth, carries the large and gallant heart of a Raleigh) mowed down every tussock, and spudded every budding thistle, that satin slippers might meet no obstruction in the green-sward footing,—when rain, fatal alike to the projects of mice and men—rain heavy, decided, relentless,—came pouring down and beating against the windows. What was to be done? All were collected in the old wainscoated dining-room, lamenting their hard fate *l'homme propose mais dieu dispose* when, in the person of one of the daughters of the house, appeared a Scheherazade with her tales of by-gone times. She told how tradition had handed down that a coat of arms was once emblazoned over the chimney, till some rude hand had plastered it over, together with the round hollow which contained it. A circle was discovered, faintly perceptible through the mortar—penknives were opened and soon spoiled—fair hands were instantly at

work and soon dirtied—the plaster fell, and bit by bit appeared the escutcheon, till complete success was attained; and to the surprise of all present, the Danvers arms appeared in beautiful preservation, with the initials J. D., the date 1718, and the deep red colour which, we doubt not, many of our readers remember, on more than one old house at Mountsorrel, as the distinguishing mark of Sir John Danvers of Swithland.



To make this discovery yet more perfect, the chimney-piece appeared—freed from the disfiguring plaster—a beautiful block of Swithland slate, no doubt brought by a Danvers from those quarries.

Underneath the arms, on a scroll, appeared the legend  
 NEC MISERE NEC LAUTE.

—The very secret of good housewifery and hospitality, the golden maxim—as interpreted by a venerable clergyman present

“Neither meanly nor lavishly”

—All things in moderation—the very inscription for the wainscoated dining-room of the “good old English gentleman, all of the olden time.”

Curiously enough it coincides, too, with the motto of the present possessor. May “Equals with equals,” “*Pares cum Paribus*,” long meet at the festive board in that wainscoated chamber! Long may they neither despise the humble nor

fawn upon the great; and long may the blessings, both of rich and poor, rest, as they did during that happy week of June, both upon the proprietor and the occupier of Prescott Manor!



PARES CUM PARIBUS.

### Northamptonshire Coats of Arms.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I WISH to direct the attention of your Northamptonshire and Warwickshire readers to a very valuable manuscript which is now amongst Bridges's Papers in the Bodleian Library. It is that of William Belchier, of Guilsborough, in the county of Northampton, who died in 1609. He is described by Ralph Mae, in the third edition of Guillim's *Heraldry*, as "a man very compleate in all gentleman-like qualities; a lover of arts, and a diligent searcher after matters pertaining to honour and antiquity." He took trickings of coats of arms in houses of the gentry, in the windows of churches, and on monuments, in the counties of Northampton and Warwick. He copied inscriptions, too, but very rarely,—and only, I think, when they were connected with coats of arms. Most of the coats of arms have, I fear, disappeared from the windows in the churches of Northamptonshire: this is certainly the case at Harleston, and in many of the surrounding churches. These coats of arms might throw much light on many a genealogical and archæological difficulty. Bridges, I may add, often quotes from it, and Baker re-quotes from it, on the authority of his predecessor. Bridges says that the manuscript was in Vincent's Collection at the College of Arms. It might have been so in his day, but it is certainly not in



that collection now; for I have seen it with my own eyes amongst Bridges's Papers in the Bodleian Library. There is a copy of it, too, amongst the same Papers, and the copy may account for the removal of the original from the Herald's College.

I did not make a memorandum of the towns and villages in Warwickshire visited by Belchier; but the necessary information could be easily obtained. I subjoin an alphabetical list of towns and villages in the county of Northampton, in the churches, &c., of which this antiquary took trickings of coats of arms. Some idea may be formed of the extent of information contained in the manuscript, when I say that in the windows of the church at Harleston (a small village,) and on the monuments, there were about forty shields. None of them now remain, except a nearly defaced one on an old alabaster slab.

D. MORTON.

*Harleston Rectory, Northampton,  
September 4, 1854.*

Alphabetical list of places in the county of Northampton where Belchier took trickings of arms *in ædibus, in fenestris ecclesiæ, in monumentis.*

Alderton	Davintre	Kingsthorp	Stow
Althorp	Dean	Kislingbury	Stoke Albany
Apethorp	Doddington	Langport	Stoke Bruern
Ardingworth	Dodford	Legers Ashby	Tansore
Ashton in ye Walls	Draughton	Lilburn	Teaton
Barby	Edgecot	Lodington	Thingdon
Badby	East Haddon	Lufwich	Thorp Mandeville
Barton	Ecton	Maidwell	Thrapston
Billing Parva	Everdon	Moulton	Toucester
Billing Magna	Eston Neston	Naseby	Thurnby
Bifield	Farthingstone	Newenham	Tychmersh
Blakesley	Fawesley	Norton Green's	Upton
Blisworth	Floor	Norton juxta Davintre	Wakerley
Brackley	Glaphthorne	Northampton All Hallows	Walgrave
Brafield	Grafton	Northampton St. Giles	Wappenham
Braundeston	Guilleshorough	Northampton St. Thomas	Wardon
Braybrook	Halughton	Old Stratford	Warkworth
Brinton	Hardington	Ochecote als Edgecote	Watford
Brixworth	Harleston	Paulersperry	Weedon
Brokhole	Harowden Parva	Pateshull	Weedon Bec
Broughton	Harpole	Piddington	Weedon Pinkeny
Bowden parva	Harrington	Pilton	Weldon
Buckby	Harringworth	Pightesley	Weland-flu: curs:
Castor	Haselbeech	Preston	Welton
Carlton	Higham Ferrers	Quinton	Welford
Charwelton	Holdenby	Raundes	West Haddon
Clay-coton	Holcot	Ravensthorp	Wendlingburgh
Clopton	Horton	Rockingham	Weston Favell
Cold Ashby	Houghton Magna	Rothwell	Winwick
Cold Higham	Houghton Parva	Scaldwell	Woodford
Cotesbrook	Irlthlingborough	Sproton	Wootton
Courteenhall	Islip	Sibbertoft	Yelvertoft
Covesgrave	Kelmersh	Siwel	
Cransley	Kettering	Southwick	
Creak	Kilsby	Stamford	

## PRIMÆVAL ANTIQUITIES.

## Ancient Burial-mounds.

THE most obscure period, and the most difficult to define in the sepultures of Normandy, we learn from L'Abbé Cochet, is that of the fourth and fifth century; when the transition took place from an observance of the customs of the Romans to those of the Franks, from the use of the urn to that of the coffin, from a Pagan to a Christian system; but the difference between the mode of Frankish interment and Roman burial-customs is obvious and complete. Under the Franks, everything bore a different aspect to what it had done under the Gallo-Roman population. Their ideas, their beliefs, and their customs, were strikingly dissimilar. With the Franks every thing was rude, like the nature of the people—every thing was as hard and crude as the barbarians themselves. Theirs was a state of nature, with Roman traditions, with the first germs of Christianity—that civilization of the future.

In the case of the Frank-Merovingian mode of disposing of the dead, the body is found to have been put in the earth; the corpse, after having remained some time upon the surface, was placed in a coffin of wood, or in a chest of stone, and was then lowered into a grave of chalk, sometimes seated, more often lying on the back. This skeleton, the nakedness of which frightens us at the present day, was confided to the earth completely clothed in its most beautiful vestments, and adorned with its richest booty; and, as the last evidences of this custom disappear, we find around the dead the lance, the hatchet, the sabre, the poniard, the arrow, the buckler, and the crown.

“Let us,” says the Abbé, in his graphic style, “contemplate closely this man of the primitive monarchy, this ancestor of our modern civilization. Sometimes his head is covered with a head-dress of wood or of skin, with an edging of copper, which closes over it in the form of a crown, or which girdles it like a diadem. Ear-rings descend from large silver rings; adorned with pendants and in other ways. Sometimes pins of brass or of silver sustained the forest of hair which covered those hairy heads. On the

right side of the head is a lance of iron, of which the shaft, in walnut-wood, was held in the hand of the deceased—dead, under arms, as he had lived in those ages of iron.” On the other side of the chief, is met with, at rare intervals, a buckler of wood, covered with copper or skin, which was bordered at the extremities by iron edges, and the centre of which was occupied by an umbo, standing out in iron or in silver, according to the richness of the warrior. Round his neck was a collar of yellow amber, with beads of glass or of paste. Between the sides were placed two brooches, which sustained the robe, and adorned the breast, of the deceased. These brooches, sometimes of gold or of silver, are more often of bronze, gilded, silvered, or tinned. On the fingers of the hand are rings of gold, silver, copper, or bronze. On the left side of the dead, hangs an iron sword, pointed and two-edged; or more often a large knife-sword, cutting with one side only—the handle and ferrule of which were both of wood. But it is the girdle, above all, which includes the richest grouping of different objects. At first, a belt of leather or of skin surrounded the body, and fastened over the front with buckles of silver, of copper, or of iron. Sometimes plates of bronze or of iron took the place of buckles, and then they attained great proportions. To the belt was attached, by a little bronzed buckle, a knife, with a handle of wood, which did not close, but which was enclosed in a sheath of leather. In a purse at the girdle have been found some third parts of golden coin of the seventh century, silver money of the sixth, and Roman medals in bronze of the high and of the lower empire. These last are very often found defaced, pierced, or cut in two.

Hence, I would here remark, it is not safe to infer (as antiquaries sometimes do) that the date of an interment may be exclusively inferred from the coins found in excavations; it being evident, from this instance, that money of a date much earlier than that of the interment may be found in tumuli; and of course the period in which the deceased persons were buried may be centuries later than the dates of the coins.

To continue: By the side of the money are found bone combs, flints shaped for the purpose of striking a light, hair-

tweezers, iron keys, chisels enveloped in a case of skin. shell-fish, arrow heads; in a word, the entire equipment of a barbarian soldier, long-haired and covered with iron. Upon the legs are laid great glass bowls, sometimes round, but more often hemispheric. Upon the leg-bones lies the hatchet; often alone, but sometimes also accompanied by a lance, which indicates a complete soldier. These hatchets touch, on one side, the earth or the wood of the coffin; but on the other they lie upon the vestments, or upon the woollen clothing of the dead; for one side preserves always the trace of a tissue, and sometimes of three tissues, placed over each other.

Lastly; at the feet was placed a vase in clay, of a white, red, grey, or black colour, containing nothing, and appearing never to have held anything solid; but at the most nothing except cold, and perhaps warm water; for some of these vases have undergone the action of fire. They are either blackened by the smoke or coloured by the flames. They have generally one handle—rarely two handles. The jars with handles have a spout; the others have none. Among those which are without handles (and they are the most numerous and the finest) many are semicircular, like our bowls: the most have a form no longer used in the present day, but which approaches somewhat to that of our sugar-basins.

With regard to the designs with which these are ornamented, they are essentially barbarous, without taste as without science. If there is any art in them it is Roman art degenerated. The forms are rude and heavy, and these were very soon transferred to architecture, and form that Roman style which our fathers preserved down to the eleventh century. It is only when we contemplate the details of Roman architecture that we can form any idea approximating to the ornamentation of these vases; as it is only in Carlovingian and Anglo-Saxon manuscripts that we can discover the patterns of scrolls and of dragons which adorn the brooches and the plates of the girdles.

When we see the objects which we have just detailed placed under our eyes in a museum, are they not completely recognizable—easy to distinguish one from the other? Now



it may be asked, Are the two civilizations alike? Are they those of contemporaries—of men who have lived together upon the same soil? Should we be inclined to say that these two civilizations are related to each other, and that the men whom they represent have manners, ideas, arts, and a religion, resembling each other?

In the paper on the contents of Gallo-Roman sepulchres it has been seen that the remains in these cases imply the existence of an orderly and comparatively tranquil state of society: in the case of the Frank-Merovingian remains an idea of a disturbed and lawless state of society is conveyed. The latter objects betoken a people coarse in their manners, common in their clothing, simple in their habits; strangers to the arts and to industry; manufacturing only in an inferior manner; ignorant of the proper processes of metallurgy, of pottery, of glass-blowing, and of the monetary art; striking coins which are shapeless, covered with hideous figures, and surrounded with legends incomplete and unintelligible. These remains show a warrior people, always surrounded by the means of defence, like wild beasts which sleep with their teeth and claws ready. It will be understood how these beings who lived by rapine, who gained everything at the point of the sword, trembled every day for a property acquired and preserved by force. One perceives that these men lived in ages when war was eternal, when royal races divided their provinces, when anarchy being in the state, brigandage prevailed among individuals. It was a time in which empire was to the strongest and to the boldest; in which kings were massacred among themselves; and in which queens caused to be assassinated, under their own eyes, bishops in the sanctuary and yet covered with their pontifical habits. Those knives, those poniards, those sabres, those lances, those axes, those bucklers, are only the expression, supreme and true, of the usages, of the manners, and of the customs of a barbarian society, when nothing was sacred for man, and when brutal force ruled in the moral world. Now this time, which is complete in French history in the sixth century, finishes only in the tenth, after the Norman invasion.

Again; the Franks and the Merovingians have no longer



either the same faith or the same belief as the Gallo-Roman population. Often, it is true, it is difficult to discover the religion of these barbarians in the midst of the simple and rude forms of their moveables; but it is easy to be perceived that they no longer believe in Charon, in Latona, and the Manes, nor in the material wants of the dead in another life. There are no longer observed in their graves that luxury of vases for libations, of spoons, of pitchers, of plates, of saucers, of glasses, and of bottles; but there is something betraying the religion of these semi-barbarian men—these are the crosses which one sees shine upon their golden coins, the angels who figure on their silver money, the crosses encrusted, engraved and carved on their brooches, their buckles and other articles. The collection of M. Baudot of Dijon, the richest in France in Merovingian objects, contains some things so curious, so striking, so marvellous, and so convincing, that on a view of all these signs proceeding from the earth, of the numerous crosses engraven upon the plates of silver and upon the brooches; and, above all, of that mysterious fish of the first Christians—a type of baptismal regeneration, and a symbol of Jesus, dead and arisen—the Abbé could not refrain from crying aloud that he had just found there the God whom he sought not, and, in a certain sense, he could say to M. Baudot that he left his house more of a Christian than he had entered it.

The vase at the foot of the skeletons found in the graves under notice is supposed to be there as a guard against demoniacal possession, the belief of which was common amongst all the nations of antiquity, Pagan or Christian, and the idea of which penetrated to the middle ages.

With respect to the position in which the ancient Frank-Merovingians were interred, we learn that they were laid with the face turned ordinarily upwards to heaven, the feet towards the rising sun (varied according to the season in which they descended into the tomb,) and the head to the setting sun, but ready to look upon the east “as soon as the hour of awakening should sound, and the sun of justice should rise upon the world.” Sometimes, the head having been lightly raised upon the neck, has fallen back between

the shoulders, and upon the upper vertebræ; sometimes also, but more rarely, it has fallen between the sides and as far as the *pelvis*, because, in some cases, the deceased have been buried in a sitting posture. In all cases, the arms are laid by the sides, and the hands are open as if to hold a lance, an axe, or a war-knife. The two legs are laid out straight and regular, and the feet set apart, as if to sustain and enclose between their soles a vase of earth or of bronze. In the poverty of the sepulchral remains, we are told that we already begin to penetrate the Christian idea, which knows no longer for the dead any material wants, or other riches than prayer and good works.

In a third paper it will be my endeavour to give a condensed view of the Abbé Cochet's remarks upon the practices of burning and burying the dead, upon the periods during which they prevailed, and upon the causes that led to the abandonment of the custom of burning, and the general substitution of the modern practice of interment.

JAMES THOMPSON.

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## CHURCH EXTENSION.

### New Church of St. John's, Leicester.

THIS beautiful edifice was consecrated on Wednesday, the 6th of September last, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough. We extract the following abridged particulars relating to the church, from the *Leicester Journal*:—

Scarcely more than eighteen months have elapsed from the commencement of the fabric of St. John's to its consecration. We may add, that the execution of the works by the contractors (Messrs. Broadbent and Hawley,) appears to us to be fully worthy of the beauty of the design. We should not omit to mention that a remarkably rich and beautiful font has been presented by the masters and scholars of the Leicester Collegiate School.

The patronage of the church was vested by agreement in the Bishop of the Diocese, in fulfilment of one of the conditions upon which the grant of the County Church Exten-

sion Fund was made, as required by the rules of the Fund. The Bishop has signified his intention of appointing to the Incumbency the Rev. W. Barber, M. A., for many years curate in charge of the parish of Great Wigston.

It is important that it should be understood, that the original plan included the erection of schools on a site close to the church, and that some contributions have been already promised for this purpose. Large schools have been for some time past in operation in the district, under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Fry, in buildings temporarily provided for the purpose. Another portion of the site is reserved, in the hope that a parsonage-house may ultimately be erected upon it close to the church.

The edifice is of a very effective and pleasing architectural character. It is built in the "Early Decorated" style, with tower and spire. The ground plan consists of nave, with transepts, north and south chapels, a chancel terminated by an apse, and a vestry at the south-east corner, under which is a room for the heating apparatus. The principal entrances are at the west end, and through an elegant lofty porch on the north side. Over the western entrance is an arcade of five arches, three of which are pierced by a narrow light each, the whole being surmounted by a circular or marigold window. The tower, which rises from the north transept, is divided by string-courses into three stories of unequal heights. In the lower story are two large double-light windows, over which is a circular opening containing three small circles, ornamented with quatrefoil cusplings; in the second story a small single-light window on each of the four sides; and in the third, a large two-light window on each side, deeply recessed and moulded. On the east side of the tower, near the north-east corner, rises an octangular turret (forming a buttress to that part of the tower,) crowned by a pinnacle, through which the summit of the tower is reached by a flight of one hundred and four stone steps. The tower is terminated by a low parapet, at each corner of which is a finely carved gargoyle of very large dimensions; within the parapet is a broach-like base, tapering off octagonally, from which springs the beautiful octangular spire, pierced by four large canopied double-

light windows in the lower part, and eight quatrefoil openings in two series above, on alternate faces, the whole surmounted by a weather vane, supported on ornamental iron scroll-work, forming a cross. The nave is divided from the aisles by five fine arches on each side, supported on plain cylindrical columns, with the exception of the easternmost arch in each arcade, which, spanning the transept, and on the north side supporting the tower, is of larger dimensions, and rests on clustered columns. The chancel is entered under a lofty arch of beautiful proportions, supported on clustered columns, highly ornamented. The piers of the tower arches are of strong Derbyshire stone, whilst the rest of the pillars, with all the ornamental details, carvings, and dressings are in Bath stone. The carvings of all the capitals of piers and termination of arch mouldings are of the most exquisite kind, and were selected by the architect (G. G. Scott, Esq.), from the best specimens. They are highly executed, and are well worthy of special notice. The church is fitted with substantial open seats, which are of deal, stained and varnished, and designed to accommodate seven hundred adults and three hundred children. About one-half of the sittings will be free. The pulpit and font are both of most exquisite design and workmanship. The pulpit is of Caen stone, placed on the south side of the chancel arch, and is ascended by a flight of stone steps. It is octagonal in form, presenting on each of the sides a sunk moulded panel, filled with elaborately carved flowers and foliage. At each angle is a red serpentine Cornish marble column, surmounted by a richly foliated cap, and supporting a very chaste carved and moulded frieze. The altar-rails and reading-desk are of carved oak, very richly designed and executed. The communion table and lectern are also of oak. The gas-fittings are designed and executed in perfect keeping with the other portions of the building. The chancel is lighted by a superb corona, and the rest of the church by standard lights rising from the floor, formed of spiral brass stems, and the jets issuing from clusters of ivy leaves. The ivy leaf is also employed for the enrichment of the corona. A lantern of the same class of design and workmanship is placed in the north porch.



The interest of the late Rev. A. R. Harrison in the work is commemorated by the following inscription on a brass plate, between the windows of the tower:—

In affectionate remembrance of the  
**Rev. Anthony Raincock Harrison, M.A.,**  
 And of his unwearied labours during fourteen years  
 as Curate of St. George's, Leicester.  
 Several of his friends, among the rich and the poor, have aided  
 to complete the Tower and Spire  
 of this Church,  
 In the erection of which he had taken the liveliest interest.  
 He was Born July 11th, 1813.  
 Departed April 15th, 1853.

It is supposed the church will cost about £7,000, which sum has been almost raised in various ways.

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INEDITED MANUSCRIPTS.

Dr. Richard Farmer.

THIS learned divine was a native of Leicester, where he was born on the 28th of August, 1735. He was educated in the Free Grammar School, and in 1753 was entered a pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1760 he became Classical Tutor of Emmanuel College, which office he held until his election of mastership in 1775. He served the office of Vice Chancellor in the same year, and in 1778 was elected Chief Librarian to the University. In 1780 he was collated to a prebendal stall at Lichfield, and some time afterwards became Prebendary of Canterbury. At this date he received the following letter from the Minister, Mr. Pitt:

Downing Street, Feb. 6th, 1788.

Dear Sir,

As one of the Residentiaryships of St. Paul's will before long become vacant by the appointment of the Bishop of Carlisle to the Deanery of Windsor, and as that preferment is certainly more eligible than the Stall you at present hold at Canterbury, I shall be happy if you will give me leave to re-



commend you to the King, to succeed to it; and think myself fortunate in an opportunity of shewing the regard and esteem with which I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

Rev. Dr. Farmer.

W. PITT.

This document, so flowing in its style and so well expressed, and above all so complimentary to the Doctor, is now in the possession of T. F. Cooke, Esq., his relative, who obligingly lent it to the publisher of this periodical.

Dr. Farmer resigned his post at Canterbury for the Residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He twice refused a Bishoprick offered him by the Minister, and the office he accepted was the only preferment he could be prevailed upon to receive. He died at Emmanuel Lodge, Sept. 8, 1797. He is known to the literary world by his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare."

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

Reply.—Hood of Bardon and Leicester.

I OBSERVE in the last number of the *Collector* (pp. 31 and 32) a query, signed by J. M. G., relating to this family. The main purport of the enquiry is—What relationship existed between Mr. Edward Hood, Mayor of Leicester in the years 1709 and 1720, and the Hoods of Bardon? Information is also desired regarding the family of Mr. Edward Hood. In reference to these enquiries, I may state that Mr. Walter Hood was Mayor of Leicester in the year 1685-6, and appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1688. A Mr. Edward Hood was also Mayor in the years stated by J. M. G., and he appears to have lived outside the East Gate. It is therefore very probable the register of St. Margaret's parish would contain entries of the births and deaths of members of this family. Were these compared with the published pedigree of the Hoods of Bardon, the relationship (if there were any) would in all likelihood be discovered.

Throsby states, in his *Select Views in Leicestershire* (1789), that there were inscriptions to the memory of the Hoods of Bardon, in Markfield church. One of these was to John Hood, who died in 1714. The possessor of the seat in 1789 was William Hood, Esq., barrister-at-law, who had two brothers living, John and Edmund.

Sept., 1854.

JAMES THOMPSON.

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*Shortly will be Published by Subscription,*

A NEW EDITION OF

## NICHOLS'S HISTORY OF LEICESTERSHIRE,

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## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 4. }

NOVEMBER 1, 1854.

{ PRICE  
TWO-PENCE.

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### COUNTY ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆO- LOGICAL SOCIETY.

IN a late number of the *Historical Collector*, some remarks were offered on the proposal to establish a society of the nature indicated in the title to this brief article. Since the appearance of that number, proceedings have been taken by the friends of the project, to collect the sentiments of some of the leading clergy and gentry in the county, in reference thereto; and the result has been so far highly satisfactory.

It is very generally considered that the union of the two objects, namely, the promotion of the study of church architecture and of enquiry into archæological questions, may safely, and even profitably, be effected—there being an affinity between them; while it is probable that the exclusive votaries of either of these interesting branches of research would not be found sufficiently numerous to found a society for either purpose separately. In accordance with these views, a set of rules has been drawn up for preliminary consideration, and a copy of these will be forwarded to every gentlemen, whether among the clergy or laity, who is known to be friendly to the establishment of a society on

the basis already explained. Should any of the readers of the *Collector* not have received a copy, he may do so, on application to the Rev. G. E. GILLET, of The Rectory, Waltham, near Melton Mowbray; of Messrs. NEVINSON of Leicester; or of Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chronicle Office*, Leicester.

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## TOPOGRAPHY.

### A Medieeval Manor House.

THE CASTELLATED MANSION—THE SQUIRE'S HOUSE—APPLEBY  
 "MOATED HOUSE"—THE APPEARANCE OF THE FRONT—INTERNAL  
 ARRANGEMENTS—CARVINGS OVER THE FIREPLACE—DATE OF  
 THE BUILDING—THE CHURCH—PAINTED GLASS—FAMILY HERAL-  
 DRY: THE MOORES AND THE MOULDS—THE MONUMENTS OF SIR  
 EDMUND DE APPLEBY AND HIS WIFE—THE HISTORY OF THE  
 PLACE.

MANY sites of more than ordinary interest to the anti-  
 quary exist in the Midland Counties. One of these is  
 Appleby Magna, in Derbyshire, close on the western mar-  
 gin of Leicestershire. Its old manor-house and its church  
 are both worthy of more than cursory notice. Perhaps the  
 former of these is the most deserving attention, and there-  
 fore first claims it, on account of its construction and  
 peculiarities.

Many persons have no doubt passed by Farmer Ta-  
 verner's house, with its stone front, partly overhung with  
 ivy, and have thought it an old, dilapidated place, too  
 homely to be worth more than a glance, as they rode by it  
 to fair, or market, or village-wake. But all persons who  
 feel some pleasure in contemplating ancient remains, and  
 who wish to know something about them, will pause at the  
 door-way of the manor-house—perhaps sit for a while on  
 the ancient horse-block—and if Master Taverner be about,  
 they will draw him into a little conversation concerning his  
 and his forefathers' dwelling.

Many examples of the castellated mansion of the fifteenth  
 century are yet remaining in various parts of the country.

In Leicestershire, we have the castles at Kirby-Muxloe and Ashby-de-la-Zouch—both built by William, Lord Hastings, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, with whom the unfortunate nobleman was so great a favourite. In these instances are yet remaining lofty towers, embattled and machicolated; and at Kirby, the wide entrance-gateway is flanked with turrets for its defence. These were evidently edifices adapted for the age in which they were built, and were the residences of a wealthy and powerful baron. Ashby was far more extensive than Kirby Castle, though both were regularly tenanted by a body of men-at-arms and archers, and were frequently the resort of their successive proprietors.

Another class of buildings of the same style is less common: I mean the knight's or esquire's house, in which no numerous retinue was kept, but which was only defended by a few stout serving-men, when occasion rendered this necessary. The old manor-house at Appleby is of this description. It is the only example in the Midland Counties with which I am acquainted.

Near to the church of Appleby, but on lower ground, and facing westwards, so as to be seen when you look from the chancel end in the direction of the east, stands the principal front of this ancient dwelling. It is entered by a large doorway, not a gateway, and on either side are small windows. It is two storeys high; and in the second storey, over the doorway, is a rather large window, divided into three lights by stone mullions, between two smaller two-light windows. Between the upper part of the door, and the principal window in the second storey, is a band of stone, carved into three quatrefoiled divisions. The eaves of the roof which slopes over the front (the gables pointing north and south) have invaded the upper part of the large window; and it is clear the old roof has been removed, and perhaps an embattled parapet, or small turret, destroyed, to make way for the present covering. The only indications of military defence left, now that the drawbridge has been supplanted by a permanent pathway of earth, are the cross loopholes on both sides of the entrance, through which and the windows a hostile intruder would, in days

by-gone, have doubtless seen the shafts of arrows and bolts levelled at him, ready to shower on him in profusion at every step he advanced.

The house consists of two bays, or roofed structures, parallel with each other; the one in the rear projecting northward a few yards more than the other. The framework of both seems mainly of timber and plaster, raised on a few courses of stone a few feet above the ground. There are two gables pointing northwards, and two southwards, above the straight lines of the intersecting timbers. The whole is surrounded by a moat, now empty—except where ponds of green refuse offend the eye, and menace the health of the inhabitants. The inner face of the moat has been, in part at least, near the front, fenced with a low stone wall; and the whole of the enclosed area is smaller than that at Kirby-Muxloe. Within the house, the arrangements do not give an impression of size like that created by halls in other parts of the country. On entering the front doorway, you walk up a wide passage, you then turn to the left, and doors from this part lead to the room of which the port-hole commanded the draw-bridge, to another apartment, and to the kitchen. The bay in the rear is divided, in its lower storey, into two apartments, each having large wide fire-places: one of these is the kitchen, the other the house-place. Both these are roomy enough, but there is no pretension in their fittings; nor does there ever appear to have been any. Into the chambers I did not enter; but I was told a stone staircase remained in the front bay, over the entrance passage, and this probably led to the turret or embattled roof. The back bay is probably older than the front one: it had formerly a porch to its door-way, opening on the area behind; and the gable facing to the south, or village side of the house, has a wooden framework, constructed on a pattern resembling the tracery of a church window in the early Decorated style, prevailing in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Among the noticeable features of the place are a number of curious carvings over the kitchen fire-place. These are composed of an ancient inscription (which I do not pretend to decipher), in characters resembling some of those in



the Greek alphabet; of a row of ornamental leaves and flowers; of a representation of St. Michael and the dragon; of a woman leaning on a stick; of a double triangle, a masonic emblem and an emblem of the Trinity; and of a man on foot armed. With the common tendency to date ancient remains vaguely and remotely, these have been assigned to Saxon workmen; but the spur on the heel of St. Michael is unquestionably a copy of one in use when the carver executed his quaint sketch. It is the long-spiked rowel of the reigns of Henry the Fifth and the Sixth (from A.D. 1413 to 1461.) To this period we may also assign the front of the house; while the building in the rear is, perhaps, a century and a half older. The windows of the front are decidedly of Perpendicular character. It should be added that two string-courses run along the front, dividing the first from the second storey, and running parallel with the eave, a short distance below it.

Having taken a survey of the house, let us now take a general glance at the church, and we may perhaps learn something in it of the former tenants of the manor. This edifice was dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel. It consists of a tower, surmounted by a spire, at its western end; a nave, with two aisles; and a chancel, with an aisle on the northern side. It is difficult, owing to the numerous alterations made of late years in the ancient fabric, to describe its details. The prevailing style of its architecture is that of the early part of the fourteenth century—of the reigns of our Edward the Second and Edward the Third. Its windows have lately been filled with glass of many colours, which is vivid enough to astonish rural eyes and impress rural imaginations; but the few pieces of ancient date are worth all the remainder. In the principal compartments in the tracery of the windows, on the north side, are some of these. One represents the Madonna and Child, another a half length female figure in a border, and a third a person in priestly attire. This last is in an excellent state of preservation. It is well worthy notice. It represents the Archangel Michael with his long, tapering, wings, in the guise of a Roman Catholic priest, throwing aloft the censer, as if officiating at the altar. Another fragment of painted

glass in the north wall, in the window nearest the western end of the aisle, is that of a female wearing the *Maunch*, or long sleeve, with its pendent slip, which was worn in the century following the Norman Conquest—a sleeve of which an example is seen in the arms of the family of Hastings, formerly of Kirby-Muxloe and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. This relic, and another of a man in the long drapery of the same age, may have been parts of an earlier church, erected eight or nine centuries ago. Nichols, in his *History of Leicestershire*, mentions other glass as existing in this church; but it is not there in the present day. Still less is there remaining of that named by Burton in his work, dated 1622. Nichols says, “that this church having, for the most part, been kept in good repair, no wonder, from the many coats of plaster, white-washing, pointing, &c., that almost every antique mark should be obliterated and lost.” “No wonder,” indeed! and “no wonder” that only few of the “numerous small fragments of painted glass,” referred to by the county historian, remain in “the fine old windows” after more than forty years of ruthless “restoration”!

In the south aisle, near its eastern end, is the escutcheon of the family of Moore, now and for some generations past seated at Appleby; and in the chancel, on its south wall, are the arms of the family of Mould, also of antiquity and respectability. As in both cases family heraldry may be illustrated by a few passing remarks on these shields, I here digress a little from the description of the church to refer to them.

The arms of Mould are “argent, two bars sable, in chief three torteaux.” Motto: *Tendimus ad terram*. The crest is “an arm erect, proper.” In popular terms, the ground of the shield is white, and the bars across it are black; in allusion, probably, to the colour of *mould*, and the motto signifies that “we all tend earthward”—“to the *moulds*.” These are the suggestions and allusions of the herald who granted the arms to the first bearer—who may have been Mr. William Mould, the purchaser of the advowson and sole patronage of the church in or about the year 1600—a member of which family (the Rev. John Mould, M.A.) is

the present highly-respected master of the large school here, founded by Sir John Moore.

The Moores took their rise at a later date. In the reign of Charles the First, the lord of the manor of Appleby Parva was Charles Moore of Norton, near Twycross. His second son, John, left his home to enter into commerce in the metropolis. He was some time engaged in the East India trade, and in this enterprise he realized an ample fortune. He was elected alderman, sheriff, and lord mayor in succession, and served the city of London in parliament in the year 1685. During his mayoralty, in a time of trial and difficulty, he withstood the efforts of a party in the metropolis which was considered highly dangerous by the government of Charles the Second, and by his prudence and courage he is said to have effectually checked their proceedings. The heraldic bearings of this gentleman (and he was in all likelihood the grantee) were "Ermine, three greyhounds courant (in pale) sable, coloured gules; on a canton gules, a lion of England." The crest is a moor-cock, and the motto *Non civium ardor*. The explanation of this coat seems to be this: The field or groundwork of the shield, in *ermine*, symbolizes the civic advancement and dignities of Sir John Moore; the canton is an honorary augmentation, granted to him by Charles the Second, in commemoration of the public services already named; the crest of the moor-cock is obviously allusive to the name; and the motto is in memorial of Sir John's resistance to the misguided ardor of the citizens. As Horace says:

Justum et tenacem propositi virum  
*Non civium ardor* prava jubentium,  
 Non vultus instantis tyranni,  
 Mente quatit solidâ.

The history of this personage is like that of the founders of many other families among the country gentry and the nobility; and heraldry gives its students some insight into their origin. It is often that the founders of such families owed their rise to success either in war or trade. It might be considered invidious to select other names and examples by way of illustration: there is one, however, in connection with the town of Leicester which may be named—that

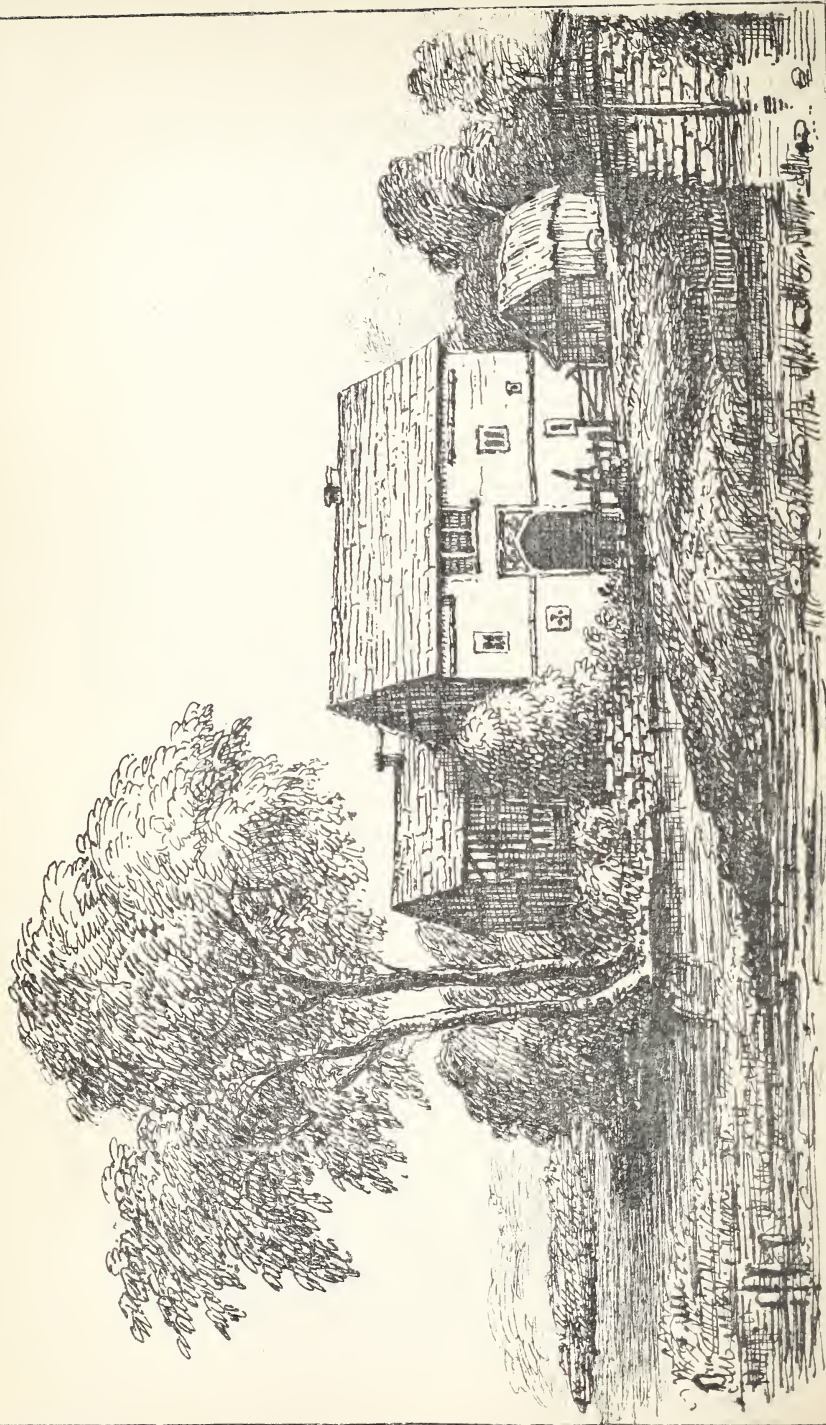
of William Wigston, the founder of the hospital. His arms are "*Ermine*, on a chevron sable, three estoiles, or." This is allusive to his municipal distinctions; for he was a magistrate, mayor, and member for the borough of Leicester.

The most interesting monuments in the church are, however, two effigies in a recumbent posture, lying under the arch dividing the aisle from the chancel—an aisle which was anciently a chantry chapel founded by the Appleby family. The gentleman wears a conical helmet or bascinet, to which a camail, or mail tippet, is attached. His body is invested in a jupon, and the mail armour is shown in the gussets at the elbow and armpits, and beneath the edge of the jupon. The legs are cased in cuisses and greaves, and the girdle encircles the hips, though the dagger has been broken off. The armour is in the style in use in the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second, between the years 1350 and 1400. The lady wears the small reticulated and veil head-dress, with a gown plaited close and stiff from the neck to the feet. An enquiry into the identity of these persons refers us to the genealogy of the lords of the manor, and to the history of the village.

At a date anterior to the Norman Conquest, some Scandinavian settler appropriated the land in this quarter. The luxuriant growth of trees here, and the orchard-like character of the district, would point to the derivation of the name from its ancient produce, the apple; and simple as it may appear, the name of the place seems to be merely the apple-*by* or apple village. Wulfrie Spot, one of Mercia's ancient earls, purchased land in the lordship, which he gave to the Abbey of Burton-upon-Trent, of his foundation. The lady Godiva, so memorable in story, was also a proprietress of lands in Appleby. At the Norman Conquest, the king held the manor. A hundred years after that date, the family which took its name from the place was settled here, and their home was the habitation occupying the site of the Moated House now in existence. They and the village were thenceforward identified with each other for four or five centuries. The fortunes and renown of the family seem to have culminated in the person of the knight who sleeps beneath the sculptured figure







in the chancel. This was Sir Edmund de Appleby who (as Burton informs us) fought at the battle of Crecy [1346,] where he took prisoner a French nobleman. In the year 1385-6 he accompanied John of Gaunt to France, and the year following to Spain.

With every desire to trace this renowned warrior from his grim effigy, which lies in silent stateliness by the side of its prim partner, to his home in the Moated House adjoining, I find this paper must be brought to a conclusion; merely adding that what seems obscure in the description of the house will be cleared up by a reference to the accompanying illustration. It has been admirably copied from an engraving in Nichols's Leicestershire, of which the original draught was made in 1790.

JAMES THOMPSON.

## COUNTY HISTORY.

Now mistakes are (unwittingly) made and perpetuated by County Historians.

BAKER, in his *History of Northamptonshire*, under the head of Harleston, says: "The following inscriptions no longer remain, and are supplied from Bridges. 'On a tomb adjoining to the wall of the south ile:'

"*Hic jacet Elizabeth nuper uxor Johannis Johannis de Mele que obiit xxxi die mensis Octobris anno D'ni MCCC\**—*cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

"In this church was the following inscription, preserved in Belchier's collections:

"*Hic jacet Elizabetha nuper uxor Johannis Dyve Armigeri filia Georgii Longvill Armigeri et Elizabethæ uxoris suæ unius filiarum & heredum Thomæ Baronis de Roche quæ obiit 19 die Dec. 1458.*"

Had Bridges himself examined the inscription "on a tomb adjoining to the wall on the south ile," he would have seen, I believe, that it was identical with the one which he has quoted from Belchier: or had Baker seen an

\* MCCCC in Taylor's MS.

alabaster slab, which is now exposed to view in the south aisle, but which, when he examined the church, was concealed by the wooden floor of a square pew, he would, I doubt not, have corrected his predecessor.

Owing to circumstances of a private nature, which I need not here mention, I was very anxious to learn whether Bridges had quoted, without the omission of any words at the end, the inscription given by Belchier. My search led to the discovery of the manuscript, of which a short account appears in the third number of the *Historical Collector*. Alongside of the manuscript, amongst Bridges's Papers, I found a large volume in the handwriting of William Taylor, a schoolmaster at Heyford, in this county. That person was employed by Bridges to copy inscriptions, &c., in churches, and documents which might be of service to the historian in the great work in which he was engaged. Taylor's volume contains the first inscription given at the head of the present Letter. Much of it, I am satisfied, owed its origin to a guess made by the schoolmaster, as might be almost concluded from his own words, appended to the inscription. "This inscription," he says, "was extremely deficient in all its parts, and the words so erased and obliterated that the least tract of some (I should say) most of them was not perceptible. What was, is here carefully sett down."

I ought to add that the Belchier inscription is connected with four shields, the first of which is impaled, having a bend on the dexter side. The existing slab is much worn, and a part of it has been broken off. There is the outline upon it of a large cross, and marks of three shields; two on one side of the cross, and a third on the other, exactly in a line with the first. Doubtless, even, for symmetry's sake, there would be a fourth in a line with the second. Enough of the first shield remains to shew that it was impaled, and that there is a bend on the dexter side.

I will now place Belchier's inscription, Taylor's, and the existing one under each other.

BELCHIER	Wic jarret elizabetha unper xxor Johannis dyce armigeri
TAYLOR	Wic jarret elizabeth unper xxor Johannis —————
PRESENT	Wic jarret elizabeth unper xxor Johannis       ———



BELCHIER	filia georgii longuill armigeri et elizabethe uxoris sue		
TAYLOR	<hr/>		
PRESENT	<hr/>		
BELCHIER	unius filiarum et heredum thome baronis de roche que		
TAYLOR	<hr/> johannis de mele que		
PRESENT	<hr/>		
BELCHIER	abiit 19 die	decembris anno d'ni 1458	
TAYLOR	abiit xxi die mēsis	octobris aūno d'ni mccc —	cujus
PRESENT	iit xix die mēsis	—bris aūno d'ni mccccliiii	cuj
BELCHIER	<hr/>		
TAYLOR	aĩ r propitiĩtĩ deus. amen.		
PRESENT	aĩ r p iĩĩtĩ deus. amen.		

The words "*cujus animæ propitiatur deus. amen*"—are not given by Belchier. Probably, as they were words nearly always occurring in inscriptions, he did not think it necessary to copy them in his Trick Book. Or there might have been a religious motive for omitting them. Baron de Roche was a personage, doubtless, of whom Taylor had never heard. He might, therefore, be excused for supposing that the almost illegible words were "Johannis de Mele," and he has the credit of producing a name which is unknown at the Herald's College.

D. MORTON.

*Harleston Rectory, Northampton,  
October 19th, 1854.*

## LITERARY CURIOSITY.

### An Original Letter by Dean Swift.

ONE of the purposes of the *Historical Collector* is (as its readers are aware) the publication of manuscripts relating to the district in which it circulates.

It cannot be doubted that many such, of an interesting character, in an antiquarian or a literary point of view, are extant in the cabinets or desks of collectors of curiosities, and private families resident within the range of the circulation of this periodical. Perhaps one of the most striking and most remarkable relics of this kind, in this neighbourhood, is an original letter by Dean Swift, which is about to be presented to the reader. A few words upon it, by way of preliminary explanation, may be necessary and acceptable.

Jonathan Swift was the grandson of Thomas Swift, who is reported to have been eminent for his loyalty to Charles the First. The son of this Thomas was Jonathan Swift, who married Abigail Herrick, a descendant of the family of that name, formerly resident in this town and neighbourhood; two branches of which are represented by William Herrick, esquire, of Beau-Manor Park, and William Heyrick, esquire, of Thurmaston. Jonathan Swift died two years after his marriage, leaving his widow ill provided for, and a child yet unborn, but which saw the light seven months afterwards, in the year 1667. This was the subject of this paper. Shortly after his birth, his mother became a resident in Leicester. On the authority of Mr. Cradock of Gumley, Throsby, the local historian, states that she lived in a house in High Street occupied by Mr. Hill; and that only a few years previous, the name of young Swift, written by himself, remained on one of the windows. Throsby also says that Mrs. Swift lived at a house in Gallowtree-gate, once occupied by a patten maker, near Mr. Mansfield's Bank. Others have stated (among them Mrs. Throsby, the mother of the historian) that Mrs. Swift lived at a house opposite the Conduit, once occupied by Mr. Leman, draper. The tradition relating to her is, that she was extremely polite, cheerful, and agreeable in conversation. She lived contentedly, and she often declared that with her slender income she was rich and happy.

These particulars are introduced, not merely from their local reference, but because it is fair to presume that the poor widow's son was, in his early youth, frequently a visitor with his mother, and familiar with the houses where she lodged, and with the streets of Leicester in the reign of Charles the Second. It is a matter for conjecture how far his reminiscences of this town were blended with the associations of his mind, and how far they may have contributed to the experiences, or coloured the thoughts, of his after-life; but of this there is little doubt, that he visited Leicester once a year, at least, during the life-time of his mother, and these journies he often made in a carrier's wagon, in all kinds of company, sleeping at common lodging-houses: "he chose," says one account, "to dine at



obscure ale-houses, among pedlars and ostlers, and to lie where he saw written over the door 'Lodgings for a Penny.'” On some of these occasions, he attended the corporation festivals. He was also a guest at the table of Sir George Beaumont, when that gentleman lived at the Hall-house, Stoughton. Throsby tells the following story about Swift: “Sir George used occasionally to invite the body corporate of Leicester to dine with him. Swift was sometimes of the party, and was wont to ridicule a certain alderman, not famous for correct speaking. On one of these visits, the Dean was making free, as usual, with this alderman, when there happened to be ducks on the table. The blundering gentleman observing Swift eating apple-sauce with a limb of a *duck*, cried out ‘Swift! Swift! you eat duck like a *goose*.’ This happy retort, without the least intention, created a general laugh at the Dean’s expense, which, it is said, so disconcerted him that he immediately left the company abruptly.”

Swift had swarthy and harsh features, and dark hair, and therefore did not possess a prepossessing countenance. This, however, did not prevent him from finding favour with the fair sex. It is said he paid his addresses to “Betty Jones,” the daughter of an inn-keeper of Loughborough, when in the habit of visiting his mother. Leaving Ireland in his twenty-second year, after having been educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he was received as a humble dependent into the family of Sir William Temple, at Sheen and Moor Park, near London; that gentleman being distantly connected with his mother’s family. While in this position, Swift formed an acquaintance with a young and beautiful girl, named Hester Johnson, believed to be a natural daughter of Sir William himself; and this connexion soon ripened into a tender intimacy. Of this young lady Swift always wrote and spoke by the name of “Stella.” He had been with Sir William Temple two years, and he had already formed this attachment, when he visited Leicester: it appears from the following letter that he had then made advances to another young lady in this neighbourhood, and that Mr. Kendall, a clergyman of Thornton, sought from him an explanation of his intentions.

This is Swift's reply, *verbatim et literatim* :—

Feb: 11<sup>th</sup> 1691.

Sir,

IF any thing made me wonder at y<sup>r</sup> letter, it was your almost inviting me to do so in y<sup>e</sup> beginning, w<sup>ch</sup> indeed grew less upon knowing y<sup>e</sup> occasion; since tis what I have heard from more than one in and about Leicester; and for y<sup>e</sup> friendship between us, as I suppose yrs to be real; so I think it woud be proper to imagine mine, until you find any cause to believe it pretended: Tho' I might have some quarrel with you in 3 or 4 lines, w<sup>ch</sup> are very ill bestow'd in complimenting me; and as to y<sup>t</sup> of my great prospects of making my fortune, on w<sup>ch</sup> as your kindness only looks on y<sup>e</sup> best side; so my own cold temper and unconfin'd humour is much greater hindrance than any fear of that w<sup>ch</sup> is y<sup>e</sup> subject of y<sup>r</sup> letter. I shall speak plainly to you, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> very ordinary observations I made w<sup>th</sup> going half a mile beyond y<sup>e</sup> University have taught me experience enough not to think of marriage, till I settle my fortune in the world w<sup>ch</sup> I am sure, will not be in some years, and even then myself I am so hard to please; y<sup>t</sup> I suppose I shall put it off to y<sup>e</sup> other world. How all this suits with my behaviour to y<sup>e</sup> woman in hand, you may easily imagine; when you know, that there is something in me, which must be employ'd and when I am alone, turns all for want of practice into speculation and thought; insomuch that in these seven weeks I have been here, I have writt, and burnt and writt again upon almost all manner of subjects, more perhaps than any man in England, And this is it, w<sup>ch</sup> a person of great Honour in Ireland who was pleas'd to stoop so low as to look into my mind, and us'd to tell me, y<sup>t</sup> my mind was like a conjur'd spirit, y<sup>t</sup> woud doe mischief, if I woud not give it employment;—"Tis this humor, y<sup>t</sup> makes me so busy when I am in company to turn all y<sup>t</sup> way, and since it comonly end in talk, whether it be love or common conversation it is all alike. This is so common that I coud remember twenty women in my life to whom I have behav'd myself just the same way, and I profess without any other design than that of entertaining myself when I am very Idle, or when something goes amiss in my affairs.—This I have always done as a man of the world when I had no design for any thing grave in it; and what I thought at worst a harmless impertinence.—But whenever I began to take sober resolutions, or (as now) of entring Into y<sup>e</sup> Church, I never found it woud be hard to put off this kind of folly at y<sup>e</sup> poreh; besides perhaps in so general a conversation among that sex, I might pretend a little to understand where I am, when I go to choose for a wife; and though the cunningest Sharper of y<sup>e</sup> Town may have a cheat putt upon him, yet it must be

cleanlier carried on than this, which you think I am going to Top upon myself, and truly if you knew how metaphysicall I am y<sup>t</sup> way, you woud little fear I shoud venture on one who has given so much occasion to toungs; for tho' the people is a lying sort of a Beast (and I think in Leicester above all parts that I ever was in) yet they seldom talk w<sup>th</sup>out some glimpse of Reason, w<sup>ch</sup> I declare, (so unpardonably jealous I am) to be a sufficient cause for me to have any woman any farther than a bare acquaintance, except all things else were agreable, and that I had mathematicall demonstration for y<sup>e</sup> falsehood of y<sup>e</sup> first w<sup>ch</sup> if it be not impossible I am sure is very like it.—Among all the young gentlemen y<sup>t</sup> I have known to have Ruined themselves by marrying (which I assure you is a great number) I have made this general Rule that they are either young, raw, and ignorant Scholars, who for want of Knowing company, believe every Silk petticoat includes an angell, or else they have been a sort of honest young men, who perhaps are too littleral In rather marrying than burning and to entail misery on themselves and posterity by an over acting modesty, I think I am very farr excluded from listing under either of these heads.—I confess I have known one or two men of sence enough, who inclind to frolicks have marryed and Ruind themselves, out of a maggot; But a thousand houseold thoughts, w<sup>ch</sup> always drive matrimony out of my mind, whenever it chances to come there, will I am sure fright me from that, Besides that I am naturally temperate, and never engaged in y<sup>e</sup> contrary, which usually produces those effects.—y<sup>r</sup> hints at particular storys I do not understand; having never heard them but Just hinted, I thought it proper to give you this, to shew how I thank you for your regard of me, and I hope my carriage will be so as my friends need not be ashamed of y<sup>e</sup> name.—I shoud not have behavd myself after the manner I did in Leicester, if I had not valued my own entertainment beyond the obloquy of a parcel of very wretched fools which I solemnly pronounce the inhabitants of Leicester to be, and so I content myself with Retaliation—I hope you will forgive this trouble and so w<sup>th</sup> my service to your good wife. I am good Cousin your very friend and servant.

JON: SWIFT.

To the Rev<sup>nd</sup> M<sup>r</sup> John Kendall  
 Vicar of Thornton, to be left at  
 M<sup>r</sup> Birkheads over against the  
 Free School in Leicester.

This epistle unveils a phase of the great satirist's history. Do we not discover in the playful humour, the quiet irony, the scoffing tone, and the subtle equivocation of this document, some foreshadowings of the genius of the

author of *Gulliver's Travels*, and of the conduct of the lover of "Stella" and "Vanessa," whose hearts were broken by his cruel and inconsistent treatment? At all events, this production is characteristic of the man and the author, and his history is incomplete without its appearance.

The letter is in the possession of Thomas Macaulay, Esq., of Leicester, who was kind enough to allow the use of it for publication in the *Midland Counties Historical Collector*.

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## HERALDRY AND GENEALOGY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

HAVING read with care the first number of the *Midland Counties Historical Collector*, I would just say, by way of remark, that in the Heraldry taken from Burton's History of Leicestershire, in 1622, I find most of the coats to be right according to the terms made use of in heraldry; but allow me to say, that in all instances there is no mention made of the crests. There are the arms, but no more. The crest being the highest part of any armorial bearings, is as essential to be worn as the arms—nay, more so, for many instances are to be found where the crest is used, and the arms are omitted. I will just give two instances how they might have been given; the one is the arms and crest of Hazlerigg of Nosley, "Argent, a chevron between three hazel leaves, slipped, vert." Crest: "on a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a Scot's head in profile, coupé at the shoulders, proper." "Proper" signifies any thing of its natural colour. The other is the arms of the borough of Leicester, namely, "Gules, a cinquefoil ermine, pierced of the field." Crest: "on a wreath, a wyvern argent, strewed with wounds, proper, sans legs." I remain, yours obediently,

W. S.

[The arms given in Burton are in most cases recorded without the crests. Hence their omission from the list. As, however, the use of crests has always been optional, while the shields are distinctively identified with the families entitled to bear them, the latter are of the greater significance in an heraldic point of view.—EDITOR.]





# The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 5. }

DECEMBER 1, 1854.

{ PRICE  
TWO-PENCE.

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## THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

AMONG those persons who have enrolled their names in this society may be mentioned his Grace the Duke of Rutland, the High Sheriff, the Bishop of Peterborough, Earl Howe, Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bart., and W. Perry Herrick, Esq.; and we learn that almost daily additions have been made to the numbers. A meeting of the subscribers is likely to be held in the last week in December, or the first week in January, 1855; when rules will be agreed on, and officers appointed, and the society formally launched. Gentlemen intending to join it, are requested to forward their names to THOMAS INGRAM, Esq., provisional Honorary Secretary, Friar Lane, Leicester, without delay.

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### UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS.

#### *The Rebellion in 1745.*

MOST of the readers of the *Collector* will remember perusing the account given in history of the battle of



Preston Pans. The following is from the pen of Brigadier General Fowke, an ancestor of Sir Frederick Fowke, Bart., and will be read with interest, as it contains details of the movements antecedent to the conflict, which are not generally known, and which explain how it was that the royal troopers failed to manifest their customary gallantry on the occasion. Brigadier General Fowke was a member of a Staffordshire family of ancient descent. He was appointed Governor of Gibraltar a few years after the date of the rebellion, thus showing that whatever might be the accusations of his enemies, he retained the confidence and favour of his sovereign. The printer has purposely followed the antiquated spelling:—

“1. That on Sunday the 15<sup>th</sup> of September, about a Mile this side of Haddingtoun, I met several People on the Road, giving an Account that the Rebels either were, or would be that Evening, in Edinburgh, and that I possibly might find it difficult, or meet with Obstructions, in getting into that place: For these Reasons, I sent forward, Captain William Singleton, Major of Brigade, with directions to make enquiry as to these Facts, And either by returning himself, or sending Me a Messenger, to make a Report if any thing Extraordinary had happened, and, in the mean time, I should keep following him.

“2. That Evening I arriv'd at Edinburgh, where I found Lieutenant General Guest, with his Majesty's Servants, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Advocate, and Solicitor, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and several other Persons of Distinction, at my Lord Justice Clerk's House.

“3. Many things being there said, upon the Condition and Circumstances of the Town, towards making a Defence, should the Rebels advance to attack it, I ask'd the provost's Opinion, whether, by bringing in some part, or the whole of the Dragoons, such a measure might not Contribute to their preservation.

“4. The Provost made Answer that as they had not two Days Provisions for themselves, it wou'd be a means of rend'ring useless, so many of his Majesty's Forces: I then address'd myself to General Guest, and the Gentlemen present, to know in what manner the Dragoons might be made useful for the King's Service. After some little Consultation, it was agreed (and Lieutenant General Guest accordingly gave his Orders)

to have them continue upon their Post at the West Port, on the Field near to the Colt Bridge.

“5. During this, Colonel Wright, of Major General Hamilton's Regiment, came in, and represented, that the Dragoons being kept continually, for so many Nights, lying at their Horses heads without Cover, and want of rest, had render'd both them, and their Horses, very unfit to be expos'd to any Attack in the Night, by means of which, there might be great Confusion.

“6. However, General Guest's Orders were put in Execution, and accordingly I went out very early on the Monday Morning, at the West Port, with Lord Hume, Lord Napier, the Honourable Charles Hope, and several other Gentlemen.

“7. That, in going thro' the Ranks, and examining into the Condition of the Dragoons, I was very sorry to find matters, even, beyond what Colonel Wright had represented them, Many of the horses backs not fit to receive their Riders, many of the Men, and some of the Officers legs, so swelled, that they cou'd not wear Boots, and those, Who really were to be depended upon, in a manner over come for want of Sleep—This being the first time, I had ever seen these two Dragoon Regiments, or had any thing to do with them.

“8. Before the Rebels had advanc'd with their whole Body, towards Edinburgh, Colonel Gardiner had acquainted Me, that from the Condition the Men, and Horses, were in, and, in Our Situation, it wou'd be extremely right, not to wait for night Work, and that it was absolutely necessary, before it became dark, to retire towards Leith, that We might gain a Passage thro', and by the different Stone Walls, during the day Light ; otherwise, a very small Body of Foot might put it out of our Power to make any Resistance, and that by staying, till night came on, upon the Ground where We were, they might in the dark, cut off our Retreat, either upon our Right or Left.

“9. Upon this Representation, I thought myself obliged to call together, Colonel Gardiner, with all the field Officers, when it was their unanimous Opinion, that any night Work wou'd be our Ruin, but that by retiring to Leith, there was a possibility of finding Ground, so as to be at Liberty of providing Means, to refresh our Men and Horses ; And, as this, their Opinion, was agreeable to the Orders I had receiv'd, that morning, from General Guest, in a Message sent by the Major of Brigade, I had the less difficulty of putting it in Execution.

“10. The Quarter Masters were, accordingly, sent off to take

up the Ground, provide necessaries and other Conveniences, both for Men and Horses.

“11. Our advanc’d Guard, consisting of an Officer and Thirty Men, had my repeated Orders sent by Adjutant Kerr, and another Officer, to retire Slowly, and without Confusion, upon the approach of the Rebels moving in a whole Body, which they now began to do.

“12. At a little before four, I march’d off Slowly towards Leith, with Colonel Gardiner and the Dragoons, when, I order’d the Brigade Major to See that the Rear Squadron mov’d off in Order and without hurry, as there were several Defiles and Stone Walls. On our march Colonel Gardiner acquainted Me, that the Quarter Masters were return’d, and had reported to him, their not being able to find wherewithal at that place, to provide for both Men and Horses: It was then propos’d by Colonel Gardiner, to continue our March towards Mussleburgh, which We accordingly did.

“13. At Mussleburgh, I receiv’d certain Accounts of Sir John Cope’s being off of Dunbar, with the Troops he was bringing about from Aberdeen: I then thought it necessary to have some person dispatch’d with this Acco<sup>t</sup>, to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Accordingly I dismounted and halted the Dragoons for above an hour, whilst I went up to M<sup>r</sup> Hugh Forbes (one of the principal Clerks of Sessions) House, where I found the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor, and M<sup>r</sup> Grozet, Collector of the Customs at Allowa, and they Jointly dispatch’d M<sup>r</sup> Grozet, with this Intelligence to the Lord Provost, with an Offer to march into the Town, the whole, or any part of the two Regiments of Dragoons, if he desir’d it, and General Guest wou’d send his Orders so to do.

“14. This Proposal was made to him, whilst he was in the Council house, with a good many Members of the Town Council about him, and in the presence of George Drummond, and Archibald M<sup>r</sup>Auley Esq<sup>r</sup>, late Provosts of Edinburgh, but the offer not being accepted, We continued our March, that Evening, with a design to lye on our Arms all night, upon a piece of Ground, Colonel Gardiner wou’d order to be mark’d out for us, near his own house, Who being very ill, and extremely weak, desir’d to go there, and as Colonel Gardiner was perfectly acquainted with the Situation of that part of the Country, I cou’d have no reasonable Objections to the place he had pitched upon. I beg leave to Observe, that, during the time We were out at the West Port, on Monday, several Messages

pass'd between General Guest, the Lord Provost, and myself ; I must desire to refer myself to Major Singleton for the particulars, both as to the Messages, and my Answers, he being the Person so Employ'd.

“15. In this march to Join Sir John Cope, and from the Monday morning that the Dragoons were posted out at the West Port, I think myself Oblig'd, in Justice, to mention the Obligations the Troops lay under from the Real Assistance, help, and especial Favour, they received, in the continued attendance, and indefatigable Pains taken by Lord Napier, and the honourable M<sup>r</sup> Charles Hope.

“16. Colonel Gardiner being got to his own house, We found, (on coming up to the Ground, he had appointed) every thing provided, that was possible, to be had there, both for our Men and Horses.

“17. So soon as the two Regiments were settled there, with proper Out Guards, on our Flanks, in our Front, and on Our Rear, I went with Lord Napier, M<sup>r</sup> Hope, and one or two Officers, to a Publick house just in the Rear, for a little Refreshment, after having been near Eighteen hours on Horseback, except the small Halt at Mussleburgh : When, to our great Surprise, and without any known Cause, the Dragoons fell into the utmost Confusion, crying out that the Rebels were upon them ; We immediately mounted our horses, and found the two Regiments hurry'd and confus'd together, some on Horseback, others on Foot, tumbling one over another, without their Officers being able, for a considerable time, to bring them into any manner of Order, the Night being extremely dark.

“18. So soon as a few cou'd be form'd at a time, they march'd off Slowly, but frequently Halted, to give Leisure for others to fall in.

“19. This being done, I order'd the Brigade Major, with what help he cou'd get, to remain on the Ground, and see that every Man was mounted, and march'd off the Field, and that no Arms, or Accoutrements, were left behind, which was perform'd with great difficulty, as many of the Men were almost Senseless for want of Sleep ; and, at the Same time, acquainted the Brigade Major, that We shou'd move on, very Slowly, towards North Berwick, in order to Join Sir John Cope, in Case of his Landing there.

“20. Whilst on this march most of Hamilton's Regiment, that brought up the Rear, with Some of Gardiner's went off

from us, and took the Road to Dunbar, without ever halting, for what reason is not to be conceiv'd.

“ 21. I did, by the means of Lord Napier, who knew the Country, and by the Assistance of some Dragoons, sent along with him, procure the return of about Sixty or Seventy of them, but this oblig'd Me to halt a considerable time.

“ 22. We afterwards continued our march to North Berwick, and there refresh'd our Men, with above four hours rest, At this place, by the assistance of Lord Dromore, and the great Zeal of the Inhabitants, We were plentifully provided with every thing We wanted, both for our Men and Horses.

“ 23. After this seasonable Rest, and Observing from this Town, that the Transports, with Sir John Cope, made for Dunbar, We thereupon mov'd on, and arriv'd at the last mention'd place, about Eleven O'Clock on Tuesday in the forenoon, and Join'd Sir John Cope, Who, by this time, had Landed part of his Troops, and where I found those of Hamilton's, and some of Gardiner's, Who had left Us on our March.

“ 24. Sir John Cope halted that Day and the next. On Thursday the 19<sup>th</sup> of September, the whole march'd to Haddington, there Encamp'd that Night, and the next morning the march continued to Preston Pans, where Sir John Cope took up his Ground.

“ 25. As the Rebel Army had this Day marched from a very Strong Camp they had possess'd near Edinburgh, to attack the King's Forces, and were arriv'd at the high Ground about Tranente, they had oblig'd Sir John, by their different Motions, to change his Situation several times.

“ 26. Between this time, and that of the Rebel Army's being in Motion the succeeding Morning, I had frequently visited the Out Posts.

“ 27. On Saturday, the 21<sup>st</sup> of September, and before break of day, the Rebels were perceiv'd moving with their whole Body, whereupon I immediately gave Orders for the Dragoons to mount, and the proper Out Guards to be call'd in.

“ 28. When, the Earl of Loudoun came to Me with Sir John Cope's Orders, to march the Dragoons, and draw up upon the Right of the Line of the Foot, who had, by this time, chang'd their Ground, and form'd a Front to receive the Rebel Army.

“ 29. During the small time We had for Joining the Foot, I took an Opportunity of assuring the Squadrons, that I had not the least doubt but their Behaviour wou'd this day do us ho-



nour, and that our Success wou'd, in a great measure, be owing to their Conduct.

“30. On my coming up to the Right of the Line of the Foot, with the two Squadrons, where were with us, Colonel Gardiner, his Officers, Lord Home, and Lieu<sup>t</sup> Weemyss, I was surpriz'd to find that the Guard of Foot upon the Train, consisting of One hundred Men, upon being attack'd, had left their Ground where they had been posted on the Right of the Artillery, and found them, in great Confusion, plac'd a few yards distant, just in our Front; And as the Cannon was upon the Right of the Front of our Squadron, and these Foot directly in Our Front, I call'd to Colonel Gardiner, to incline his Squadron nearer to that of Colonel Whitney's upon the Left; On this, I immediately, with the Brigade Major, endeavour'd to put the Artillery Guard in some Order, as the first highland Column was, by this time, advanc'd very near us.

“31. By the assistance of some of the Serjeants, We form'd a Front Rank, Who, in great Confusion, gave a Stragling Fire, and, in a moment, fell back, with the rest of their Body, and took to flight—When turning my horse's head, to look for the Squadron, they had in like manner taken to flight.

“32. By the time I had got up to a place call'd Grainge's Wall, I perceiv'd a Body of Dragoons, seeming to make a Stand, I put myself between them, and the Rebel Column (which had then made a Small Halt) and call'd to the Dragoons to fall on and take their Revenge; But in place of so doing, they immediately fac'd to the Left, and went off to a Man, the Rebel Column, seeing this, mov'd on, and gave them their Fire.

“33. I then call'd out to the Brigade Major, where was Sir John and the Foot? And, on hearing a good deal of Fire in my Rear, I gallop'd back, in hopes it was our own Foot had continued to Engage the Rebels; When hearing a Voice call out to Me, saying those were the Rebels, and being then close upon their Right Flank, I had only time to face my horse to the Left, and make towards the Sea, where I met Captain Christie of Colonel Murray's Regim<sup>t</sup>, Who inform'd Me that our Foot were entirely routed and fled; Seeing then no prospect, or Expectation of retrieving Our Loss, with the assistance of Captain Christie for my Guide, I thought the most prudent measure, wou'd be, to make the best of my Way for Berwick, and use my utmost Endeavours to prevent the Dutch Battalion from going up the Forth, which I happily Effectuated, by

the means of M<sup>r</sup> Temple, Collector of the Customs at Berwick, Who sent out several Boats, that had the good Fortune to meet the Dutch Transports at Sea, and brought them safe into Berwick, at which place I continued, under the Command of Sir John Cope, for Thirty Days, Acting to the best of my Power according to the Orders I receiv'd, for the preservation of that place.

THOS. FOWKE."

*A Copy of Adjutant Kerr's Letter to Brigadier General Fowke.*

"Edinburgh,

25<sup>th</sup> January, 1745-6.

"Sir,

"I had the favour of yours, dated the 16<sup>th</sup> Inst. and am both surpriz'd and concern'd to find that Mankind cou'd be guilty of censuring your Conduct, in the whole of that unfortunate 21<sup>st</sup> September last.

"Your first Orders to Me at Colt Bridge, which I deliver'd in presence of Captain Hollaway, that if only a Party of the Rebels horse appear'd, the advanc'd Guard was to maintain, and keep their Post, but if the Body of the Rebel Army mov'd towards them, to retreat Slow, and in good Order, not allowing any Man to trot his horse, on any pretence whatever.

"Our retreat, from Colt Bridge, and by Edinburgh, was very slow, Silent, and in good Order; and as for You, or any person crying out March, march, march the Rebels are upon You, it is most Villanous, and as false, as God is true. We halted an hour at Mussleburgh where you often propos'd to return, and defend the Town of Edinburgh, but the Provost's answer was, that they had only two Days Forrage in the Town; Your constant Practice was, to Spirit up the Dragoons, allowing them to Sing, and often giving them Money, recommending Sobriety as the only Guard against a Surprise.

"On the 20<sup>th</sup> September last, when We came to Preston Field, you order'd 100 Dragoons from each Regiment, for advanc'd Guards, which you posted and Visited very often that Night, the remainder of which, you kept close at the head of our Right Squadron, With Colonel Gardiner, and Lord Home.

"The 21<sup>st</sup> early in the Morning, you order'd the Squadrons to wheel to the Left, and form the Line of Battle and you order'd Me to call in, the out Guards immediately; You then posted yourself in the Front, at the head of our Regimt, call'd out, What was that Party of Foot doing, which Cover'd the

Cannon? You order'd them to front the Enemy, and to be Sure to give the Rebels a constant and Steady Fire, often saying, Now, my brave Dragoons, We will drive them to the Devil.

"All Gentlemen Who have seen Service, allow it to be a very good Disposition, and not the least like a Surprise. What I have said is Truth, which I will make appear at any time or place with honour. I am, with greatest respect,

Your Obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

JN<sup>o</sup> KARR.

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## PRIMÆVAL ANTIQUITIES.

### The Customs of Burning and Burying the Dead.

(CONCLUDING PAPER.)

THE earliest form of disposing of the remains of the dead appears to have been by burial. The Bible shows no other mode, even in the origin of time. The custom of burning the body would appear to have taken its rise with Pagans; for (remarks the Abbé Cochet) while the ancient races, with whom their Creator through the prophets came in contact, when they had recently proceeded from his hands, presented in their hearts a lively thought of returning towards that heaven whence they had come, they occupied their attention very little with the body, which they regarded as the prison of the spirit exiled upon earth. But when man became gross and carnal, the idea of a second life became weak in his heart; and in place of a celestial immortality, he was ambitious of obtaining a terrestrial eternity. By the science of embalment the orientals almost realized this brilliant chimera; but the West refused to the descendants of Japhet the numberless perfumes which the East lavished on the children of Shem. Deprived of this powerful help, yet equally urged by the desire to live always, the Europeans confided to the flames, so energetic for destruction, the privileged mission of preserving them without end. This effect they thought to accomplish by burning the body; the ashes which had survived the fire being by them considered incorruptible and indestructible.

The custom of burning the dead was only practised, however, by the rich or well-to-do classes of Gallo-Roman

society ; for it was necessary that a person should possess some little fortune to defray funeral expences, which were always more or less costly, owing to their nature. There were, for example, the cost of the funeral-pile, of the hired mourners, of the perfumes, of the libations, and of the sacred wood.

The lower classes, at this period, could scarcely afford to bury their friends with all the attendant pomp and circumstance which incineration required. Their mode of burial, therefore, may have been by means of inhumation.

But at what epoch did the ancients entirely cease to burn the body ? This is a question of considerable difficulty, though highly interesting. The second century of the Christian era was the climax of Roman civilization among the Gauls. Rome, happy under the Antonines, caused her good fortune to be diffused throughout the earth. Under those pacific reigns, Gaul was covered with villas and cities. Modern archæology discovers, lying in the bosom of the earth, that Roman prosperity of the second century. All the villas with their long galleries, their mosaic pavements, their temples, their mythological gods, their mural paintings, their elevated terraces, with their hypocausts, reply to the antiquary who interrogates them only the names of Tiberius, of Claudius, of Nero, of Vespasian, of Domitian, of Nerva-Trajan, of Hadrian, of Antonine, of Julia, of Faustina, and of Marcus-Aurelius. That metallic voice which proceeds from all ancient stones, from all Roman constructions, is equally repeated by the ashes, by the urns, by the funeral piles, and by all the cemeteries in which burning appears to have been practised.

Born under Titus and Vespasian, this custom endured until the reign of Tetrichus, whom we see in the year 267 place in the urn of Nerac the ashes of his friend Mertorix ; in a word, it is in the second, and in the third centuries of our era, that the religion, the manners, and the customs of the Romans prevailed in Normandy, in concert with their arts, their industry, and their architecture.

In the fourth century the spectacle changes : a visible decadence causes itself to be perceived in the public monuments, in the private edifices, and in the arts of every



species. It is evident that a revolution has been awakened. A first bed of ashes covers the face of France embellished by civilization; the barbarians on one side, the Christians on the other, changed and modified the ideas of the ancestors of our French neighbours. The funeral piles are extinguished, the workshops are closed, art degenerates, ideas change, and their influence, visible over life, is not the less so over death. "All the burials" (affirms the Abbé) "which bear the character of the fourth century are inhumations. That century observes only skeletons to history and to archæology."

The learned antiquary states that he does not know of an urn later than the reign of Constantine, whose effigy shines in the night of the tomb; and he concludes, from numerous examples, that in the north of France inhumation had become general in the fourth century. It is also the last term which history assigns to the age of fire in Italy. Godfrey, a commentator on the Theodosian code, states that the custom of burning the body did not outlast the reign of Theodosius the Great, (A.D. 395), and Macrobius affirms that in his time they no longer burnt any corpse.

But the usage fell more quickly in Gaul, where it was only a foreign importation; so that M. Deville goes so far as to say, that they did not burn any more in France after the second half of the third century [250-300 A.D.]; but M. de Caumont dates the epoch of this funeral revolution as late as Constantine.

The Abbé gives the following picture of the manner in which the body was burnt. "After having consumed the flesh on the funeral pile, the relations or the heirs collected together the bones, and placed them—according as the survivors were rich or poor—in urns of glass or of clay. Each person in attendance then added to the principal urn the number of vases which he considered suitable, according to his means or his devotion. They enclosed this sacred deposit in a box or coffer of wood, which they fastened together with nails; for always in the soil we find nails oxydised by the side, above, or below, the vases. The same peculiarity is reproduced in all the Roman cemeteries



excavated with attention. Everywhere we (continues the Abbé) have found nails, and heavy hinges, intended to pierce the wood, which sometimes is rather too thick. Incidentally I am led to suppose that the ashes of the dead, proceeding from the funeral pile, and which could not find space in the urn, were put into the chest; since the greater part of the vases of which the opening was not narrow, such as plates, basins, cups, and saucers, contained in the bottom the refuse matter of the burning process, composed of charcoal, of pottery pulverized, and of sand evidently gathered from an extinguished fire. The coffin being thus filled, thus nailed down, was placed upon the sandy stone; and, in order to preserve it from too rapid a consumption, and from the destructive action of the earth, they furnished it, on the right hand and on the left hand, with large flint-stones. Occasionally, above the vases, in consequence of the height of the chest or coffin, Roman tiles, broken in pieces, to protect the different vessels, are met with. These tiles, and these flint stones, always indicate to us the neighbourhood of burials. The flint stones, intended in the first instance to protect the coffin from moisture, with a view to preserve the urns from destruction, became in the course of time the cruellest enemies of the vases, and of sepulture itself. One understands, in short, that when the coffin began to decay, a void was made round the urn; the moulds then pressed upon it; and the cups and vessels were moved with violence. Then the urns were displaced, the lids were upset, the pitchers leaned, and the flint-stones (pushed by exterior pressure) fell upon the urns and broke them. They sometimes penetrated into the vases where we have often found them. This is the way in which the Romans, our fathers, entrusted to the earth the sacred relics of their dead."

In bringing the notices of *La Normandie Souterraine* to a close, I refer the reader to the work itself (of which a second edition is announced) for many interesting and instructive details. I propose, on a future occasion, to apply the knowledge of the facts collected in the work to a consideration of the discoveries made of late years in the barrows of the Midland Counties.

JAMES THOMPSON.

## CHURCH RESTORATION.

## Islip, by Thrapston, Northamptonshire.

THE *Northampton Mercury* lately recorded the re-opening of the church at this place, in a paragraph from which we select the following interesting particulars :—

On Wednesday last, the Feast of All Saints, the parish Church of St. Nicholas, Islip, was re-opened for public worship, after having been closed for four months. November has seldom afforded a brighter day than shone on the good work and goodly assembly gathered on that day, to make the sacred walls of this beautiful church re-echo again with prayer and praise. Before day broke, the sweet bells from the tall and elegant church spire awoke the people of Islip to the consciousness that the good work in which they had been engaged was at last finished, and summoned them, with their neighbours, to kneel once more where their forefathers for centuries had knelt before them. And right gladly did they do so. At eleven o'clock in the morning the surrounding clergy of the county assembled at the rectory house, and after vesting in surplice and hood, walked in procession to the church, preceded by the village choir. At the churchyard gate the procession halted and the bells ceased; it moved on to the great west door of the church, the choir and clergy chanting the 122nd Psalm, "I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord." They advanced thus chanting, as far as the benches appointed to them in the chancel. The service was then commenced by the Rev. George A. F. Watson, the curate of the parish, who read the service as far as the third collect, the choir chanting the Canticles and Gloria after each Psalm. The lessons were read by the Rev. George Stopford, rector of Warkton, and the Rev. Granville H. Forbes, rector of Broughton. The Litany was read by the Rev. Courtenay Vernon, rector of Grafton. In the communion office, the Rev. Dr. Hook officiated; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Northampton reading the Gospel, and the Rev. H. J. Bigge, rector of Rockingham, the Epistle. The sermon was preached by Dr. Hook, who took for his text part of the Gospel for the day—"He opened his mouth and taught them." The church was crowded. A collection was made after the sermon, during the reading of the sentences of the offertory, which amounted to

£86 odd. There were services again in the afternoon and evening, the clergy proceeding in a body, and the choir walking before and chanting the 122nd Psalm. The sermon in the afternoon was preached by the Rev. T. James, vicar of Theddingworth, and honorary canon of Peterborough. The learned and rev. gentleman preached from Isaiah lviii. 12—"And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places," &c. The scope of the afternoon preacher's sermon was different to that of the morning. He laboured to show the use of the beautiful in church architecture; in arousing and strengthening devotion in those attending the church. It was a mistake to suppose that those who took the most interest in such good works and were most forward in promoting them, were therefore mere formalists or superficial in their religion, as was sometimes said. The world might condemn the expenditure of money on such works and say, "To what purpose was this waste!" and lament that the large sums appropriated to church restoration were not given to the poor, but it was certain that those who were most ready to give to God's house, were the most liberal in assisting God's poor. The collection in the afternoon realised about £10 10s. Again, in the evening, the church was thronged in every corner by a congregation of nearly eight-hundred people. The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. A. L. Powys, rector of Titchmarsh. The collection in the evening amounted to £11 11s. Altogether £105 was added to the fund for restoration. The singing was everything one could desire in a parish church; simple, harmonious, and accurate, and such chants and tunes were used as every one could easily take a part in. None but the village singers were employed. We are sorry to hear that there still remains a debt of £200 upon the church. We must not omit to mention that after the morning service, a sumptuous cold collation was provided for the visitors in the little barn of the rectory house; nearly one hundred and twenty sat down.

Islip Church was built about A.D., 1450, and with the exception of the font and portions of the east wall of the nave, appears to be of one date of architecture throughout. The church, as is well known, is of most beautiful proportions, from its great height. It may be, perhaps, as well to state, that the former condition of the church was deplorable. The pews were all shapes and sizes; an ugly west gallery blocked up the tower arch. The roofs, throughout, were found, upon

careful inspection, to be not only decayed from age, but with reference to the chancel and nave roof positively unsafe. The church has been re-seated throughout, with low open seats of oak, and we never remember seats more convenient or comfortable for the worshippers; they are three feet apart, about two feet eight high. The stone-work has been restored, the white-wash removed, and the walls re-plastered. The tower arch has been thrown open to the church, and a new belfry floor constructed, above which is the belfry chamber or place for the ringers. There is a new carved oak pulpit of beautiful design, the alternate patterns of carving being of different designs. The roofs to the nave, and aisles, and chancel, have been copied most rigidly from the old roofs, and are executed in native county oak, from Whittlebury Forest and Farming Woods. There is a low oak carved screen, dividing the nave from the chancel, underneath the arch; on this screen is placed a brass lettern for the Bible. Within the chancel, by the screen, is the prayer desk. The chancel seats are placed stallwise, and seats with book-boards provided for the choir. There is a low open communion rail. We were much struck with a beautiful reredos in Caen stone, formed by an enriched stone cornice, at the angles of which are carved angels, with scrolls inscribed Holy, Holy, Holy. This, we understand, is a private gift. Underneath the cornice, and at the back of the communion table, are ornamental tiles. Although this church has been, we think, so correctly restored to its ancient proportions, and so well adapted to the services of our church, yet, we understand the chief object sought to be obtained, was the better provision for the accommodation of the parishioners, especially for the poor, and this has been most successfully obtained, not less than one hundred and thirty additional sittings having been provided. There is a warming apparatus by hot air, constructed at the north side of the chancel. Above the warming apparatus it is intended to construct a vestry. There was formerly an old vestry at this part, as indicated by a door and plastering on the walls. The works have been carried on under the superintendence and from the designs of W. Slater, Esq., architect, of New Adelphi Chambers, London, and executed by Mr. Whiting, builder, of this town.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## A Rural Tradition.

A STORY was told me, when young, by a relative, handed down to her from an ancestress, to this effect: There was a merry party of young persons assembled in a hall in the county of Rutland (the residence of the Noels, I believe) at a Christmas gathering. It was proposed that a play should be enacted, and one was at last agreed upon in which the representation of a funeral occurred. One of the young ladies was called upon to impersonate a deceased female, and was lowered into an old chest, which served as a vault or grave. The lid was closed, and nothing was thought of the matter for the moment. Shortly after, the bystanders went to the chest, in order to liberate the young lady, when, to their horror, they found she was a corpse! In my boyhood I knew more of the details, but attention to other matters has long since caused their effacement from memory. May I ask if any of your readers, residing in the county of Rutland, ever heard anything of this story?

J. G.

## Leicestershire Genealogies.

A LARGE collection of manuscripts is deposited in the British Museum, in which are entries of genealogies and heraldic bearings of families anciently settled in Leicestershire and other counties. An index to these has been lately published. If S. N. will send us the name, we will refer to the Index.

## Stathern Grange.

WILL any reader of the *Historical Collector*, acquainted with the Vale of Belvoir, inform the writer whether there is or was a Grange at Stathern, and if it be true that it was burnt down by accident; and if so, in what year?

OLD MORTALITY.

## Leicestershire Gentry.

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers inform me whether there is any list of gentry, resident in Leicestershire in the sixteenth century, extant?

GENEALOGICUS.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A FRIEND.—The cost of illustrations is too great to admit of our introducing them every month. If our friends would encourage us by an extension of the subscription list (and this might be readily done, considering the very moderate price of the *Collector*) we should be happy to present lithographs or engravings more frequently than at present.—The price of a wood-engraving of a shield of arms, like that given in a late number, is about 5s.

X.—Notices of discoveries of ancient remains, with illustrative sketches, are always acceptable.

An amusing paragraph about Dr. Farmer is postponed.





The Midland Counties  
**Historical Collector.**

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 6. }

JANUARY 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
{ TWO-PENCE.

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THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL  
AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

It has at last been resolved to hold a meeting of this society in the Town Library, in the Town Hall, Leicester, on Wednesday, the 10th of January instant. Judging from the intimations which have been received, an effective and respectable meeting may be anticipated. We would earnestly urge all the readers of the *Historical Collector* who are interested in the matter to attend, and to give their best help to the undertaking. It need scarcely be repeated, that in the establishment of this society, provision will be found for intellectual and æsthetic tastes which are not yet regarded in any local institution; and names are already inscribed on the list, in considerable numbers, which are not yet identified with any other society.

## DERIVATIONS OF THE NAMES OF LEICESTERSHIRE VILLAGES.

A FUND of interesting enquiry may be found in tracing the names of villages; as they often help, when duly explained, to show what was the character of the country, socially and agriculturally, in the period when our Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian forefathers were seated on the soil in undisputed possession. It is necessary to precede the investigation by a few remarks in elucidation of the nature of the early process of settlement by the Germanic immigrants into this country. This process consisted simply in the chief, under whom the invaders came, allotting to his principal followers tracts of land all over the conquered districts. Each of the warriors, on receiving his allotment, surrounded it with a fence, or boundary of some description, and this was known as a *tun*, or town—that is, an inclosed space of land, to which we now give the name of lordship. In some eligible part the landowner laid out a smaller portion, which he defended by a moat and rampart inside, planting above the latter a stockade by way of wall or defence. Within he reared a wooden house, surrounded by smaller rooms and sheds, in which to shelter his serfs and cattle.

In the eighth century—that is, between the years 700 and 800, when the people of this quarter became somewhat Christianised, and when a bishop was first stationed in Leicester,—the landowners raised humble churches of wood, in which they and their dependents first breathed their prayers to Christ, a few acres being given to the poor priest who led the worship, for his maintenance, and to keep the building in repair.

Occasionally, in the open country beyond the *tun* or town, a smaller allotment was inclosed, as a kind of appendage. This was a *ham*, or hamlet, having perchance no priest and no moated residence. It was a kind of off-shoot from the village.

In still fewer instances a solitary cottage (called a *hern*) was erected, and became the nucleus of a collection of similar structures.

To these tuns, hams, and herns, distinctive names were given on their formation. Sometimes the settler gave his name, or the family of settlers theirs; sometimes the nature of the soil, the trees that grew on the spot, or the position of the place, suggested a designation; and at others, the relative position of one place to another did the like.

Now all these names are either Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian, and I will take one or more of each class to illustrate my meaning.

Carlton is literally the town of Carl, or Charles. Hamilton, is the town of Hamel. Syston is a corruption or abbreviation for Siga's-tun, or the town of Siga. Turning to families—if the hypothesis of the learned antiquary Kemble be correct, many of the names of clans or families ended in *ing*, and thus Birmingham means the *ham* of the *Beormingas*, or Beormingham. Applying this rule to Leicestershire villages we have the *tuns* of the Evings, the Knossings, the Saddings, the Theddings, and so forth, nineteen in all, left to us in our Evington, Knossington, Saddington, and other names. Again, the nature of the soil gives the name to Stanton and Staunton, or the stoney town; and Tilton means the town under tillage. Barkston may mean the town where the bark or beech tree was found plentifully, as Thornton implies the town of Thorns, Burton the town of burrs or elder trees, and Slawston, the town of sloes or slaes. Houghton means high town; Overton and its abbreviation, Orton, means upper town; Langton, long town; Laughton, low town; and Upton, up town. Norton is north town; Sutton is south town; Easton, Eaton, and Aston, mean the east town; and Weston, the west town—all having reference to some prior and established settlement. We have also Bottesford, the ford of Bott,—the man who first lived near to the ford over the stream running by that village; Twyford, or the two fords, the stream being crossed in two places in the village; Desford, or the deer's ford, Stanford, the stoney ford; Swinford, the swine ford; Holwell, the holy well; Hallaton, the holy town; Holyoake, or the holy oak; Buckminster, the minster or monastery church, where a particular book or charter was kept; Eastwell, the well east of some particu-

lar object in distinction from another; Hareston, the town where hares were plentiful; Foxton, the town of the foxes; Belton, the town in the church of which an early bell was fixed; Misterton, the town of the minster or church; Medbourne, the mead or meadow on the burn or brook; Welham, or the hamlet with the well or spring; Croxton or Crosstown; Walton, or the walled town; Glenfield, the field in the glen; Bradley, the broad *lea*, or untilled field; Langley, the long *lea*; and others ending in *ley*; with a variety of worths, boroughs, woulds, stokes, and cotes—that is, villages, fortified places, hilly and barren grounds, farmhouses and sheepfolds.

Most of the foregoing names are those of Anglian villages. There may, probably, be a few of them which were founded by the Danes or Northmen. Those about to be mentioned are peculiarly of this character. On an analysis of the names of the villages of Leicestershire, it is found that eighty-seven are of Danish or Danish-Norwegian derivation. It seems that all ending in *by* or *thorpe* are of this class: the syllable *by*, in the old Norse language, meant at first a single farm, afterwards a town in general; the word *thorpe* in the same tongue designates a collection of houses separated from some principal estate. Now there are in Leicestershire sixty-six places ending in *by*, and nineteen in *thorpe*.

In Framland hundred are Kettleby, or the farm of Ketel (a common Scandinavian appellative); Dalby, the village in the dale; Freeby, the village of Frey or Freya; Sysonby, perhaps the village of Sig's or Siga's son (mixed Anglian and Danish); Welby, the village where the well was; Sommerby, the summer village; Brentingby, a mixed Saxon and Danish name, the “by” of the “Brentings”; and Wiverby, anciently Wy-ford-by, the village near the ford over the stream known as the Eye or Wy. There is also Kirby, an abbreviation for Kirkby, the village where a church was erected, thus showing that its first inhabitants were Christianized. Of *thorpes* there are several; Easthorpe, Edmundthorpe, Garthorpe, Thorpe Arnold; and further, there is a Normanton, or Northman's town.

In Gartree hundred there is a small proportion of Scandinavian settlements. Among these were places of which

two of the names speak for themselves—Thornby and Bushby. Tugby means Tokeby, or the village of Toke, a well-known name in the time of the Danes.

In East Goscote hundred we meet with Asfordby, which suggests how the Wreke was there customarily forded; Ashby, the settlement among the ash trees; Beeby, signifies the settlement where hives were kept; Barkby, the “by” of the bark or birch; Brookesby needs no explanation; Great Dalby and Dalby in the Wolds and Frisby have already been glanced at; Hoby, the high or hill settlement; Ingarsby, the “by” of Ingwar (a thoroughly Danish name); Quenby, the Queen’s village; and Loseby, the village where the “lows” or burial-mounds were found by the first settlers. The villages of Northmen in this district are numerous; more so than in any other hundred.

In West Goscote are Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with the neighbouring Danish hamlets, Blackfordby, and Kilwardby, and Gaddesby; but the latter might fairly be grouped with the surrounding Scandinavian settlements, and then we should have Ashby-de-la-Zouch as an outlying place, distinct from the groups of Leicestershire, and belonging to those of Derbyshire.

In Guthlaxton hundred are eight places of which the names end in *by*, most of them having references now either lost or so corrupted as to be no longer recognisable. Wil-loughby, is the by of the willows; and Oadby (often pronounced Oatby) may refer to its customary crops.

In Sparkenhoe hundred the Northmen appear to have established ten of their locations. One of these, Sheepy, is, perhaps, abbreviated from Sheepby, the settlement noted for sheep.

It is by an analysis of these names with reference to *local circumstances*, that their origin may be generally ascertained. This is the natural and simple mode of pursuing the enquiry, and it is supported by analogy on reference to other countries. In Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the “bys” are numerous, as an examination of a good map will show; and the plan of prefixing or affixing the name of the first letter to a town or village, appears to have prevailed all over the world where fixed habitations are known.



## UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS.

*The Rebellion in 1745.*

IN inserting the account given by Brigadier-General Fowke, relative to the battle of Preston Pans, in last month's *Collector*, we stated that whatever might have been the "accusations" brought against that officer by his enemies, he retained the confidence and favour of his sovereign. It does not appear, however, that any direct charges were made against the Brigadier-General, as was implied in the few remarks with which we introduced his interesting and instructive narrative. We subjoin the statements made in confirmation of his by Brigade Major Singleton and Lieutenant General Weemys. Brigadier General Fowke was grandfather to Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, Baronet, of Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire.

*"Captain William Singleton, Brigade Major, his Account of what pass'd, from the time of Brigad<sup>r</sup> Fowke's Arrival at Edinburgh, in which he was himself an Eye Witness to the 21<sup>st</sup> September 1745—inclusive.*

"September 15<sup>th</sup> 1745.

"A Mile from Haddingtoun, Brigadier Fowke was inform'd by several people of distinction on the Road, that the Rebels were in Edinburgh, or very near it, upon which I was order'd to make the best of my way towards that place, at least to endeavour to get to General Guest, which I did about three O'Clock in the Afternoon; when asking the General's Commands, he desir'd Me to return to the Brigadier with all Expedition. The General said he was going to the Castle in two hours time. I ask'd him if He was to come out again that Night? He said he was to continue there. But if the Brigadier came within the two hours, he wou'd find him at the Lord Justice Clerk's, at which place the Brigadier shou'd receive his Orders.

"After the Brigadier's arrival, I did not hear what those Orders were; He only told Me, he was to go to the two Regiments of Dragoons, and that they were to continue on the same Ground, out at West Port, where they had been all that Day.

"About Ten o'Clock that Night, as near as I can Guess, Colonel Wright of Hamilton's, came to the Brigadier and said,

there were Orders for them to march back thro' Edinburgh to the Links, and that they were ready for that Purpose at the West Port. The Brigadier answer'd, he knew nothing of those Orders, but that they were to return immediately to the Ground, where they had been all Day; at the same time, the Brigadier said, he wou'd be with them by Day Light. Colonel Wright represented to the Brigadier, that the Ground they were in, and their Situation was extreamly bad, the Night very dark, and the Men and Horses greatly fatigued; So that there was reason to fear, shou'd the Rebels attack them, they might in all probability suffer; the Brigadier then said, he had Orders from General Guest for the two Regiments to remain on the Ground where they were, to hold their people very alert, and keep their Patroles constantly in motion. The Brigadier said to Me, Take care to mount yourself well this Day, for I am determin'd if there be an Opportunity, and General Guest approves of it, to attack the Rebels; In the mean time, I desire you wou'd go to my Lord Provost directly, and try if he will Consent to let an hundred of the Town Guard march out of the West Port, in order to take possession of Colt Bridge; the Provost very readily comply'd, but said he must first Consult with the rest of the Magistrates, and was pretty Sure they wou'd consent to their Staying there, all the Day time, but by no means cou'd Spare them in the Night.

"I ask'd him his Opinion in regard to the Rebels, whether he thought they wou'd have the impudence to attack Edinbr, or not? he said, as they were a desperate set of people, he did not doubt but they wou'd, and in all probability make their attempt in the night time.

"This Conversation pass'd some time before Day on the Monday morning; Soon after the Brigadier, with Lord Napier, Lord Home, M<sup>r</sup> Hope, Lieutenant Weemyss, and myself, went out at the West Port to the field near Colt Bridge. About an hour after the Brigadier had review'd the Dragoons, He order'd Me to go to the Castle, to General Guest, and to acquaint him, that both Men and Horses were in great want of every thing; That he wou'd please to give his directions for somebody to wait on the Lord Provost, for his Orders to have them supply'd, and at the same time, I told the General, I found the Brigadier was desirous, if the Rebels advanc'd, to attack them, provided he approv'd of it, and the Dragoons were in a Condition to do it to the purpose, The General reply'd, he cou'd

not give him any Orders upon that head; he thought it however better, not to have any more night Work, but in the bad Ground and Condition they were in, to remove from thence, where they might be of more Service in joining Sir John Cope at his Landing, which he had reason to expect every hour. I return'd to the Brigadier directly, Who order'd several people out to reconnoitre the Rebels. Colonel Gardiner represented to the Brigadier very strongly, and repeated many times in my hearing, the bad Condition his Regiment was in, in particular, being harass'd and fatigued for Eleven Days, and Eleven Nights, little or no Provision for the Men, or Forrage for the horses; that many of The Men had their Legs so swell'd, that they were oblig'd to cut their Boots off; and that if they staid another night on that Ground, it was to be fear'd his Majesty wou'd lose two Regiments of Dragoons; but added, the Brigadier might do as he pleas'd—for his part he had not long to Live. Upon this all the Field Officers, with Colonel Gardiner, being call'd together, they did Unanimously agree with Colonel Gardiner's Opinion; that they had no Chance, by staying upon the same Ground, that night. As about this time, the Rebels began to march with their whole Body, the Quarter Masters were order'd to Leith Links, about a Mile from Edinburgh, in order to mark out the Ground, and to provide Forrage for the horses, and Straw for the Men to lye on; A little after three O'Clock, the Gentlemen, Who were out Reconnoitring, return'd, and said, the Rebels were near; and, as our Advanc'd Guard, which consisted of an Officer, and thirty Dragoons, had by this time retir'd to their Corps.

“The Brigadier order'd Me to go to Colt Bridge, and tell the Captain of the Town Guard, to march his Men back <sup>in</sup> to Edinburgh; at the same time, the Brigadier and Colonel Gardiner march'd the Dragoons very slow, by the back of the Town, desiring I wou'd take Care, that the Rear Squadron came off slow, and in Order, there being on our March, several Defiles enclos'd by Stone Walls. When We came towards Leith Links, the Brigadier was surpriz'd to find the Quarter Masters had done nothing, but it seems, they had reported to Colonel Gardiner, that neither Forrage or other necessaries were to be had there; the March was continued to Mussleburgh, about four Miles from Edinburgh, where the Brigadier met with an Express from Dunbar, giving an Account that Sir John Cope was arriv'd, and was either to Land at North Ber-

wick or Dunbar: The Brigadier made the Dragoons halt about an hour and a half, when he went into a Gentleman's house, to dispatch a Letter to Sir John Cope, and at the same time, another Messenger was employ'd back to the Provost of Edinburgh, to acquaint him with these particulars, and some other matters; Colonel Gardiner being very ill, had desir'd to go forward to his own house, and wou'd give Directions for a proper Field near that place, where We might take up our Ground, and that Forrage and other necessaries shou'd be provided. Accordingly We continued our march to that Ground, with a design to lie on Our Arms all night; All that was possible was got for us, and when the two Regiments seem'd to be tolerably settled, the Brigadier with some Officers, and other Gentlemen went into the Rear, to get a little Refreshment, and After having posted the proper Guards; when on a Sudden, and without any immediate known Cause, the Dragoons fell into the utmost Confusion, and call'd out, that the Rebels were upon them! It was with the utmost difficulty, and much time, before any of them cou'd be got to form; as fast as this cou'd be done, the Brigadier told Me, he wou'd march Slowly on, and frequently halt, in order to give time for the rest to fall in; and I was order'd to stay in the Rear, and See every Man mounted, and off the Field; which I did with infinite Pains, as many of them were almost senseless for want of Sleep; The Brigadier Said, he design'd to march on Slowly to North Berwick, in Order to Join Sir John Cope. During this march, most of Hamilton's Regiment, and some of Gardiner's, that brought up the Rear, went off, and never halted till they got to Dunbar, for what Reason is not to be imagin'd! —The Brigadier after getting to North Berwick, and refreshing both Men and horses, after four hours rest, march'd to Dunbar, and join'd Sir John Cope.

“Sir John at this time had Landed part of his Troops, and after the whole had come a Shoar, both the Dragoons, and the Foot, halted that Day and the next, where We had plenty of Forrage, and Provision. On Thursday the 19<sup>th</sup> We march'd to Haddington, and Encamp'd that night. Next Morning We march'd to Preston Pans, where Sir John Cope took up his Ground; the Enemy by their different Motions, oblig'd Sir John, to alter his Situation four or five times. I was with the Brigadier all the Night before on the Ground, upon the Right of the Front of Colonel Gardiner's Dragoons, Where were with



us, Colonel Gardiner, Lord Home, and Lieutenant Weemyss. In the night, the Brigadier went round all the Centries, and Out Guards, three or four several times. In the morning, I think about four O'Clock, when the Rebels begun to march down the hill, towards the Field, the Brigadier order'd all the Right to mount, and order'd Me to call in all the Out Guards and Centries on the Right. He rode to the front of the Dragoons, and said, My Lads, this is the Day, in which, I doubt not your behaviour will do us honour. I was with the Brigadier at the head of the Right Squadron of Gardiner's, just behind the Artillery; I think about four Yards before Colonel Gardiner, when the Cannon began to Fire. By this time the Column, which attack'd us, was popping and firing, and the Squadron upon it, begun to be a little Shy, reining back their Horses. The Brigadier observing it, call'd out to them aloud, What do you mean Gentlemen, by reining back your Horses? Advance up to your Ground—have you any thing to fear? We shall cut them to pieces in a moment; and observing at this Instant, the Artillery Guard falling into Confusion, having left their Post, and come directly in our Front; He call'd out to Me, I'll go to the Right of these People, do you go to their Left, they are in Confusion, and in our Way; Let them give their Fire, and make the best of their way to Join the Foot, that Room may be made for the Dragoons to act. On which I got to the Left, where there was only one Officer, and about Eight File; they were making off.—The Officer fell down just before my Horse; and I believe four of his Men were Shot upon my Right hand. By this time, I saw the Brigadier expos'd between the Fire of the Column of the Rebels, and that of the Front Rank, of part of the Artillery Guard, which made Me call out, Sir, these Men will do nothing; You'll be knock'd on the head to no purpose; On this, turning his Horse's head to the Squadron, We saw they were every Man Gallop'd off! The Column that attack'd us, was within fifteen yards of Us; I rode after them as Quick as I cou'd, and about the middle of the Field, I got about Thirty of them stopp'd for a minute or Two; but as the Column approach'd pretty near, and gave us a Fire, away they all Run, ducking their heads at every Pop:—When We got forward to Grainge's Wall, We found the Dragoon's stop'd there, and Seeing the Column that was in pursuit of us, make a Small halt, the Brigadier call'd out to the Dragoons, Now, Lads, is your time for Revenge; but they fac'd to



the Left, got into the Defile leading to Colonel Gardiner's house, and all Run away! On this the Rebels gave them their Fire; I then hear'd the Brigadier ask alou'd, Where was Sir John, and the Foot? At this time, I lost the Brigadier; I follow'd the Dragoons thro' the Defile, to the West end of the Village of Preston; where I met with Sir John Cope, Lord Loudoun, and others, with about four hundred and fifty Dragoons; Sir John was very active and busy, using his Endeavours to draw them up in Order, to face the Rebels; but to no purpose. Nor cou'd Sir John, or the Officers, prevail upon them, either by Persuasions or Threatenings, to shew the least Disposition that way; Notwithstanding the utmost Efforts were made use of in every Shape, and this at a time, when only a very few of the Rebels appear'd at the Corner of the Wall; making a few popping Fires, and then it was fair Day Light.

"On our March to Berwick, I met Captain Wedderburn, Who had acted as a Volunteer in the Action; while I was regretting the Brigadier, Who I look'd upon, as kill'd, or taken Prisoner; he told Me, he saw the Brigadeer at the time, I told the Captain, I had lost him; Riding towards the Column, Who were going on In the Pursuit, and Firing as they advanc'd. And call'd out alou'd to him, Sir, these are the Enemy, before You; which made the Brigadier turn his Horse to the Left, and Ride off towards the Sea.

"W. SINGLETON."

"I—John Weemyss Lieutenant in General Oglethorpe's Regiment, attended Brigadier General Fowke, and receiv'd his Orders from Monday morning, early, The 16<sup>th</sup> of September 1745, to Saturday the 21<sup>st</sup> September, during which time, I was constantly with him, except a few hours on Monday Night the 16<sup>th</sup>, between Leith and Dunbar, and that what is contain'd in the two preceding Narratives, I know to be Fact, and have hereunto sign'd my Name in Witness thereof.

"JO: WEMYSS."

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## LEICESTERSHIRE GENTRY.

OUR correspondent GENEALOGICUS may perhaps be pleased to read the following list of names of the "Nobility and Gentry, which are, or lately were, related unto the County of Leicester, with their Seats and Titles by which

they are, or have been, known," copied from Blome's work, which was published about the year 1673.

THE Right Honorable Robert Earl of  
*Alisbury and Elgin, Visc. Bruce of*  
*Amptuil, Lord Bruce of Whariton, Skelton,*  
and *Kinloss*, and High Steward of the  
Honour of *Leicester, &c.*  
*Thomas Armestone, of Burbadgh Esq.*  
*George Ashby of Quenby Esq.*

## B

*Thomas Babington of Rothley Esq.*  
*William Bainbridge of Lockington Esq.*  
*John Banister of Upton Esq.*  
*Robert Barnard of Soileby Esq.*  
*John Barwel of Kegworth Esq.*  
The Right Honorable *Thomas Lord Visc.*  
*Beaumont of the Kingdom of Ireland, &c.*  
at *Whitwick.*  
Sir *Thomas Beaumont of Stanton-grange*  
Baronet.  
Sir *Thomas Beaumont of Graeciedieu Kt.*  
*Henry Beaumont of Stanton-grange Esq.*  
*William Belgrave of North-Kilworth Esq.*  
*Thomas Bennet of Quenniborow Esq.*  
*William Bent of Cosbidge Esq.*  
*Robert Bernard of Syleby Esq.*  
*Henry Bigland of Kegworth Esq.*  
*William Borough of Burrough Gent.*  
*Richard Bradgate of Peatling Esq.*  
*Richard Brudenel of Stanton Esq.*  
*Casibulan Burton of Linby Esq.*

## C

*Thomas Caldecott of Cadthorpe Esq.*  
The R. Honorable Robert Earl of *Cardigan,*  
Baron *Brudenel of Stoughton, &c.*  
The Right Honorable *Francis Lord Caring-*  
*ton, Visc. Barefore in Ireland and Baron*  
of *Wotton, &c. at Ashby Folcile.*  
*Francis Carrington of Sysonby Esq.*  
Sir *Thomas Cave of* Baronet.  
*John Cave of Horsepoole-grange Esq.*  
*Francis Chamberlaine of Newton-Hareourt*  
*Esq.*  
*Tho. Charnol of Snarston Esq.*  
*William Cole of Littleworth Esq.*  
*John Crew of* Esq.

## D

*Jo. Danvers of Shakerstone Esq.*  
The Right Honorable *Bazill Fielding* aliàs

*de Hapsburgh, Earl of Denbegh, Visc.*  
*Fielding, Lord St Lis, and Baron of Nu-*  
*man-Padox, &c.*

Sir *Wolstan Dixey of Market-Bosworth Ba-*  
ronet.

*Beaumont Dixey of Wilston Esq.*  
Sir *Thomas Dolman of Enderbe Kt.*

## F

*Jo. Farmer of Barwel Esq.*  
*Edward Farnham of Quarendon Esq.*  
*George Faunt of Foston Esq.*  
*John Fountaine of Kirby-Belliers Esq.*

## G

*John Grey Esq.* Son to the Right Honor-  
able the Earl of *Stamford.*  
*George Grey of Langley Esq.*

## H

*John Hackett of Kettleby Esq.*  
Sir *Thomas Halford of Wilstow Baronet.*  
*William Halford of Welham Esq.*  
*Andrew Halford of Great-Stretton Esq.*  
Sir *John Hartop of Buckminster Baronet.*  
Sir *William Hartop of Rotherby Kt.*  
Sir *Thomas Haselridge of Noseley Baronet.*  
*Anthony Haslewood of Iston, aliàs Ilverton*  
*Esq.*  
*Ncale Hewitt of Dunton Esq.*  
*Thomas Hood of Barn-Parke Esq.*  
*Riehard Horton of Great Peatling Esq.*  
Sir *Henry Hudson of Melton-mowbray Bar.*  
and *Mary* his now wife, daughter to  
*Thomas Newinson, eldest Son to Sir*  
*Roger Newinson of Estry in Kent, Kt.*  
The Right Hon. *Theophilus Earl of Hun-*  
*tington, Baron Hastings, Hungerford,*  
*Botreaulx, Moulins, Moules, Homet, and*  
*Peverel, &c.*

## I

*Samuel Jarvis of Great Peatling Esq.*

## K

*Henry Kendall of Snibston Esq.*

## L

*William Leake of Wymyswold Esq.*  
The Right Hon. Robert Earl of *Leicester,*  
*Visc. Liste, Baron Sidney of Penhurst,*  
and one of his Majesties most Honor-  
able Privy Councel, &c.

*Richard Lister of Thorpe-Arnold Esq.*

## M

The Right Hon. *Edward Earl of Meath*,  
Baron *Brabazon of Atherdoc* in Ireland,  
&c.

*Sir Thomas Meres of Stonesby Kt.*

*Thomas Merrye of Gopshall Esq.*

*Jo. Mitton of Melton-Mowbray Esq.*

## N

*Edward Needham of Illeston Esq.*

*John Needham of Illeston Esq.*

*Sir Thomas Neville of Holt Baronet.*

*Henry Neville of Holt Esq.*

*Sir William Noell of Kirkby Bar.*

## O

*Sir John Onebye of Hinckly Kt.* one of the  
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to his  
Majesty King *Charles* the Second.

## P

*Christopher Pack of Cotes Esq.*

*Christopher Pack of Prestwoud Esq.*

*Sir Lewis Palmer of Carleton Bar.*

*William Palmer of Wantip Esq.*

*Thomas Pochin of Barkby Esq.*

*Sir John Prettyman of Loddington Bar.*

*Sir George Prettyman of Loddington Kt.*

## R

*William Roberts of Thurlangton Esq.*

*Roger Roe of Normanton Esq.*

*Walter Rudings of East-Cotes Esq.*

The R. Hon. *John Earl of Rutland*, Lord  
*Ross of Hamlack, Trusbut and Belvoir*,  
Lord Lieutenant of the County, &c. at  
*Bever Castle.*

## S

*Benj. St. John of Cole-orton Esq.*

The R. Hon. *Bennet Lord Sherrard*, Baron  
of *Letrim* in Ireland, &c. at *Stapleford.*

*Sir Ro. Shirley of Staunton-Harald Bar.*

*Sir Charles Sidley of Wamandham Bar.*

*William Skeffington of Skeffington Esq.*

*Sir Edward Smith of Edmondthorp Bar.*

*Sir Roger Smith of Edmondthorp Kt.*

The R. Hon. *Henry Earl of Stamford*,  
Baron *Gray of Grooby*, &c. at *Bradgate.*

*Thomas Stavely of Belgrave Esq.*

*William Street of Hallaton Esq.*

## T

*William Trimmel of Foxton Esq.*

*John Turville of Arson-Flamvel Esq.*

## V

*Richard Verney of Allexton Esq.*

*Sir George Villiers of Goodby Bar.*

*William Villiers of Brooksby Esq.*

*Thomas Vow of Halliton Esq.*

## W

*William Whalley of Norton Esq.*

*Stanhope Whalley of Norton Esq.*

## DR. RICHARD FARMER.

IN the number of the *Collector* for October, a brief notice of Dr. Farmer, a native of Leicester, was given. To this the following particulars, from *Reminiscences of Cambridge by the late Henry Gunning, M.A.*, may be added, and perhaps they will be acceptable to some readers.

“For many years before he was elected to the mastership (of Emmanuel) he had the curacy of Swavesey, about nine miles distant, where he made a point of attending in all weathers. He began the service punctually at the appointed time, and gave a plain practical sermon, strongly enforcing some moral duty. After service he chatted most affably with his congregation, and never failed to send some small present to such of his poor parishioners as had been kept from church through illness. After morning service he repaired to the public-house, where a

mutton-chop and potatoes were soon set before him. These were quickly dispatched; and immediately after the removal of the cloth, Mr. Dobson (the churchwarden) and one or two of the principal farmers made their appearance, to whom he invariably said, 'I am going to read prayers, but shall be back by the time you have made the punch. Occasionally another farmer accompanied him from church, when pipes and tobacco were in requisition until six o'clock. Taffy was then led to the door, and he conveyed his master to his rooms by half-past seven; here he found his slippers and night-cap, and taking possession of his elbow-chair, he slept till his bed-maker aroused him at nine o'clock, when, resuming his wig, he started for the parlour, where the Fellows were in the habit of assembling on a Sunday evening.

"It had been whispered in the University that Farmer had made proposals to a daughter of Sir Thomas Hatton; that he was accepted by the lady; but that the father (although on the most intimate terms with Farmer) positively refused his sanction to their marriage. When the Baronet died, it was fully expected that the engagement would be made public; but to the surprise of all who knew the parties, it was terminated in a most unexpected manner. Farmer employed Harwood to communicate to the lady his change of sentiments. A more unsuitable ambassador could not have been selected to make a communication of so delicate a nature; though it was a prevailing opinion that Farmer could scarcely have employed a more *willing* envoy, as Harwood was for the most part a resident at the Lodge, and his position there would have been considerably changed by Farmer's marriage. Both Harwood and Farmer were attacked with epigrams without end, to which, (although the Public Orator could not miss so fair an opportunity of attacking Harwood) Tweddell was the principal contributor.

"It is not generally known that Dr. Farmer was twice offered a bishopric by Mr. Pitt, 'which he did twice refuse,' on the ground that he could not 'discharge the duties of the episcopacy with that dignity and decorum which the office demanded.'

"Eventually, however, he accepted a residentiaryship of St. Paul's, an appointment he considered far more suitable, and in which situation he was very popular. Consistently with his love of good fellowship, he gave excellent dinners to the minor canons on a Sunday at one o'clock. In the evening a hot



supper was always ready at nine, at which any friends from Cambridge, who chanced to be in town, were sure to meet with a hearty reception, and pass a convivial evening, which forcibly served to remind them of the hospitalities of Emmanuel parlour. Farmer's mornings were usually spent in examining the old book-stalls in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's. He seldom travelled far west, and troubled himself but little about politics . . . His residence in town rarely prevented his being present on feast days at his own college. I well remember his exclaiming, on entering the vestry at St. Mary's, on Ascension-day: 'I have had hard work to be with you in time, Mr. Vice-Chancellor; for at three o'clock this morning I was blowing my pipe with the worshipful Company of Pewterers.'"

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Publisher of "The Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

My dear Sir,

It is a matter of congratulation to find "The Leicester Architectural Society" already supported by those who, by their high position and connection with our town and county, are naturally looked upon as the encouragers of all schemes adapted to forward the mental and moral culture of their neighbours. With such names on their list, the society may well hope to begin with at least an average amount of success; but the difficulty will be to keep up the interest thus kindled, and which will be liable (as in so many other cases) to subside after a short-lived existence, unless measures are adopted for making the subjects with which the society will deal more familiar and better understood by the people at large. You have an instrument now in your hands—"The Historical Collector"—which might be (more than it is) a pioneer of the new society, in a variety of ways.

The people of Leicester (as a *body*) do not understand much (however they may appreciate it) about Church Architecture, and less still, I imagine, about Domestic Architecture. Many do not know what a transomed window or a tympanum means. Few understand the construction,

or have even thought of vaulted roofs. Would not a short chapter, in each number of the *Collector*, upon the rudiments of architecture, be the very means to excite a further interest in the study? It is to be wished that subscribers will not put their names on the list, simply because our Father in the Church, or the venerable Duke, have done so, but because they take a real interest in the objects of the society; and, again, it is to be wished that at the future meetings of the society the Papers then read may be listened to by an intelligent audience—an audience understanding very much of the matter then brought before them.

I am hoping very much from this society in Leicester; and it, with the *Historical Collector*, have my best wishes. My interest in both must be my excuse for venturing to give these suggestions.

Your obedient servant,  
MARTYN.

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### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications intended for the *Midland Counties Historical Collector* should be addressed to the Editor, care of Mr. T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, Bible and Crown, Leicester.

We hope to receive soon the promised communication from Northampton.

The following translation of the inscription in memory of Dr. Farmer, in Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been supplied by a correspondent.

*Christ, the Alpha and the Omega.*

RICHARD FARMER, S. T. P.,

Master of this College,

A man of wit, and of pleasant and ready speech,  
learned in the Greek and Latin languages,

Accurate and elegant in explaining the poetry of the Early English Authors,

Zealous in strengthening and improving the University of Cambridge,

A loyal subject and a true Patriot.

He lived 62 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

He died on the sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1796,

And was buried near the Altar of the neighbouring Chapel,  
in a tomb, which, while alive, he had pointed out.



## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 7. }

FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
{ TWO-PENCE.

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### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held in the Town Library, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of establishing this society. The Venerable the Archeacon (Bonney) was in the chair.

He requested Mr. Ingram (the honorary secretary, *pro tempore*) to read the letters received from various persons who had signified their desire to become members.—The first was from the Bishop of the Diocese, who also expressed his willingness to promote the objects of the society. The second was from Earl Howe, in whose communication (addressed to Mr. Ingram) the following passage occurred:—“I much fear that it will be impossible for me to come to Leicester on the 10th proximo. I have, I believe, a family party coming to shoot here [Gopsall] that day. Should any change take place I shall be too happy to attend. I shall gratefully avail myself of your kind offer of informing me of the result.” In a previous letter his lordship stated “I shall be very happy to be enrolled a member, and I assure you I take a decided interest in your

proceedings." Letters from the Rev. G. E. Gillett (mentioning that the Duke of Rutland would accept the office of Patron); from Sir F. G. Fowke (excusing himself from non-attendance on the ground of ill health, which confined him to his room); and from Mr. Geoffrey Palmer (apologizing for his inability to be present)—were also laid before the meeting.

This part of the business being concluded, the venerable Chairman called on

Mr. Herrick, who rose to move the first resolution. He expressed his gratification at being able to take part in the formation of a society which he felt certain would be attended with many beneficial effects, in conducing to the study of ecclesiastical architecture and general antiquities in the county. He stated his regret that he was so little acquainted with either Archæology or Architecture; but that he knew sufficient to enable him to appreciate the value of the labours of those who had leisure to devote themselves more particularly to these interesting pursuits, and he hoped, by associating with them at the meetings of the society, he might improve his knowledge, and receive much information and instruction. He said there was no doubt but that there were many archæological and architectural remains of deep historical interest in this county, still unexplored; some of them mouldering fast into decay. It would be the object of the society to call attention to, and preserve from oblivion, these relics of the olden time—these memorials of the past; to preserve them from spoliation and neglect, and from the destruction to which they at present seemed doomed by the ruthless hand of Time, and by the equally ruthless hand of Man.—Mr. Herrick concluded by expressing a hope that the formation of the society would be unanimously agreed to, and that it would be placed on such a basis as would ensure its future success; and that, as soon as it became more generally known, the number of the members would greatly increase, and that it would be the means of affording much gratifying interest and instruction—not merely to its own members, but to the public at large, for many years to come.

The Rev. G. E. Gillett seconded the resolution; and in

doing so he remarked that this society was no experiment, since they had the experience of other societies of like character in neighbouring counties to guide them in their proceedings. Some of these societies were in union with each other, publishing volumes of their papers jointly. He trusted that under the rules which would be laid before them (modified from those of other societies) the society would flourish, and all parties might be brought together for the preservation of the ancient remains in the county from desecration, and to promote an improvement in the style of architecture generally.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then read through a draft of the proposed rules, and they were successively discussed and amended, or omitted. This proceeding occupied considerable time, but there was unanimity in the conclusions adopted.

The Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands then moved the adoption of the entire set, after they had (as was remarked) gone through the ordeal of a thorough discussion, which rendered further remark unnecessary.

The Rev. J. M. Gresley seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Griffith then moved, and Sir Arthur Hazlerigg seconded, the motion for the appointment of the following list of officers and committee:—

#### PATRONS.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland, and the Bishop of the diocese.

#### PRESIDENTS.

Earl Howe, Sir F. G. Fowke, Baronet, Sir Arthur G. Hazlerigg, Baronet, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Leicester, and Mr. William Perry Herrick.

#### COMMITTEE.

The Hon. and Rev. J. Sandilands, Mr. Geoffrey Palmer, the Rev. J. M. Gresley, Mr. E. B. Hartopp, Mr. Edward Dawson, the Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Mr. Geo. Norman, the Rev. R. Burnaby, Mr. T. T. Paget, Mr. Isaac Hodgson, Mr. Halford Adcock, the Rev. T. Jones, Dr. Shaw, Mr. Robert Brewin, jun., the Rev. S. G. Bellairs, Mr. George H. Nevinson, Mr. Thomas Nevinson, Mr. James Thompson, Mr. Arthur Griffith, and Mr. Richard Luck.



It was then moved by Mr. Herrick, and seconded by Mr. William Parsons, that the rules be printed and distributed among the members. Carried unanimously.

It was further resolved that Mr. Isaac Hodgson be requested to become the Treasurer; that the resolutions be advertised; and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Archdeacon for his kindness in presiding on the occasion—a kindness which was the more esteemed, as it involved personal inconvenience to the venerable Archdeacon in coming so great a distance to attend the meeting.

The business of the general meeting being now at an end, the committee remained behind, and adopted the following resolution, in conformity with the rules:—

“That the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, the Rev. J. M. Gresley, and Mr. Thomas Ingram, be appointed the three secretaries of the society.”

The following names of new members were here handed in: Hon. and Rev. A. G. Campbell, Mr. R. W. Wood, Mr. Robert H. J. Heygate, Mr. Geo. C. Bellairs, Narborough, Rev. J. H. B. Green, Normanton, and Rev. M. Webster, Netherseal.

The committee then separated.—*Leicester Chronicle*, Jan. 13, 1855.

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## ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCH- DEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

At the ordinary committee meeting, held in December, the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton in the chair, present, L. Christie, Esq., H. O. Nethercote, Esq., Revds. H. Barton, H. De Sausmarez, G. H. Vyse, C. L. West, T. James, &c., the following new members were elected—Rev. Courtenay J. Vernon, Grafton; Rev. L. Hogg, Cranford; Rev. C. E. Pritchard, Luffenham; Rev. M. W. Gregory, Roade. The last number of *Archæologia Cambrensis* was presented by the Institute, and Gough's *History of Caistor*, by H. O. Nethercote, Esq.

Plans for the reseating of the church of Glington, and for the churches of Barholme and St. John's, Stamford, in the diocese of Lincoln, were laid before the society by the architect, Mr. Browning, of Stamford.

The church of Glinton, which is a chapelry of Peakirk, has a very remarkable spire, and is otherwise an interesting church of the fourth century, with marks of earlier and later work in it. It is proposed to reseat it with open benches of oak, with poppy-heads, from an old example found in the church. The old screen, and the base of the old pulpit will be preserved. A very valuable example of an old lecturn or Bible-desk, discovered in Peakirk church, will be copied; and the present chancel roof, which is a lean-to to the north chancel aisle, will give place to one of proper pitch. The work promises to be excellently carried out, and the plans, with a few modifications, were generally approved. It was especially recommended to close a modern door in the east end of the north aisle. The plans of Barholme were likewise approved, with suggestions on minor points. Here, also, low open seats are proposed, with stalls in the chancel. The drawings of St. John's, Stamford, only gave an interior view, so that the committee were unable to enter upon details; but the retention of the font in its original position on three high steps, and the lowering of the pews, which at present are so high as almost to hide the font, was commended; and it was advised that the greatest care should be taken in preserving the very fine woodwork, which yet remains, and is not to be equalled in this country. In all cases considerable addition and better accommodation is obtained for the free seats—a point never to be lost sight of in church restoration.

The Rev. H. De Sausmarez undertook the office of financial secretary, in the room of Dr. Lightfoot, and the Rev. C. Luttrell West, that of curator, in the place of the Rev. J. Denton. Mr. James gave notice of his intention to propose, at the next meeting, that the life subscription should be £10 in place of £5, on account of the annual cost and value of the volume of reports and papers.

The spring meeting will be held in May, at Peterborough, in conjunction with several other societies, when it is proposed to visit Croyland and Thorney Abbeys.—*Northampton Mercury*.

## BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the council was held on Tuesday. Present: the Rev. F. Neale, in the chair; Mr. Talbot Barnard, Dr. Prior, the Rev. J. Mendham, Mr. G. Hurst, Rev. J. Taddy, Rev. H. J. Williams, Rev. W. Airy, Dr. Evans, Dr. Sier, Rev. R. G. Chalk, Mr. Rudge, Mr. Wyatt.

After the ordinary business of the society had been transacted, Mr. Talbot Barnard presented three numbers of Parker's Topography and two volumes bound; also, a Roman copper coin found at Kempston, and a three-penny piece of George the Third.

Six numbers of the Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Archæological Society, completing the work to the present time, were presented from that society. Transactions of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, volume two and part two, were presented by that society. A catalogue of the collection of Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill, was presented by W. Airy. Van Voorst's "Illustration of Baptismal Fonts" was presented by Mr. Rudge. A cast of a sculptured stone, found at Leicester, was presented from Mr. Horsford. The thanks of the meeting were voted to the respective donors.

A letter from W. H. King, Esq., secretary of the Essex Archæological society, announcing the discovery of the matrix of the Conventual Sea of the Priory of Chicksand, and inclosing an impression, was read. Mr. Wyatt was requested to convey the thanks of the society, and to request further information.—*Bedford Times*, Jan. 20.

## UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS.

*The Ancient Accounts of the Borough of Leicester.*

AMONG the archives of Leicester, still preserved in its Muniment Room, is a collection of *compotuses* or yearly accounts, extending over one of the most interesting periods in our local annals. In compiling the materials of the History of Leicester, I found matter in these which, though it was impossible to include it in my work, was yet sufficiently valuable to entitle it to be rescued from obli-

vion. The particulars were, in fact, too minute for my purpose, and therefore escaped the attempt to introduce them into the narrative in a methodical manner; but, if given in a detached form, these accounts will probably be worthy of being placed on record, and may afford information to historical enquirers at once novel and instructive.

It may be necessary to premise the publication of these documents by a few explanations bearing upon the origin of our municipal body. It seems the ravages committed in Leicester by the army under William the Conqueror completely disorganized its population, and hence we have no knowledge of the existence of a guild or a town council for some years after the Conquest. Unquestionably traditions of local freedom were preserved among the Anglo-Danish population, and these were cherished with fondness and courage; but though, in the century succeeding the destruction of the town, institutions partially recognizing the principle of self government were tolerated by the Norman earls, no written records of the proceedings of the burgesses appear to have been made until the close of the twelfth century, about one hundred and thirty, or one hundred and forty, years after the Conquest. The earliest roll of the Guild dates in 1196—or, rather, from an event happening in that year; for the year itself is not specified in the document. We infer the date from the few lines at the head of the roll, which run thus: "These persons entered the Guild Merchant on the first day of St. Dionysius after the coming of the earl to England, after his deliverance from captivity in France."

The earliest accounts of money received by the alderman, or chief officer, of the Guild, do not appear to have been kept on separate pieces of parchment; but to have been entered at the back of the rolls. I have copied entire an example of this kind in the History of Leicester. One of the earliest accounts, made on a separate membrane is, that about to be given. It should be stated that the items are all written in Latin, or in a Latinized form of English.

Of the receipts of John Alsy, Mayor of Leicester, from tallages, fines of the guild, of the bulls, and of penalties, from the feast of St. Michael, in the ninth year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Edward, until the same feast in the tenth year of the reign of the same king.

	s.	d.
From Hugo of Braunstone, for his arrears to the guild and for the bull	3	4
From Robert of Croxton, for the same ..	..	4
From Adam Blannck, for the same ..	..	6
From Elias Skeys, from penalty ..	..	12
From Nicholas of Farindon, for the same ..	..	12
From Henry Marrow, for a fine to the guild ..	..	4 0
From William of Exton, for the same ..	..	10 0
John of Derby, for the bull ..	..	3 4
John of Kibworth, for the same ..	..	3 4
John of Digby, in part payment for his guild money and for the bull	7	0
From William the Turner, for his fine to the guild ..	..	3 0
From Thomas of Kirkby, for the same ..	..	10 0
From John Abbott, in part payment for the guild money and for the bull ..	..	10 0
From Robert of Humberstone, for the same ..	..	20 0
From Richard of Stoke, for his fine to the guild and for the bull ..	..	10 0
From William of Stanton, for the same ..	..	10 0
From John Leveger, for his fine to the guild and for the bull ..	..	10 0
From William Sprott, for arrears to the guild and for the bull ..	..	22
From William of Lutterworth ..	..	12

From Hugo of Peckleton, for the rent of four shops under the solar of the Guild Hall, 4s. Item, from a taillage made for a gift sent to our Lord the Earl, fifteen pounds. And for the Marshal of our Lord the King, by the hands of John of Stockton and Geoffrey of Stanton, by a taillage received from William the Palmer and John of Knightcote, 20s. Total £20 17s. 4d.

Expenses      The same account. In one gift sent to Richard the Foun, therefrom      steward, on the Thursday next before the feast of St. Luke, in the ninth year of the reign of King Edward: in bread, 13d. In wine, 12d. In beer, 6d. Item, on the Monday next after the in gifts.      feast of St. Luke, in one gift sent to Sir John of Kynardsey: In bread, 13d. In wine, 16d. Item, on the Tuesday following, in one gift sent to Richard the Foun: In bread, 13d. In wine, 16d. Item, in one gift sent to Geoffrey of Walcote, and his companions, coming to make provision for our Lord the Earl: In wine, 16d. Item, in one gift sent to Richard the Foun, on the Tuesday next after the feast of the Purification: In bread, 9d. In wine, 16d. Item, in one gift sent to the same Richard after Paschal: In bread, 9d. In wine, 16d. Item, in beer at Natal Day, for Michael of Melton and Elias of Stapleton, 12d. Item, on the Thursday next after the feast of St. Barnabas: In wine for the receivers, Richard Avenor, and others, of the household of our Lord, in the tavern, 12d. Item, in one gift for our Lord Gifts to      the Earl.      the Earl, at Natal Day: in bread, 20s. In wine, 8 marks. In two carcasses of oxen, 24s. In five carcasses of pigs, 14s. In carriage, 10d. In one gift to Sir Hugh of Cully: in four barrels of beer, 12d.

Item, paid to William the Palmer junior, for his expenses at the parliament at Lincoln, 15s. 2d. Item, to William of Rod-



dington, for the same, 20s. Item, in the expenses of John Alsy and William the Palmer, at the aforesaid parliament, 14s. 6d. Item, in the expenses of John Alsy and Hugh the Mercer, in going to and returning from Donington, to seek the money borrowed for our Lord the Earl: In bread, 10d., for themselves, their foot-boys, and horses. In beer, 4d. Item, on the second day, in bread, 5d. In meat, 6d. In beer, 4d. Item, on the said day, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch: In bread for the horses, 3d. In beer, 4d. Item, in the expenses of the foot-boys sent to Kenilworth with the money borrowed for our Lord the Earl, 12d. For the loan of one horse, 6d. Item, paid to Richard Donington for his salary, 1 mark.

Item, paid to Elias of Stapleton, when the burgesses were called before the Council of our Lord, to have his favour and advice, 1 mark. Item, to Richard the Foun, for having his advice for the men who were sent to our Lord, 1 mark. Item, to Hugo of Peckleton for his salary, half a mark. Item, to Peter the Clerk, for the same, half a mark; and for the purchase of the common roll, 6d. Item, paid to Adam the Barker, for mending the gates, 20s.

Item, paid to a certain messenger, on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Nicholas, 2d. To William the Ewer, coming with letters at the feast of St. Luke, 6d. Item, to two cooks, at the same time, 2d. Item, to a certain other person coming from parliament, 1d. Item, to two cooks, coming from about Pentecost, 2d. Item, for two pair of stockings, given at Natal Day to William the Butler and Thomas Wall, 3s.

To the expenses of the King's Marshal, and others in his society, on the Friday next after the feast of St. Gregory, in the ninth year of the reign of King Edward.

Imprimis: in bread, 12d. In beer, 2s. In herrings, 5d. In hard fish, 3d. In [*? salad*] 8d. In codlings, 7d. In small fish, 6d. In salmon, 6d. In figs, and raisins, 3d. In [*? orter*'] 4d. In hay, 4d. In [*? p'bend*] 2d. In candles, 2d. In coal, 3d. In parchment, 1d.

Item, on the next day, in bread, 18d. In beer, 18d. In herrings, 5d. In hard fish, 4d. In [*? salad*] 6d. In codlings, 5d. In salmon, 6d. In fresh fish, 7d. In figs and raisins, 3d. In lbs. of white sugar and [*"di liberi draget's"*] 9d. In hay for the horses, 12d.

Item, to the Marshal for his fine, 60s. Item, to the two Clerks, 1 mark. In two [*? socks*] for the two Clerks, 14d. Item, to the four foot-boys, 2s. Item, to the Crier for his fee, 2s., and one pair of socks, 6d. Item, to Richard the Foun, for having his help, 10s., and a flask of wine, 2s.

The sum of the whole of the expenses £21 15d., and thus the expenses exceed the receipts, 3s. 6d.

In order that the reader may better understand the meaning of this document, it may be well to add a few explanatory remarks.

From the heading of the compotus (purporting that it relates to the "ninth year of king Edward, the son of king Edward") we learn that it refers to the transactions of the year 1315-16. At this date the earl of Leicester was Thomas, the eldest son of Edmund Crouchback, and consequently the grandson of Henry the Third. He was the unhappy person who was beheaded at Pomfret Castle, a few years after the date of the foregoing account, having been defeated while in arms against his kinsman, Edward the Second. Hume, the historian, designates him "one of the most potent barons that had ever been in England."

The compotus shows the relationship of the burgesses to him as their lord, and their civic relationship to each other. It will be seen that the Mayor of the town (who was its accountant and treasurer) derived his receipts from several sources. The opening item speaks of "arrears to the Guild and for the bull." The first signifies the payment made by every burgess on entering the society of privileged inhabitants—the free burgesses—those alone who were permitted to trade with each other and with strangers—in short, the Guild. Much elaborate reasoning has been entered into for the purpose of proving theories regarding the distinction between guilds, portmanmotes, courts-leet and courts-baron; but in the records of the period referred to, I find no other organized body existing in this borough than the Guild. The Mayor is frequently termed "*Maior Gildæ*"—the Mayor of the Guild. The body which included the tax-payers, the privileged townsmen, the political units of the borough, was *the Guild*, and no other. To be a member of it, it was necessary to pay a fee on entrance, and a certain sum "*pro tauro*"—for the bull: as, although the society was called the *Guild Merchant*, the inhabitants also united something of a pastoral life with their pursuit of commerce. They were all entitled to the right of pasture on the common lands, and this circumstance will help to the understanding of the second of the payments here mentioned. When a member of the Guild violated its rules, he was liable to a penalty for his transgression. On other occasions, a special levy was made on the fraternity for the king, or the earl, or for

some public object. This was called a "taillage." From tallages, gild-payments, payment for the bull, and penalties for transgressions, the receipts in the foregoing compotus were collected. The only *property* of the Guild was its hall, under the "solar" or first floor of which were four shops, apparently tenanted by Hugo of Peckleton.

Let us now turn to the payments. It is evident the earl, at this date, retained in great part his feudal influence over the townsmen. The "gift" of fifteen pounds sent to him, while the whole amount of receipts was not £21, testifies to the extent of the authority which could levy and appropriate so large a sum of money. His seneschal or steward, too—probably the earl's *locum tenens* at the Castle of Leicester—was an important personage; as we may infer from the bread, wine, beer, and money, presented to him—the latter for his services as an intercessor with his master for the burgesses. Richard the Foun (or Faun) was but a type of a numerous class—not yet, even, extinct; and the constant care of the townsmen was evidently to be on good terms with the great man's deputy.

Every menial of any importance in the Earl's household was in some way or other pacified, and when the persons appointed to take charge of the money advanced to the Earl paid the town their visit—the "receivers" were regaled with wine at the tavern. The Earl himself drew not merely money from the burgesses; but wine, and dead oxen, and pigs, were also forwarded to his Castle at Leicester, or at Kenilworth.

From the incidental allusions made in the account, it seems the Earl was in the town in the course of the year, when he was waited upon by the burgesses. The Mayor and Hugh the Mercer also borrowed money at Donington for the Earl, stopping at Ashby-de-la-Zouch ["Esseby-la-Zouche"] on their way to that place; and then despatching messengers on to Kenilworth with the amount. The reader of the fictions of Scott will be reminded by these extracts of the scenes depicted in his "Fair Maid of Perth," which show how complete a master of his art the great novelist proved himself, by the fidelity of his local

colouring and the truthfulness of his appreciation of the spirit of the past.

The parliamentary burgesses at this time were William the Palmer, junior, and William of Roddington, and they had attended the meeting of parliament in Lincoln. John Alsy had also served in the same parliament. They were paid so much per day for their services.

Great preparations appear to have been made for the king's marshal, about the time of the Feast of St. Gregory. This means that the judge visited Leicester on his circuit in the month of March, 1316. From the various items, it seems he was sumptuously entertained; his clerks, the crier of the court, and his attendants, being separately fee'd. The introduction of figs and raisins among the items, indicates that the dessert of an Englishman of rank, five centuries and a half ago, was not complete unless the vineyards and gardens of foreign climes had been laid under contribution.

JAMES THOMPSON.

### Petition of Richard Wollaston, Esq., to Oliver Cromwell.

RICHARD Wollaston, Esq., was a Major in the Parliamentary Army in the year 1645, and a Judge of the Admiralty in 1653. He purchased the estate at Lowesby, now held by his descendant, Sir Frederick Fowke, Bart. On his decease, the Major bequeathed his landed property at the place here named to his grandson, Isaac. Another branch of the family is now represented by Major Wollaston, of Shenton Hall, in Leicestershire, nephew of the late Colonel Wollaston. The Major of the Commonwealth was, it seems, a state creditor, but was left unpaid for several years. Being in this position, he made an appeal to Cromwell in an address, of which the following is a copy from the original paper.

To his Highness, Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.

*The humble petition of Richard Wollaston of London, Sheweth,*

That whereas your Highness's petitioner hath served the state faithfully as Master Gunner for about eight years in the proof of all ordnance, and other things relating unto the duty

of that place, for which service he was to receive £84 per annum as his salary, due upon the quarter books of the Tower, as may appear by certificate under the hands of the Auditors; of which said small salary there is [are] five years and upwards unpaid, to the great prejudice of your Highness's petitioner.

He therefore humbly prayeth that your Highness will be pleased by your order to appoint some of your Treasurers to pay unto your petitioner his Arrears, being £472.

And he shall pray, &c.

RICHARD WOLLASTON.

This is a copy of the certificate:—

These are to certify whom it may concern that there was due and in arrears to Richard Wollaston, Master Gunner of England, for his wages, for four years and a quarter, ended the last of September, 1651, at £70 per annum, and for riding charges for one year, ended the last of December, 1647, at £14 10s. per annum (besides £52 10s. paid by Colonel Venn, the sum of	}	£312.
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And that there was further due and in arrears to the said Richard Wollaston for his said wages, due to him for a year and a quarter, ended the last of December, 1652, £87 10s. And for his travelling charges for five years, ended the said last of December, 1652 £72 10s., in both the sum of	}	£160.
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In all the sum of ... .. £472.

Which said sum of £312 and £160 were severally certified (among others) to the Council of State, and to the Committee of the Ordnance in the years 1651 and 1652. But whether all or any part thereof have been since paid to the said Richard Wollaston or not, I cannot certify.

BARTH. BEALE,

10th day of August, 1654.

Auditor.

The next document relating to this affair is here subjoined:—

Whereas the Auditor of the Imprest hath certified to whom it may concern that there was due in arrear unto Richard Wollaston, Master Gunner of England, for his wages for five years and a half, £472, as appears by his certificate; which



said sum the Audit, having formally certified to the Council of State and the Committee for the Ordnance in the year 1651 and 1652, but knew not whether all or any part thereof hath been since paid, as appears by his certificate, dated the 10th of August, 1654,—

These are humbly to certify, notwithstanding his certificate to the Council and Committee of the Ordnance, no part of the said sum hath been yet paid, but remaineth due unto the said Richard Wollaston upon the quarter books of the office of the Ordnance, which at his desire we do certify to whom it may concern. Sept. 27, 1654.

GEO. PAYLER.

JO. WHITE.

JO. FALKENER.

The last paper relating to this matter runs thus:—

*By the Commissioners for the Admiralty and Navy.*

In pursuance of an order of the Council of the 22nd of January, 1655, upon the humble petition of Richard Wollaston, whereby it is referred to the said Commissioners to examine the matter of fact and state the same, with the petitioner's arrears, and to report the same to the Council of the said Commissioners, upon examination do find that it appears by a certificate under the hands of one of the Auditors of the Imprest that the sum of four hundred, seventy, and two pounds, is due and in arrears to the petitioner, as Master Gunner, of England, for service by him done to the last of December, 1652. But whether the same or any part thereof hath been since paid to him, the said Auditor cannot certify; and it likewise appears that no part of the said debt hath been satisfied by the Treasurer of the Navy; and also by certificate from the officers of the Ordnance it is affirmed that the said debt is still remaining unpaid upon the quarter books of their office.

And Colonel Jones is desired to report the same.

EX. RO. BLACKBORNE, Sec.

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## CHURCH MUSIC.

### Gregorian Tunes.

CHURCH Architecture and Church Music have equally suffered from bad taste and wilful neglect. The Debased style of Architecture has its parallel in the Debased style of Church Music, which was gradually introduced into our sacred edifices a century after the Reformation. It may, I

believe, be said with perfect truth, that twenty years ago very few indeed knew anything whatever respecting those old church melodies, or (as they are generally termed) "Tones," which had, until gradually superseded by light, flippant, secularized music, been in use in the Church from the earliest times. My object now, is briefly to draw attention to these ancient tones. Their antiquity alone (irrespective of the sacred use made of them for so many centuries, and their present partial revival) claiming our attention and exciting our curiosity.

The word "Tone" requires some explanation; for its real meaning, as used with reference to ancient music, is not generally understood. In modern music, a Tone is the distance between sounds or notes—not the notes themselves. Thus, we say from *fa* to *sol*, or from F to G is a tone, and from *si* to *do*, or from B to C is a semitone; but in ancient music, it means not an interval, but a mode, or, as we generally term it, a scale or system of sounds. Now, whilst we have only two such systems, namely, the Major diatonic scale, and the Minor, the ancients have many such, as I shall presently show.

Saint Ambrose, in the fourth century, is said to have selected four of the old Greek modes, or tones, namely, the Dorian, the Phrygian, the Lydian, and the Mixolydian; to the laws of which all church music was to conform. These modes consisted of diatonic intervals; commencing (in the scale of C major, without sharps or flats) respectively from D, E, F and G, and ascending seven diatonic intervals.

In the seventh century, St. Gregory, after revising the church music of his day, added to these four scales or tones four other, derived, or as they are called, Plagal scales, formed by taking the five lowest notes of each original tone, and adding three notes below. Thus the eight tones or modes in general use were formed, and were called *Toni ecclesiastici*.

The first tones, or authentic Dorian, stood thus:—

D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D.

The second tone, or plagal Dorian, thus:—

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A.

It will be noticed that the odd number, namely, the first, third, fifth, and seventh, are original or authentic tones, and the even numbers, namely, the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, are the plagal or dependant ones. Besides these eight modes, there are others—the Æolian, running from A to A, and the Ionian, running from c to c, with their dependant tones, which were so little used that the tones were generally spoken of as being eight in number.

The eight tone irregular is thought by many to be of French origin, and to date from the fourth century. It is called by the Italians the Peregrine, or foreign tone.

From this short description of the ancient tones of the church, it will be seen that the Gregorian tones or chants for the Psalms are not, as are generally supposed, the tones themselves; but are written in the tones or modes answering to their respective numbers. Thus, the first tone or chant being written *in* the first tone or mode, and consequently to distinguish it marked *Ton: I.*, became in time confounded with the mode itself; and eventually believed by many to be *the* tone, instead of being written *in* that tone. It will be further seen, that we do not owe the authentic tones to Gregory, but he, having revived the music then in use, and added the dependant modes to the former ones, all have been stamped with his name; and so, by many, have been thought to be his composition.

It is almost unnecessary to say, after this explanation, that all the church music (not only the eight chants for the Psalms) was written in one or other of these modes or tones.

I will endeavour to furnish a short account of the Gregorian chants next month.

MARTYN.

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#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be happy to receive any ancient family manuscripts and to place them on record. The stores of valuable information sometimes derivable therefrom are greater than is generally imagined. A gentleman resident in Leicestershire possesses a complete series of family letters, second in interest to a few only of those already published, in its quaint and graphic allusions to social customs and prevalent manners.—A very curious letter, addressed by the celebrated Dr. Parr to Dr. Farmer, will be inserted in the next number.

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Printed and Published by T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, at the Sign of the *Bible and Crown*, Market Place, Leicester, to whom communications for the *Historical Collector*, should be addressed.



## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 8. }

MARCH 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
{ TWO-PENCE.

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### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the committee of this society was held on Monday, Feb. 26th, in the Town Library. Present:—The Hon. and Rev. J. Sandilands, Rev. G. E. Gillett (in the chair), Rev. J. M. Gresley, Mr. T. T. Paget, Mr. G. H. Nevinson, Rev. S. G. Bellairs, Mr. Thomas Nevinson, Mr. T. Ingram, and Mr. James Thompson.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, Mr. Ingram laid before the committee a letter from the Rev. Thomas James, of Theddingworth, corresponding secretary of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, proposing that the Leicestershire Society should unite with the Northamptonshire, and others, in printing architectural and antiquarian papers, and also inviting the members to take part in a meeting of several similar societies, to be held at Peterborough in May next, at the request of the Dean.

It was suggested that an Order of Business, for the guidance of the committee in its future meetings, should be agreed on; and a plan was adopted, under which arrangement the meetings will commence at *eleven*, and at

*twelve* the more *general business* will be entered upon. This will consist of the examination of any architectural plans for the erection of new churches or repair of old ones, which may be submitted to the committee; the introduction to their notice of any antiquarian remains falling to decay and requiring a protecting hand; the reading of papers on architectural or general antiquities; and the exhibition of relics of antiquarian interest. The members of the society and their friends will be admissible to the proceedings when the general business comes under notice, on which occasion it is hoped many subjects will be brought forward calculated to please and to instruct those present.

The Order of Business having been determined upon, the Chairman said it was now competent to any member of the committee to propose new members.

Mr. Sandilands and Mr. Gresley proposed, and Mr. Tertius Paget seconded, that the following names be added to the list of members:—The Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers, Sir George Howland Beaumont, Bart., and Rev. Mr. Gamlen, and Mr. William Adeock, Mr. Edward Bright, Mr. E. H. M. Clarke, Mr. Claude Fernely, Mr. T. Hickson, Mr. Joseph Hickson, Mr. Winter Johnson, Mr. John Keal, Mr. George Marriott, Mr. Frederick J. Oldham, Mr. Warren Sharman, Mr. William Thorpe Tuxford, and Mr. Thomas Newton Wing,—the latter thirteen all of Melton.

On the proposition of Mr. George H. Nevinson, seconded by the Rev. S. G. Bellairs, it was resolved that the Rev. J. E. Denton, Mr. E. H. M. Clarke, Mr. Edward Fisher, jun., Mr. Gamlen, and Mr. Ingram (whose name had before been inadvertently omitted), be added to the committee.

The next part of the business was financial—the members of the committee paying their yearly subscriptions, which will in future be due (in advance) on the 1st of January every year.

It was then moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Thomas Nevinson, and unanimously carried, “That the members of the committee be requested to collect the subscriptions in their respective neighbourhoods.”

The Rev. T. James’s letter was next brought under con-



sideration, and its proposals (above mentioned) agreed to; the secretaries being requested to communicate with Mr. James to that effect.

Mr. Thomas Nevinson then offered some observations on the propriety of finding a place of deposit for the objects of antiquity, drawings, books, &c., which might be presented to the society. He considered the purposes of the society would be thereby greatly promoted, and he had various casts, rubbings, and fragments of ancient art, which he should be happy to offer by way of a beginning.

A conversation arose on this subject, in the course of which it was observed that such a collection might prove serviceable to students in architecture. A member of the committee remarked that a collection of ancient stained glass, *unique* in character, and very interesting in design, was in the possession of a clergyman living not far from Leicester, and probably would be open for the examination of the members. It had, he believed, been offered once to a college in one of the universities, but he hoped it would not be removed from Leicester.

Eventually a sub-committee (consisting of the Secretaries, with Messrs. G. H. Nevinson, Thomas Nevinson, and J. Thompson) was appointed to enquire respecting a place suitable for such a collection, and to report thereon at a future meeting.

Mr. Thompson then brought under notice the contemplated destruction of the old school-house at Billesdon, Leicestershire. He stated that according to Nichols' History of the county,\* the celebrated George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and George Fox, the originator of the "Society of Friends," were instructed under that foundation. The present building, though not of earlier date than the middle of the seventeenth century, was an example of the style of institutions then prevailing, and was probably worthy of preservation.—It was agreed that enquiry should be made respecting it previous to the next meeting.

The Committee Meetings for the year were then fixed for the last Mondays in February, April, June, August, October, and December. These of course do not interfere with the General Meeting of the Society in the Autumn.

\* Gartree Hundred, p. 435.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCH-  
DEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

At a committee meeting held on Monday, February 12th, the Rev. P. H. Lee, R.D., in the chair; present, Rev. Chancellor Wales, Revds. H. de Sausmarez, T. James, L. West, R. Isham, J. Bowman, &c., the minutes of last meeting having been read, the Rev. J. Bowman was elected a member. There were presented the Transactions of the Institute of British Architects, the Cambrian Archaeological, the Exeter, and the Suffolk Societies. From J. H. Markland, Esq., of Bath, "Remarks on English Churches," "Reverence due to Holy Places," and "Life of Bishop Kerr." It was resolved, in consequence of the expense and value of the annual volume of reports and papers, to recommend to the society that the life subscription should henceforth be £10 instead of £5. The plans of a new chapel of ease at Stowe, near Weedon, by Philip Hardwick, Esq., were sent by the architect for exhibition. The building is extremely plain and simple, calculated to hold about two hundred and eighty people, and is in the Early English style. The walls are low, with small, double lancet windows, very high-pitched roof, and a bell turret over the chancel arch. There is a five-light eastern window, and three-light western window, of lancet character. The plans were much approved. On the recommendation of Lord A. Compton, it was agreed that the secretary should propose to the Northamptonshire Educational Society that a joint committee be formed, for the purpose of procuring the best plans for schools and school-fittings suited to the wants of the archdeaconry. It was also determined to repeat the proposition to the Agricultural Society, relative to the obtaining of good and cheap plans for labourers' cottages. The new Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society was taken into union. A letter was read from Mr. P. Barrow, vice-consul at Caen, in Normandy, acknowledging his election as a vice-president of the Society. It was definitely fixed to hold the spring meeting at Peterborough, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23rd and 24th of May, the Dean of Peterborough

having kindly offered every facility and accommodation in his power to the society. Mr. Poole has promised a paper on the Cathedral, and it is expected that the Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Cambridge Societies will join in the meeting. The greater number of the committee afterwards adjourned to inspect the works now going on at St. Giles's, for the restoration of the Norman arches of the central tower.—*Northampton Mercury*.

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## GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY.

### The Berfords and Barfords.

BURTON, in "The Description of Leicestershire," under the head of Snareston, states that "this mannor, either all, or the greatest part, did sometimes belong to the ancient family of Bereford, who bare argent, crusuly fitché, three fleurs-de-lis, sable. They therefore doe wrong that usurpe this coate, and beare it by the name of Beresford. They (perhaps for colour) will say, that Bereford and Beresford is all one name; and that the s in the middle of the word is left out *euphoniæ gratia*; but I denie it, for Bereford taketh his name of a mannor in the countie of Warwicke, called Bereford; and bare this coate, as by their ancient seales, glasse windowes\* and monuments will be approved. But Beresford, commonly called Basford, tooke the name of a towne in Nottinghamshire, neere unto Darbyshire, anciently written Beresford, but commonly called Basford; who bare sable, three dauncing bears or, as appeareth by that judicious Herald, Rob: Glover, Somerset, An. 1583. Of this house of Bereford was William de Bereford, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, 34 Henry Third, and Sir William de Bereford, Knight, chiefe Justice of the Common Pleas, in the 18 of Edward the Second. The heire generall was married to Charnels."

Upon referring to Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, I find but a very short pedigree of the parent stock—com-

\* The arms of the Beresfords existed in the following Parishes in 1622, in Leicestershire:—Congerston, Kirkby-Mallory, Peckleton, Ravenstone, Shackleston, Snareston, and Thurleston.

mencing with Hugh de Bereford, 23d of Henry the Second, and Humphrey de Bereford, 26th of Henry the Second, which Humphrey had issue, Walter de Bereford, who by his first wife, Alicia, daughter of Remboldi de Charlcote, had a son and heir, Henry, who died 6th of John, without issue; and by his second wife, Dionysia, he had a daughter Dionysia, who became the wife of . . . de Nasford. Dugdale gives the arms of Bereford, as existing in the church windows at Barford, gules, a fess between six cross crosslets, or. Thus we see a considerable difference in this coat from that of the arms of Bereford, of Leicestershire. And, with respect to the Beresfords, they still usurp the arms to this day; although so pointedly alluded to by honest old Burton. There is a pedigree in Baker's Northamptonshire, of Bereford of Steane and Farthingho; but I cannot possibly unite the families of Leicestershire or Northamptonshire, with the Berefords as given by Dugdale.

About fifty years since there resided at Clapham Rise, Surrey, a widow lady, Mrs. Susannah Barfoot, who came from Leicestershire. She possessed a pedigree of the Barfoot, or Bereford family, which appeared to have been brought down to the period of the last visitation. It was written on vellum, very fully made out, with all the different branches of the family; and at the head of it the arms were emblazoned, with the crest—a bear sa., holding up the dexter paw; and it had supporters, which consisted of a judge in his robes of office, and a knight in armour. Enquiry being made of Mrs. Barfoot as to the meaning of the figures, she stated that they were allusive to some of the family mentioned in the pedigree. Accordingly we find the judges, and in the Northamptonshire pedigree† we find also that a “John de Bereford, a natural son of Sir Edmund de Bereford, was retained in the service of Edward the Black Prince, by covenant for life; and became one of the living favourites of his son, Richard the Second, in the eleventh year of whose reign he was expelled from court by order of Parliament, as one of the king's evil counsellors.”

† Vide Baker's Northamptonshire, Vol. I., p. 682.



On my first visiting Warwickshire, and entering the village of Clifton, on the borders of this county, and Northamptonshire, my attention was taken by a rude piece of sculpture on the outside of the church tower at the west end; it consists of a bear muzzled, (as in the Engraving,) holding up its dexter paw, as in the crest of the Barfoots arms. I enquired of a gentleman who resided in the village whether he could give me any information regarding it, and he informed me that



there was a tradition in the place of the people having formerly been so wicked as to sell their Bible, to buy a bear and to have baited it on a Sunday. M. H. Bloxam, Esq., has kindly furnished me with the following couplet illustrative of this tradition:—

“The Peepul of Clifton super Dunesmare  
Sold y<sup>e</sup> Churche Byble to buy a bayre.”

The same gentleman also informs me that the late Vicar of Clifton used to tell an anecdote of a young man at Clifton, who was fond of frequenting the Bull, and the Red Lion, two Public Houses near the Church at Clifton, and who on one occasion received the following advice from one of his friends:—

“Take heed of the Bull, of the Lion beware,—  
If you wish to be happy turn in at the Bear.”

I told my Clifton friend that I thought I could explain the origin of the bear being placed in that situation; and on enquiring whether any family had ever resided there of the name of Barfoot, he said there had, and that some member of it had given the communion plate to the church.



This explanation, fortunately, removed the stigma from the parish of its former inhabitants having been so irreligious in their desecration of the Sabbath-day. I was informed that a late incumbent had expressed a wish to remove the stigma with the sculpture, as well as the bracket which supported the figure of the Saint in the chapel in the north aisle, and now destroyed. The church plate alluded to, consists of a silver flagon, chalice, and patten, with the arms of Barfoot, or Barford, crusuly-fitché, three fleurs-de-lis, and the F crest, a bear-passant. The plate was inscribed R H The heiress of Barford was married to a Francis, 1748. whose daughter married Bristow, and their daughter married Janaway, a family still residing at Clifton. It appears that the Barford family never possessed the manor of Clifton,\* and this will account for there being no pedigree in Dugdale's Warwickshire, for this branch of the Barfords. On making enquiry at Clapham, as to what became of the pedigree before alluded to, after the death of Mrs. Barfoot, I was informed that it came into the possession of a Mr. Smith, a gentleman residing at Croydon, Surrey, who owned the house in which that lady resided, and administered to her effects.

E. PRETTY.

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## UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS.

### Letter of Dr. Parr to Dr. Farmer.

AMONG other letters of a bygone period, kindly lent to the Publisher of the *Historical Collector* by Mr. Thomas Farmer Cooke, is the curious communication here inserted. The well known predilections of Dr. Parr in favour of the Whig statesman, Charles James Fox, are herein warmly evinced; and the humour of the celebrated divine, which, though learned, savours also too much of that of the days of the *Spectator*, to permit of its unrestrained expression in this age of greater refinement of speech, finds embodiment in the letter. We have, therefore, considered it necessary to

\* John Barford, at the time of the inclosure of the parish of Clifton, 1st May, 1648, possessed two yard land.

omit a few lines. One or two other allusions occur which are not intelligible; to these a query is attached. The admirers of Dr. Parr will, we feel assured, read with pleasure this relic of him, which has not hitherto appeared in type. It is singular to relate that in Field's Life of Parr, not only is this letter entirely passed over, but we do not even find any mention of the name of Dr. Farmer.

Dear Sir,—

Your letter was delivered to me when I was performing a Sabbath day's Journey to the house of a most learned and honest Tory, whose Politicks you would approve more, and whose heart and head you would not love less, than I do. On reading the contents of it I instantly fell, not into a Sardonian grin, nor a courtly smile, nor the petulant spleen of the Poetical Cachinno in Persius, but into a genuine asbestic, cælestial laugh—such a laugh, dear Sir, as was worthy of your longs and of Homer's Verse. I roared so loudly, and reeled on my saddle so violently, that my old Horse pricked up his ears and began almost a sympathetic and symphonious Neigh; and of that Horse let me tell you, not only that he came from Oxford, but that he is of the true orthodox breed, that he is more learned than all the vocal steeds celebrated by Antiquity and Butler, and more wise than some modern animals in your University, whom we should assign to a less honourable species. His ears, indeed, are cropped like those of a Presbyterian; but many a grave Doctor has he carried without wincing, and never has he offended in thought, word, or deed, against mother Church.

I observe, my friend, that while you hastily pronounce a *non sequitur*, you, with all the reserve and caution of Bishop Watson, keep your eye asquint on a loop hole, when you distinguish between your “own hasty writing and my hasty reading.” Now, Master, I don't wish to pick a hole in the major of your Syllogism, but I shall settle the minor of the disjunction for myself, and leave you to supply the consequence in due logical form.

The fault lay in Dr. Farmer's hasty writing or Dr. Parr's hasty reading.

But it did not lye in Dr. Parr's hasty reading—Ergo, &c., &c.

Behold the *αὐτόματα verba* of your first letter. “I suppose that you hear that poor Charles is fallen into the *pity* of his enemies: Dr. Brocklesly assures me he lost £40,000 at *Ascot Races*, and his friends are *putting about* their hat for him.”—I am not such a Churl as to confront a Correspondent of Genius and pleasantry like you to the formalities of the Schools; But

in metaphysical language, I must say that in your statement there is that want of contiguity which must have led any intelligent reader to infer *cause and effect*. And in your favourable and better language of Comedy, I must *now* exclaim,

“Non sat commode  
Divisa sunt temporibus tibi Dave hæc.”

When pushed and hinged with my Saurine severity [?] of confutation, you tell me “that Ascot Races which began and ended last week were not meant, and that the old Dr’s. information, whether true or not, was long before, and referred to Races the year before or more for ought you know.” Had you stated this *at first*, there would have been no possibility of my mis-apprehension, and no room for your explanation. But I stuck like an honest Juryman to the evidence before me, and not having the gift of divination, I should not even in my dreams have stumbled upon what you have since told me.

If the question had turned upon the flood of Ogyges, or upon the expedition of the Argonauts, or upon the descent of Æneas into Italy, I should have “maintained my argument as well as any military man in the discipline of the pristine wars of the Romans.” But you, though no great Jockey, have the advantage over me, from living near Newmarket, and without hesitation I admit your superior skill in the Chronology of Horse Races, yet I shall strongly affirm “mendose colligis,” if you persist in sliding off the blame from your want of precision to my want of penetration. As matters stand, I boldly contend that the Subscription now going on has no connection professedly or really with the events of Ascot Races, even in last year. It is a new thought of his friends, suggested by new aspects of Politicks, and supported by the old attachment of his well-wishers. I am one of the Number, and I hold that they who remember how Mr. Pitt’s Father’s Debts were paid formerly by the Publick, and how Mr. Pitt’s adherents talked during the Regency, of honouring him by a voluntary subscription, can have no right to blame the Foxites. They talked before they acted, and we begin to act in publick as soon as we begin to talk in publick.

I now leap to the conclusion of your letter, though as my eye runs along I catch by the *ἄλογος τριφή* numerous instances of your witt and good humour, for which I long to thank and to praise you. “No man,” say you, “ever presumed to kick the \* \* \* of Alma Mater herself, without feeling his toes as sore after as if he had kicked the *monument*.” This sentence, as wit, delights me exquisitely; as illustration, it helps me very little; and as covert menace it does not *seare* me at all.

I will “marry Trap with you,” said one whose words you remember, “if you run the base humour on me.” How shall

we read the passage? for I have a marginal reference to another play, where the reading is bad humour, and the conjectural reading in Johnson's edition is not worth having. I am almost afraid, master, of grappling with your logic. I have not "only studied your words well," but "translated them out of metaphor into English." However, I shall analyse them a little. With all due reverence for Alma Mater, I am not much disposed, either in bad humour to \* \* or in good humour to \* \* her \* \* \* And my fears are the greater, because I believe she has need of some *potent Cathartics*, which might make either operation unpleasant and unsafe. When I read such metaphors from a grave Member of a Philosophical University, I suppose that his wit is suggested by the scientific practises of the place, and then to say with Aristophanes

τι δῆθ' ὁ πρωκτὸς ἐς τὸν οὐρανὸν βλέπει

Mark the answer, and construe it to Vince, or the Plumian professor.

αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτὸν ἀστρονομεῖν διδάσκεται.

You, indeed, speak like "a tall Man that respects his reputation;" and I feel like an honest man who has nothing to fear for his own. Whether or no I shall publicly intermeddle with the dispute, is for the present uncertain. "*Res ipsa et reipublicæ tempus me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempean, aut invitabit, aut dehortabitur.*" But be assured of this, my friend—whether I quarrel with Alma Mater herself, or with any, or with all, of her sons, instead of kicking any ignoble part, I shall remember the instruction of Cæsar to his Soldiers before the Battle of Pharsalia, "*vultum feri miles*"—I am not afraid of sore toes, even if I had been inclined to offer violence to \* \* \* Alma Mater. In the first place, good Sir, I should not have begun the operation without putting on the *calligas et suras*, well armed with the *millia clavorum* of which Juvenal talks. But my habits (as the Bishop of Cork would tell you) would lead me to employ my hands, instead of my feet, and then, instead of brandishing a rod, I should have worn my cestus, and made even you more than half afraid, "*Ipse Dares stupuit,*" when

"*Taurorum ingentia septem*

*Terga Boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant.*"

With the weapons of Entellus, I might have had the success of Dares; for I am not like Entellus, compelled by age "*vires inventum effundere,*" Why should you take it into your noddle that I meant to attack Alma Mater herself, or that, if attacked, she was invincible and even invulnerable? Surely, Master, I have some discrimination, as well as a good deal of Courage. But when I find men acting as if they thought *virtu tam verba,*



I seize the argument *ad hominem*, and split the *lucum* into *ligna*; and then, I recollect the old Proverb, *non ex quovis ligno fit Mercurius*. I understand that the Members of the University are *not* unanimous. I find that many of your *sturdy oaks* are on my side of the question. And then upon yours, with towering Elms and wide-spread Beeches, you have multitudes of crawling and worthless Brambles. In assaulting them, I should not distrust the sharpness of my Axe, or the strength of my Arm. But to save myself trouble, I should let loose

dispersa incendia sylvis—

And, like the Pastor in Virgil, I should enjoy my triumph.

“Corruptis subito mediis extenditur unà  
Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos :  
*Ille sedens victor flammæ despectat ovantes.*”

At Cambridge, there are those who bear more leaf than fruit; there are those, too, who “cumber the ground,” and if they be too numerous to be cut down, we must be for the shorter work of conflagration. After all, I believe the present case to be better. For I know some of your best and greatest Men, who think of the Business as I do, and when I look to Mr. Friend’s three Assessors, I know that one in acuteness, the other in solidity, the third in Taste, and all in integrity, have no reason to shrink from comparison with any of the resident, or any of the absent, members of the University of Cambridge. But why, my friend, do you liken the University to the Monument? Have not some of your Tory friends told us that it rises like “a tall bully” to perpetuate royal lies? Do not modern architects inform us that the foundations are weak? that the Top is leaning from the perpendicular? and that the day cannot be very distant when it will be found, as Demosthenes says, *περὶ αὐτὸ καταρρεῖν*. Look ye here, my Friend, I am sincerely and substantially a well wisher to Cambridge, and therefore *nullum sit in omine pondus*. But I understand Men by podres [?] of men, and as to the “blushing shame-faced spirit that mutinies in a man’s bosom” I have many reasons for thinking that it is “turned out of towns and cities, aye, and out of Universities, too, as a dangerous thing; and that every man who wishes to do well endeavours to live without it.” Besides, I am a calm and serious observer of the times and seasons. I am accustomed, like an old Græcian Orator, τὰ δεινὰ πορρώδων δεδιέναι—or, rather, like the god Oetigen, whom you know as well as I do Demosthenes, I am aware that by a “divine instinct men’s minds mistrust ensuing danger.” ’Tis a charming passage, and of late it has haunted me waking and sleeping. For this, and for other reasons, I disapprove and detest the prosecution carried on against Mr. Friend. If his



book be weak, it will sink into contempt and oblivion. If it be strong, it should be counteracted by a confutation. As to the "elevation" which calls on the mob, I must retort the Charge; for within these twenty years past I have heard of no mob against Government, and I know of many mobs that have acted for the sake, and under the connivance, and *PERHAPS with the aid* of government. I dislike Republicanism in Theory, but I have no fears of it in practice, except such as arise from blunders and the outrages of those who may *realize*, at last, what they *affect* to dread. The Court, the Church, the Parliament, the monied Men, the landed Men, are all in favour of Monarchy. And why, then, should you shake at the trembling of a reed in the feeble hands of Mr. Friend? Nay, the cry even of the Vulgar is in your Favour. And though I love it not, because it is "steeled with lies more than with weighty arguments," and because it is armed with firebrands and the sword, yet for the present I wish to hold my peace. Pray, dear Sir, feel your own strength, and bear with me when I compare your Tory Cries to the *μυθιμὸς νόμος* of Antiquity. "*True Blue*" is the *ἀνάκρουσις*, Church and King is the *ἐμπειρα*, God save the King is the *κατακελευσμός*, God Damn the Presbyterians is the *λαμβι και δάκτυλοι*, and Down with the Rump corresponds to the *σύριγγες*. You provoke me to write; and Cumberland, you see, does not deter me from quoting.

Our friend the Bishop of Cork is well. \* \* \* \* \* The contributions go on with a rapid *εὐροια* in spite of the old Doctor, and of all those who whisper in the King's ear, "that Tories love thee and obey thee, None but the rebel Whigs betray thee."

Pray help forward our Analogical Dictionary, and then I'll send you some complimentary verses which Stooogeveen has written to me; and from which there "hangeth a pleasant tale." Believe me, dear Sir, with great Respect, your very faithful obedient Servant,

Hatton, Friday, June 28, 1793.

S. PARR.

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## CHURCH MUSIC.

### Gregorian Chants.

#### II.

IN my last communication I said St. Gregory revised the Church Music in use in his day, collecting the hymn tunes, chants, anthems, &c., and arranging them in the different modes. Thus the eight Psalm chants were arranged or set in the first eight tones or modes. The

origin of these melodies or chants is of very great antiquity ; many writers believe them to be as old as the Psalms themselves, and that they were the original tunes to which the Psalms were sung, when the temple at Jerusalem stood in all its primal splendour ; and being preserved through the Babylonish captivity were again used in the public worship of the Jews—sung by the apostles and first disciples of our Saviour—and so handed down to the Christian church. This is, of course, a supposition and cannot be established by proof ; still, knowing that the Psalms were sung in the Jewish temple, and that the Jews were very exact in the transmission of their rites and ceremonies, it is not presuming much in thinking that the original tunes would be in use in the days of the first followers of our Saviour, and that they, continuing to worship in the temple until its destruction, would afterwards still use the music that had become sacred to them from constant use in the public worship of the God of Israel, and had thus become almost a necessary part of the Psalms themselves ; and knowing, further, that these melodies have been in use in the church for twelve hundred years, there are, I think, no very strong reasons why the foregoing supposition should not be correct.

As to their construction :—

Each Tone for the Psalms consists of first, The Intonation ; secondly, The Reciting Note ; thirdly, The Mediation ; and fourthly, The Cadence. Thus—

TONE I.

Intona- tion.	Reciting note.	Mediation.	Reciting note.	Cadence.
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Each Tone is divided into two parts, corresponding with the two parts of each verse of the Psalms as they are pointed in the Prayer Book.

*The Intonation.*—In the unreformed or mediæval church, each Psalm was preceded by a short anthem or antiphon, both being written in one mode. After the singing of the antiphon, the precentor used the “intonation,” to raise his voice from the final note of the anthem to the reciting note

of the melody for the Psalm that followed; he singing the first half of the first verse by himself, and the remaining part with the choir. At the Reformation, these anthems were discarded; and so the original use for the intonation disappearing, it is now seldom used.

I have just said the precentor used the intonation to raise his voice from the *final note* of the anthem. To understand this correctly, I ought to have explained before, that every mode has what is called its final mode. This, in the authentic modes, is always the same as the initial, or the note upon which the mode begins; and in the plagal modes, the final is the same as that in their corresponding authentic—thus, the final of the fifth and sixth tones is F; and anthems, &c., as a rule, finished upon the final note of the mode in which they were written. The use of the intonation will now be better understood, and also the fine effect it would have as a link between the Anthem and the Psalm.

*The Reciting Note.*—This is always the dominant note of the mode or tone in which the melody is written, and this dominant in the authentic modes, namely, the first, third, fifth, and seventh, is always the fifth note in the scale, and in the plagal modes, namely, the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, it is always two notes below its corresponding authentic, *except* when the fifth in the authentic (as in the third tone); or the corresponding note in the plagal (as in the eighth tone), happens to be B, in which case c is used instead.

Mode.		Initial Note.		Dominant Note.		Final Note.
1	...	D	...	A	}	D. Dorian.
2	...	A	...	F		
3	...	E	...	C		
4	...	B	...	A	}	E. Phrygian.
5	...	F	...	C		
6	...	C	...	A	}	F. Lydian.
7	...	G	...	D		
8	...	D	...	C	}	G. Mixolydian.

*The Mediation.*—This consists of sometimes a slight fall, sometimes a rise, and sometimes both, from the preceding dominant or reciting note. A reference to the

Gregorian tones will shew the mediation peculiar to each. This closes the first half of the melody. In the second part, we have again the reciting note (as explained above), and lastly, the *cadence or ending*. This part of the chant is not apparently restricted by rule; hence the endings are numerous. The most regular, however, are those which end upon the final of the mode, on the third from the final or on the dominant.

I have now endeavoured to give a slight sketch of the Gregorian tones or chants, with reference to their connection with the ancient church modes. For fuller information, I would refer to "Spencer on Church Modes," "The Parish Choir" (where an admirable arrangement of the tones for singing will be found), and other works on church music. These tones are now, as is well known, arranged according to our present system of music; so that a knowledge of the church modes is not necessary for practical purposes.

MARTYN.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### Ancient Tiles in St. Mary's Church, Leicester.

THE shield, No. 5, of Tiles, page 4, appears to be a chief and bend, instead of a bend only. Can this be the coat of Harrington?—Or, a chief gules, a bend sable? Or it may be Cromwell—argent, a chief gules, a bend azure.

The shield, No. 2, may perhaps be the arms of Harris or Herries, judging from the hedgehogs on the bend.

E. P.

SINCE the paper on the church tiles in St. Mary's, Leicester, appeared, I have seen in the volume of Nichols's *Leicestershire* containing the account of the parish of Rothley, examples resembling several of the tiles figured in the first number of the *Historical Collector*. Not having the volume at hand, I cannot specify the examples repeated. Judging from the shape of the shields represented on them, the tiles were made in the fourteenth century—probably in the reign of Edward III. or Richard II.—from A.D. 1327 to A.D. 1399.

J. T.

ERRATA.—A few inaccuracies crept into our last number which require correction. At page 101, the church of Ginton was said to be of the "fourth" century: it should have been *fourteenth*. At page 102, mention is made of the "Conventual Sea" of the Priory of Chicksand, instead of the *Conventual Seal*. In page 112, at the commencement of the second paragraph, read "eighth" for eight; and further on, with reference to Gregory, read "having revised the music then in use," instead of "revived," and so forth.





# The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 9. }

APRIL 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
TWO-PENCE.

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## INEDITED DOCUMENTS.

THE following letter was written by Mary, daughter of Sir Erasmus Dryden, Bart., of Canons Ashby, county of Northampton, and wife of Sir John Hartopp, Bart., of Freathby (now Freeby) and Buckminster, county of Leicester, to her brother, Sir John Dryden, Bart. It must have been written between the death of Sir John Hartopp in 1652, and the death of Sir John Dryden in 1658. Sir John Dryden was M.P., for the county, and on the parliament's side in the rebellion. He must have been in London when this letter was written to him, as his servant is to deliver the letter to Mr. Archer, in Gray's Inn. Brentingby is now the property of Sir E. C. Hartopp, having passed from the hands of Sir Thomas Smith to Sir John Hartopp about the middle of the seventeenth century; and Beckminster (Buckminster), of Lord Huntingtower, originally purchased by Edward Hartopp in 1614—both in Leicestershire. She mentions her cousin Cope and cousin Bevill; to the first of whom she was related by the marriage of John Dryden, Esq., with Elizabeth,

daughter of Sir John Cope; and to the second of whom by the marriage of her brother, Sir John Dryden, with Honor, sister of Sir Robert Bevill.

Lady Hartopp had issue two sons (Edward and Richard) and three daughters. The letter shows the great laxity of grammar and spelling sometimes found in the composition of the ladies of that time; but it is fair to state that the letters of her brother are very superior in every way.

ARMS OF HARTOPP: Sable, a chevron ermine, between three otters, passant, argent. H. DRYDEN.]

“Deare Brother

“I rit to you by the post but fering that you scold not rescefe that leter I haue (rit)en this to lete you under stand wate (it was) that I wold stand upon. For my hosband (promised?) to my father and you to leuef me (a con)uenint dueling hous and if he did (not) lefe scouch A on then I wos to haue Beckminster hous and park now this lese was made at my scons Hartopp marig to me now the cared all thes ritings A way my coscen coupe and my coscen Bevy that nite that my hoseband died. And if that riting be not fond the lawe will cast it on my scone but I haue A nother lese up on the not performing of cofnants mad to me scefen tene yecars after wich you have lost but I haue A cotype of it wich I think will carit it for me for brentingbee (hall) the scay is A conuenint dueling hows (with) no brou hous nor dery hous nor was hous for the hous is but half done ther for lete me in tret you to lete on of your men to delifer this leter to m<sup>r</sup> Archer in gres in and that you will A pont A day that you and my coscen bevy may met and that you will tell m<sup>r</sup> archer I will refer my scelf to him and wer as the promised me to gife me for my gronds that did scuer ther catel as the tenant gave as wos to take them of me now the will not stand to that it came to A bout  $\frac{p}{xx}$  and I wos fant to paye yous for al I (to)ke up wich wos 3 core pond I pray you (d)ow wat you cane to end al be tuen us (for) I am un wiling to go to lawe if by any mens I cane ende it for I wold fane gete scome thing to proe wid for my scone richerd that I may mary him therfor (lete) me in tret you (to see) wate will be done in my (case) and to rite me wor(d an)d so with my scerfis to you (and) with me best respst to my neuis and nesess I am your fath foll scester and scerfent MARY HARTOPP.

“For her hono<sup>rd</sup> Brother s<sup>r</sup> John Dryden Bare<sup>t</sup> these present”

SEAL.—Arms; a chevron between three otters.

Also, on the outside of the letter, in Sir John Dryden's writing :—

M<sup>r</sup> Richard Flower of  
Pr(eston)e in the County  
of Hereford

[Mrs. Hartopp was one of the aunts of the poet Dryden, as will be seen from the following epitaph, copied from a wooden monument at Titchmarsh :

“HERE LIE THE HONOURED REMAINS

of ERASMUS DRYDEN, Esq., and Mrs. MARY PICKERING, his wife.  
He was the 3rd son of Sir Erasmus Dryden, an ancient baronet,  
who lived with great honour in this county in the reign  
of queen Elizabeth. Mr. Dryden was a very ingenious, worthy,  
gentleman, and justice of the peace in this county. He married  
Mrs. Mary Pickering, daughter of the reverend Docter Pickering of Ald-  
wincle, and grand-daughter to Sir Gilbert Pickering. Of her  
it may truly be said, she was a crown to her husband.  
Her whole conversation was as becomes the Gospel of  
Christ. They had 14 children; the eldest of whom was  
John Dryden, esq., the celebrated Poet and Laureat of his  
time. His bright parts and learning are best seen in his own  
excellent writings on various subjects. We Boast that  
he was bred and had his first learning here, where he has  
often made us happie by his kind visits and most delightful  
conversation. He married the lady Elizebeth Howard, daughter to  
Harry, earl of Berkshire, by whom he had three sons Charles, John,  
and Erasmus Henry; and, after 70 odd years when Nature could  
be no longer supported he received the notice of his  
approaching dissolution with sweet submission and entire  
resignation to the divine Will and he took so tender  
and obliging a farewell of his friends, as none but he  
himself could have expressed (of which sorrowful number  
I was one). His body was honourably interred in West-  
minster Abby among the greatest Wits of Divers ages.  
His sons were all fine, ingenious, accomplished gentlemen :  
they died in their youth unmarried. Sir Erasmus Henry, the  
youngest, lived till the ancient honour of the family  
descended on him. After his death it came to his  
good uncle sir Erasmus Dryden; whose grandson is  
the present sir John Dryden of Canons Ashby, the antient seat of the family ;  
sir Erasmus Dryden, the first named, married his

daughters into very honourable families; the eldest to sir John Philips; the second to sir John Hartop; the youngest was married to sir John Pickering, Great Grand father to the present sir Gilbert Pickering, baronet. And it is with delight and humble thankfulness that I reflect on the character of my pious Ancestors and that I am now with my own hand paying my duty to sir Erasmus Dryden, my great grandfather, and to Erasmus Dryden, esq., my honoured uncle in the 80th year of my age.  
ELIZA: CREED, 1722.

The foregoing is copied from Nichols' *Leicestershire: Gartree Hundred.*—ED.]

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## AN ACCOUNT OF THE BEGINNING OF THE DUCHY AND COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER, AND OF THE HONORS AND PRIVILEGES THAT WERE GRANTED UNTO JOHN DUKE OF LANCASTER, &c.

[The following is printed from a Manuscript of the early part of the last century, written (as appears from other papers in the same collection,) by Charles Broome, Esq., solicitor, of Burton-upon-Trent, a gentleman well versed in ancient records. He was of the family of Skeffington, of Skeffington, in the county of Leicester, and of Fisherwick, in the county of Stafford.\*—J. M. GRESLEY.]

John Duke of Lancaster (commonly called John of Gaunt, from a Town in Flanders wherein he was born in the year 1340,) was the 4<sup>th</sup> Son of King Edw<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>, & was by the said King Created Earl of Richmond in the year 1355.

And in y<sup>e</sup> year 1359 he married Blanch, the younger Daughter & Coheir of Henry Duke of Lancaster, who dyed in 1360, upon w<sup>ch</sup> his Estate was divided betwixt her & her elder Sister Maud, then married unto the eldest Son of the Duke of Bavaria, and she dying soon after without Issue, the s<sup>d</sup> Blanch became his sole Heir, and the s<sup>d</sup> Earle in her Right enjoy'd All y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke's Estate, which was the Greatest that ever any English Subject dyed possessed of.

In 1362 the s<sup>d</sup> King created him & his Heirs Males for ever Dukes of Lancaster.

\* See Nichols' *Leicestershire*, East Gosc. Hund. p. 450, and Shaw's *Staffordshire*, vol. i., p. 373.



And soon after, by his Charter, granted for himself & his Heirs unto the s<sup>d</sup> Duke & Blanch his Wife, that they & the Heirs of their Bodies, and also the Tenants & Residents upon the Lands & Fees which were Henry Earle of Lancaster's, (Father of Henry Duke of Lancaster,) in the 16<sup>th</sup> Year of his Reign, sho<sup>d</sup> for ever be freed & discharg'd of & from the Payment of all manner of Toll, of w<sup>t</sup> kind or Nature soever, thro' out the whole Kingdom.

And afterwards the s<sup>d</sup> King Erected the s<sup>d</sup> Countys of Lancaster into a County Palatine, & honour'd the s<sup>d</sup> Duke therewith. He also granted him the Jura Regalia therein, And all other Royalties requisite to a County Palatine, To Hold and Enjoy the same for the Term of his Life in as full, ample, & beneficial a manner, to all Intents & Purposes, as the Earl of Chester then held and Enjoy'd within the County Palatine of Chester. By Virtue whereof he became a Sovereign Prince, and governed therein with as absolute a Power & Authority as the s<sup>d</sup> King did in the rest of the Realm.

And after y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> King's Decease, his Grandson & Successor King Rich<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, by his Charter Granted unto the s<sup>d</sup> Duke also for the Term of his Life divers very great Advantages, Privileges, & Immunitys throughout all y<sup>e</sup> Fees & Poss'ions of the s<sup>d</sup> Duke, a Particular Account of which is hereafter transcrib'd. All which y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke accordingly Enjoy'd untill the time of his Decease, which happen'd in Febr'y 1398, att which time his eldest Son & Heir comonly called Henry of Bullingbrooke (then Earl of Darby & Duke of Hereford,) was in Exile, having abo<sup>t</sup> a year before been banish'd the Realme by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> King for 5 Years, on Acco<sup>t</sup> of a Quarrell which happen'd betwixt him & the Duke of Norfolk.

And the s<sup>d</sup> King, contrary to his Promise, & ag<sup>st</sup> all Law & Justice, seiz'd upon all the Estate his s<sup>d</sup> Father dy'd possessed off, & fully determined to banish him the Realm for Ever.

The s<sup>d</sup> Duke being inform'd of those Proceedings, & desirous to divert the impendent Storm that seem'd to threathon y<sup>e</sup> utter Ruin of him & his Posterity, with some few Friends & Followers of his Fortune return'd to England, and being joyn'd by his Kinsmen, the Earls of Northumberland & Westmorland, and a Great many others of the Nobility & Gentry, in a Short time rais'd an Army of 60,000 Men. The King at y<sup>t</sup> time was employ'd in an Expedition he had made into Ireland, that

Nation having revolted & slayne their Govern<sup>r</sup>, the Earl of March. But the Duke of York, whom the King had left Govern<sup>r</sup> in his Absence, had also rais'd an Army to oppose y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke of Lancaster, and sent to y<sup>e</sup> King to return with all possible Speed to England.—But he delay'd so long, that at his Return he found the Army had deserted him, and that he was in no Capacity to oppose the said Duke, upon which he privately withdrew and concealed himself.—But the Duke found Means to surprize and gett him into his Custody, and sent him forthwith to y<sup>e</sup> Tower, where he was kept Prisoner untill he publickly resign'd the Crown. Immediately after which the Duke rose up and claimed the same as his Right, w<sup>ch</sup> being allow'd of by both Houses of Parliam<sup>t</sup> then assembled, he was upon the 29<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1399, proclaimed King of England by the Name & Stile of King Henry y<sup>e</sup> fourth.

And after such Advancem<sup>t</sup>, being unwilling, as appears by the Words in the Charter hereafter mention'd, That all those Great Estates ffees & possessions which had been so long Hereditary in the House of Lanc<sup>r</sup> sho<sup>d</sup>, by reason of his taking upon him the Royal State & Dignity, by the Laws of the Crown become vested therein, and after his Decease descend unto his Successors, Kings of England, well knowing that he had a much clearer Right thereto than he had to y<sup>e</sup> Crown, which had been not long before in Parliament settled upon the Earl of March In Case The said King Rich. sho<sup>d</sup> dye without Issue; to prevent w<sup>ch</sup>, he did Desever the same from the Crown and annex them unto his Duchy of Lancaster; And by his Charter made with the Consent of his Parliam<sup>t</sup>, Granted & Ordain'd for himself & his Heirs, That as well the s<sup>d</sup> Duchy of Lanc<sup>r</sup>, as all & singular his other Counties, Honors, Mannors, Fees, Possessions, & Lordships, whatsoever & wheresoever, wherein he had any Estate of Inheritance in Possession, Reversion, or Remainder, before he attain'd to his royall State and Dignity, sho<sup>d</sup> continue & remain to himself for life, & after his Decease descend unto his Right Heirs for ever, in y<sup>e</sup> same State and Condition as they descended & fell unto him from his Ancestors & Predecessors Dukes & Earls of Lancaster; & also that all such Liberties, Jura Regalia, Customs, & Franchises, sho<sup>d</sup> in all Things & over all Persons for ever be therein exercised & us'd, & by such Officers and Ministers directed ruled and govern'd, in such Manner as they were also in the time of his s<sup>d</sup> Ance-

tors and Predecessors, by Virtue of the s<sup>d</sup> Charter. And he did also further, by the same Authority, grant and Ordain for himself & his Heirs, that all such Priviledges, Advantages, & Immunities, as were Granted by the s<sup>d</sup> King Rich<sup>d</sup> unto his said Lord & Father for Life, as aforesaid, sho<sup>d</sup> continue & remain & be enjoy'd by himself & his Heirs for ever.

And afterwar<sup>ds</sup> his Son & Successor King Hen. y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> made a Considerable Addition to the s<sup>d</sup> Duchy by annexing & Entailing, as aforesaid, a very great Estate which descended unto him in his Father's Life time upon the Decease of his Mother, who was the Daughter and Coheir of Humfrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, &c. And in this State & Condition the Duchy remain'd untill 1461, When Edw<sup>d</sup> the 4<sup>th</sup>, next Heir of the House of York, having Dethroned Hen. the 6<sup>th</sup>, Grandson unto the said King Hen. y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, did cause him to be attainted in Parliamen<sup>t</sup> of High Treason, after which he seiz'd upon his Duchy of Lancaster and all other his Estates annex'd thereto, as afs<sup>d</sup> And having thus destroy'd the former Settlem<sup>t</sup>, Did by Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> Entayle the same, and all other the Estates annex'd thereto as afs<sup>d</sup>, upon himself and his Successors, Kings of England for ever.

But it is very apparent he had no Design to invade the Rights & Priviledges of either the Officers or Tennants of y<sup>e</sup> Duchy, or introduce any Innovations therein; For there is a Clause in the s<sup>d</sup> Act In these or the like words, Viz.

“And it is further Establish'd & Ordain'd, that all such  
“Liberties, Customs, Franchises, & Jurisdictions, within the  
“s<sup>d</sup> Duchy, shall be exercised, had, & Enjoy'd therein, as were  
“before y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Day of March in the first Year of his Reign :  
“And that the Officers & Ministers, Tennants & Inhabitants,  
“therein, according to such Liberties, Franchises, Customs,  
“Priviledges, & Jurisdictions, shall be treated & used, & con-  
“trary thereto shall not be forced or compell'd by any means  
“w<sup>t</sup>soever.”

But this last Intaile continu'd no longer than 'till the Year 1485; for King Hen. y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>, the next Heir & Descendant of the House of Lancaster, having then defeated & slain Rich<sup>d</sup> the 3<sup>d</sup>, Brother & Successor unto Edw<sup>d</sup> the 4<sup>th</sup>, & thereby bro<sup>t</sup> back the Crown to the House of Lancaster, did put an End thereto; And in the first Year of his Reign did, by Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup>, settle the

s<sup>d</sup> Duchy of Lancaster and all the Estates annex'd thereunto, as afs<sup>d</sup>, in such manner as they were before settled by King Hen. the 4<sup>th</sup> And all the Officers & Ministers, Tennants & Residents therein, do also receive a further Grant and Confirmation of all their antient Rights, Customs, Properties, & Priviledges, by the s<sup>d</sup> Act.

And in this State & Condition the Duchy doth at present stand.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## LEICESTER.

THE following account of Leicestershire is copied from a work entitled "HERMANIDA," published in the year 1661.

### LEYCESTRIA.

LEYCESTRIA, alias *Leycesterschire*, *Nottinghamensibus* primum ad Septentrionem vicina. Ad Ortum *Lincolniensi* provinciæ & *Ruthlandiæ*. Ad Austrum *Northamptoniæ* adjacet. Ad Occasum nota militari Romanorum via à Warvicensibus separatur. Regio tota Campestris. Frugibus quam sylvis magis abundat. Ad Boream fossilis carbo frequens. Pecudum greges numerosi. In cautibus hic etiam reperitur *Astroites* lapis, de quo supra diximus. Ambitus fere orbicularis centum nonaginta sex millia passuum colligit.

Ad Australem ejus partem haud procul à Welandi fonte locus est *Harburgh*, ubi omnibus, nescitur an genii an naturæ vitio, impeditior in dicendo lingua. Inde ad Occasum *Lutterworth*, in cujus vicina tantæ nascitur frigiditatis fons, ut ligna & stipulas injectas brevi convertat in saxa. Hujus Ecclesiæ prefuit *Iohannes Wicklef*, qui quadragesimo post mortem anno à Senensi damnatus fuit Concilio. Corpus exhumatum & exustum. Mox *Sturius* fluvius ex suis natus fontibus in Aquilonem pergens *Leycestriam* allabitur. Ab hujus nomine toti nomen provinciæ. Antiquitatem ejus nonnulli referunt ad annos octingentos quadraginta quatuor ante natum Christum, quo *Leirius* Rex *Flaminem* in Templo *Jani* posuit. Episcopalem sedem instituit *Etheldredus Merciorum* Rex anno Christi 680. *Edelfleda* collabascen-tem ædificiis refecit & mœnibus. Cum *Robertus* Gibbosus



nonnihil contra Regem Henricum moliretur, civitas subversa & muri penitus diruti. Ubi Sturius se insinuat Trentæ fluvio *Loughborroug* est oppidum provinciæ secundum. Orientalem agri partem, quæ frequentibus consita collibus est, pecora ornant. Est hic Burton Lazars, a Lazatis, h. e. Leprosis dictum. Unius præ facto omnes Leprosorum ædiculæ suberant. Lepra ipsa anglis ignota fuit ad tempora usque primum Pompeii Magni, deinde Heraclii Imperatoris.

Deficientibus Saxonibus qui præfuerint provinciæ ignoratur. Robertus de Bellomonto comitatus nomine accepit ab Henrico 1st, anno 1102. Ultimum Roberto Dudleyo Elizabetha Regina hunc contulit honorum.—Oppida habet duodecim. Ecclesias ducentas.

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In the sketch given below, a larger number of particulars is supplied. It is extracted from "LES DELICES DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE," published about the year 1700.

#### LA PROVINCE DE LEYCESTER.

LA Province de *Leycester* a pour bornes, a Nord les Comtés de *Nottingham* & de *Darby*, à l'Orient ceux de *Lincoln* & de *Rutland*, au Midi celui de *Northampton*, & à l'Occident ceux de *Warwick* & de *Stafford*. Sa longueur, prise de l'Orient à l'Occident, est d'environ trente milles, sa largeur de vintdeux, & elle en a environ cent vint-six de tour. On y compte douze villes ou bourgs à marché, & deux cens Eglises Paroissiales. Tout le pays est plat & uni, & l'on n'y remarque que deux rivières, qui méritent qu'on en parle; la *Stoure*, qui le traverse presque par le milieu du Sud au Nord, & le *Wreak*, qui l'arrose de l'Est à l'Ouest, & puis se va jeter dans la *Stoure*. Les anciens habitans de ce pays s'apeloient *Coritains*, & ils se maintinrent vigoureusement en quelques endroits contre les *Saxons* pendant plus de six-vints ans, savoir jusqu'à l'An 572. Enfin il falut céder au nombre & à la valeur, & ce Comté tomba en partage aux *Merciens*. Comme il est petit, il ne nous arrêtera pas long-tems.

La rivière de *Wreak*, qui prend sa source dans la partie

Orientale de la Province, arrose diverses petites villes, particulièrement *Melton-Mowbray*, qui tire son nom de la Maison de *Mowbray*, & son ornement, d'une belle Eglise qu'on y voit.

A un mille au Midi *Melton Mawbray* paroît *Burton-Lazers*, petite ville, dont le surnom & la principale réputation est venue d'un magnifique Lazaret, qu'on y construisit dans les premiers tems de l'Empire des *Normans*.

A deux ou trois milles plus avant au Midi, entre *Burrow-hill* & *Ead-burrow*, s'élève une colline fort roides, escarpée de toutes parts, à la reserve du côté du Sud-Est, où elle est accessible. On y voit au sommet les débris d'une ville antique, qu'on juge être *Vernometum* ; un double fossé, & une enceinte de murailles, qui occupe environ dix-huit acres d'étendue. On pourroit croire qu'il y avoit là quelque Temple fameux à l'honneur de quelque Divinité Payenne, parce que *Vernometum* en vieux *Gaulois* signifie un grand Temple.

Aux frontières Méridionales de la Province est la petite ville de *Harbourgh*, située près de la source du *Welland*, & sur le grand chemin de *Londres* à *Leycester*. De là suivant les frontières Occidentales, on trouve les vestiges d'un ancien chemin pavé par les *Romains*, qui sépare les deux Provinces dans quelque espace de pays. A côté de ce chemin, l'on voit *Lutterworth*, petite ville sur la rivière de *Swift*, qui a deux choses fort remarquables. La première est la mémoire de *Jean Wicleff*, Pasteur de son Eglise, qui dans le xiv. siècle s'éleva, prêcha, écrivit contre les dogmes de l'Eglise *Romaine*, & dont le corps fut déterré quarante-un ans après sa mort, par l'ordre du Concile de *Sienna*, pour être brûlé. L'autre chose est une fontaine, si froide, qu'elle a la vertu de pétrifier en peu de tems le bois & la paille.

Un peu plus haut, suivant les vestiges de ce chemin antique, qu'on apèle *Watling-streat*, on arrive à un lieu nommé *High-Cross*, où les deux plus grands chemins du Royaume se coupoient anciennement, & où l'on voyoit une belle & grande ville nommée *Cley-cester*. Souvent en labourant la terre, aux deux côtés de ce chemin, les char-

rues rencontrent des médailles. On estime que c'est la Place que les Anciens nommoient *Bennones* ou *Venones*, d'autant plus que dans le voisinage & sur ce même chemin l'on rencontre un pont, qui, dans son nom *Bensford*, retient quelque trace de celui de cette ville antique.

Continuant à suivre ce chemin l'on passe à *Hinckley*, à *Bosworth*, & puis à *Ashby de la Zouche*, trois petites villes, qui n'ont rien de fort recommandable. A deux petits milles de la première, au Nord-Est, paroît un bourg nommé *Cole-overton*, ou *Collerton*, dont les habitans trouvent dans leur terroir une si grande abondance de charbons de terre, qu'ils en ont suffisamment, pour en fournir à tous leurs voisins.

## LEYCESTER.

LEYCESTER est presque au milieu de la Province, dont elle est la Capitale. Sa situation est fort commode, dans une vaste campagne, au bord de la *Stoure*, qui la mouille de deux côtex, savoir à l'Ouest & au Nord, coulant sous deux beaux ponts de pierre de taille. Les *Saxons* l'ont appelée *Legeceaster*, *Leogora*, & *Legeocester*, d'où s'est formé le nom de *Leycester*. Cette ville avoit quelque lustre dans le VII. Siècle, lorsqu' *Ethelrede* Roi des *Merciens* y établit un Siège Episcopal. Mais ayant perdu cet honneur quelque tems après, elle seroit entièrement tombée, si la Reine *Edelfede* ne l'eut retablie l'An 914. en la fermant d'une bonne muraille. Sous le Regne d' *Henri II.* elle souffrit les dernières désolations, car ayant été envelopée dans la rebellion de son Comte *Robert*, surnommé le *Bossu*, elle fut prise, brulée & rasée par ordre de ce Roi, & ses habitans dispersez. Elle s'est relevée cependant, & aujourd'hui elle est passablement grande, avec un Château & quatre ou cinq Eglises, dont quelques-unes ont été supprimées lors de la Réformation. Il ne faut pas oublier que *Richard III.* aussi surnommé le *Bossu*, ayant usurpé la Couronne d' *Angleterre*, & assemblé une armée auprès de cette ville, il fut batu & tué par *Henri* Comte de *Richmond*, autrement appelé *Henri VII.* On l'ensevelit sans cérémonie dans l'Eglise d'un petit Monastère de *Leycester*, appartenant à des Religieux nommés *Grayes fryers* ; & cette Eglise ayant

été supprimée par *Henri VIII.*, de la pierre, qui couvroit le tombeau de *Richard*, on a fait une auge dans l'écurie d'une Hôtellerie de la ville. Le savant *Camden* conjecture que *Leycester* est la même qu'on apèloit anciennement *Ratæ*, ou *Ragæ* : c'est le sentiment le plus vrai-semblable qu'on puisse suivre, en attendant que l'on découvre quelque chose de mieux.

La rivière de *Stoure*, en Latin *Soarus*, prend sa source dans la Province même à quelques milles au Sud-Ouest de *Leycester*, elle se partage en deux branches auprès de cette ville, & se rejoignant bien-tôt après, elle coule au Nord, arrosant divers petits lieux, comme *Mont-sorrell*, autrement *Mont-Soare-hill*, & plus haut, sur sa rive droite, *Barrow*, dont le terroir fournit de la pierre de chaux, la meilleure & la plus forte, qui se trouve dans la Royaume. De là la *Stoure* (dont le nom est corrompu de *Soare*) mouille *Loughborough*, qui est la seconde place de la Province, soit pour la grandeur, soit pour la beauté & la régularité de sa structure, soit à cause de l'agrément de sa situation, étant dans une campagne, qui est bordée d'une belle forêt. Elle est aussi remarquable pour avoir donné la naissance à *Jean Wicleff*.

L'air de cette Province est doux, tempéré, & fort sain ; de sorte que les habitans y virent long-tems sans incommodité. La terre leur fournit du grain pour leur nourriture, des pâturages pour leurs troupeaux, & du charbon de terre pour leur cuisine, particulièrement dans les quartiers du Nord. Parmi les rochers qui sont aux environs du Château de *Bevoir*, on trouve des pierres nommée *astroites* qui ressemblent à de petites étoiles, ayant cinq rayons, & un petit creux au milieu de chaque rayon.

[In the next number a translation of the two extracts will be supplied for the benefit of the general reader.]

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### FOLK LORE.

*To the Editor of the "Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

SIR,—On the Narborough road lies St. John's Church-yard, now used as a burial-ground for the unclaimed poor of the Blaby Union. There is in it a large, thick, oblong



stone, about six feet long, lying flat, of very ancient character. When I saw it, some years back, I thought I could discern near each end a cross, somewhat in this shape ✠. The foundations of a building may be traced; and the popular legend is that a church was being erected for the joint use of Enderby and Whetstone, which so excited the wrath of his Satanic majesty, that he took the liberty of pulling down in the night what was built in the day-time. There were some modern slate grave-stones, which have been mischievously broken.

Old folks tell that many years ago—time out of mind, of course (as such tales generally are)—a jovial company were assembled round the alehouse fire at Enderby, one stormy night, when, from merry tales and songs they gradually drew into ghostly subjects;—and, in conclusion, the servant girl was dared to go to St. John's by herself at midnight. The challenge being accepted, and a wager laid, off started the girl (followed unknown to her by some of the company, to make the matter sure), when, as she reached the church-yard wall, what should she see but a man digging a grave, and a lady bound to a tree, crying for mercy and begging to be slain before being buried! The girl seeing how things were, shouted loudly, calling on those she had left at home to come to her aid (purposely to frighten the man). They, being nearer than expected, came quickly. In the meantime, the digger being alarmed, mounted his horse, crossed the river, and away he rode. The lady was then unbound, and spent the remainder of her days at Enderby, but would never say who she was, nor where she came from.

Having inspected St. John's, there is Narborough, with its church and hall, and the old clerk, who can tell of the many skeletons found tumbled about in the rector's garden and the hall close: of the weapon, too, that was found, altogether indicating a struggle. Half a mile from Narborough, on the Fosse, you will come to Langham (is it *holm?*) Bridge. Cast your practised eye on the *old* arches: they are of a semi-circular shape. Are they Roman? Half a mile further, you will come to a wide place commonly

called "Good luckstone," or "Goodluckstone gap." The Wapentake Courts, I have been told, were held under a tree close by.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Leicester.

Z.

[I have seen the oblong stone referred to by Z, which appears to be a relic of the twelfth or thirteenth century. It has at some time or other covered a stone coffin—perhaps that which contained the bones of the founder of St. John's chapel. The relic is faithfully described by Z.

The legend concerning the removal of the materials, while the church was being built, is a reproduction of the same kind of story which is told of the church at Tilton in this county, and of many other churches in different parts of England. Some interesting particulars on this head are given in a work lately published by Mr. Sternberg. The legend had its origin among the ancient Teutonic races.

Still more remarkable is the tradition about the lady bound to the tree; and its origin is worthy of a thorough investigation.

"Langholm" is derived from two words, signifying "long" and "holme"—the latter being a piece of land lying in a river, and surrounded by water. A "langholm," therefore, means an extended slip of ground situate in a stream. *Langham* means a long, straggling village.

The members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society would perhaps be gratified by an excavation on the site of St. John's Chapel. J. T.]

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### THE ROMAN MOUND,

Discovered by W. Malham, Artist, Mansfield,

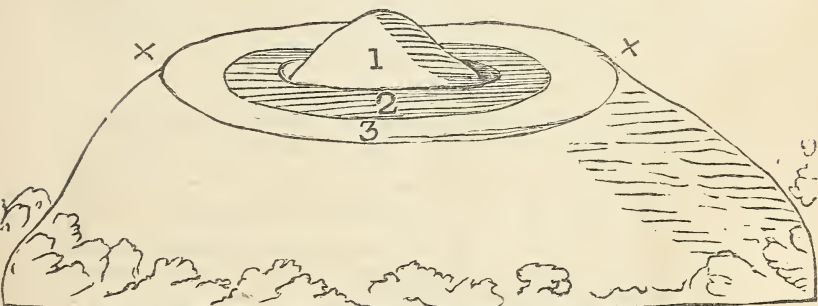
FEBRUARY 19TH, 1855.

*To the Editor of the "Nottingham Review."*

SIR,—According to my promise, I send you a drawing of the apex of the Roman mound; the back part I have not shown. My drawing will convey no idea of the immense magnitude of the hill. Some conception of it may be formed when I say that the distance between the two stars marked at the top of my drawing will be about one hundred

yards, and that the entrenchment at this day is wide enough to drive a coach and horses all round, and deep enough to conceal a thousand men, and that the whole mass of earth is as large as Nottingham Castle rock.

The good people of Mansfield marvelled much when I told them that Hambleton Hill is an artificial one, and that I should be the first person to make the discovery. Everybody knows the hill, as well as Nottingham people know the Castle rock, but never supposed it to be artificial; and what appears to be more singular to me is the fact that no one seems to have ever ascended the hill, as I did, out of curiosity. To account for the great obscurity in which this ancient colossal Roman mound has lain so long buried, I must remark that the hill is planted with trees to the very top, and in summer time the mound is totally hidden with foliage.



1 Mound in the centre. 2 The Entrenchment. 3 A level Platform, running all round the top.

The mound rises very abruptly, in the shape of a beehive, from the valley in which it is situated, and is surrounded by a vast amphitheatre of hills, that were formerly covered with trees, it being in the very heart of Sherwood Forest, and within half a mile of the mill celebrated in Dodsley's play of "The King and the Miller of Mansfield." Another artificial mound is to be seen in the distance, at the entrance of the valley nearer Mansfield, but much smaller, and commands the entrance into the great amphitheatre of hills where the great mound is situated, and may

have been used as a signal station to the principal station. A few miles beyond this station, in a northerly direction, a Roman Villa was discovered, with tessellated pavement, at Pleasley Forge, by Major Rook, which is noticed at some length in "Harrod's History of Mansfield."

What strengthens me in my opinion that Hambleton Hill was once a Roman station, *en route* to York, is the fact that Severus's Hill, near York, is an artificial one, and of precisely the same shape as these two near Mansfield. I have stood upon all three of these hills, and have examined them, and I feel convinced that they were constructed by the Romans, and all for the same purpose.

We have not a greater antiquity in the county, and I hope some abler antiquary than myself will pay Hambleton Hill a visit, and make more discoveries than I have.

One word more. Visitors must bear in mind that the mound in summer time is completely hidden with foliage, which will altogether prevent the view from the summit. Also, that they may take an early train from Nottingham, see the mounds, and return by the half-past five train.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

W. MALBON, Artist.

Vernon-terrace, Mansfield, Feb. 24th, 1855.

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### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications intended for the *Midland Counties Historical Collector* should be addressed to the Editor, care of Mr. T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, Bible and Crown, Market Place, Leicester.

We are indebted to the proprietor of the "*Nottingham Review*" for his courtesy and kindness in allowing the use of the drawing on the preceding page.

A. B. is thanked for the present of the old deed, referring to the siege of Leicester.

#### The Rev. Levi Cooper of Sapcote.

THE REV. LEVI COOPER held the living of Sapcote, Leicestershire, from the year 1622 to 1657. He was presented to the rectory by Sir John Tufton, bart., and is supposed to have been the son of the baronet's steward, Thomas Cooper, formerly resident in Kent. A correspondent enquires whether any reader of the *Historical Collector* can refer him to a History of the County of Kent, in which references are made to the genealogy of the Earls of Thanet and their burial place.

ERRATUM.—In page 117, at foot note, it should be *Bereford* instead of *Beresford*.





## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 10. }

MAY 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
{ TWO-PENCE.

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### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE April meeting of this Society was held on Monday, the 30th, in the Town Library, by the kind permission of the Mayor; present,—the Rev. S. G. Bellairs (in the chair,) H. Adcock, Esq., Rev. J. Denton, E. Fisher, G. H. and T. Nevinson, T. T. Paget, J. Thompson, Esqs., and two of the Secretaries.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read, the subject of the joint meeting at Peterborough of the Architectural Societies of Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, and Leicestershire was discussed. The first day of meeting is fixed for Wednesday, May 23rd, when papers will be read upon the Cathedral, by Rev. G. A. Poole, and upon the West front of it, by Rev. O. Davys. On the next day, excursions will be made to the Abbeys of Croyland and Thorney. Particulars of the intended proceedings will be sent to every member of each of the Societies; and upon their informing the secretaries of their intention to be present, arrangements will be made for their reception by a local committee at Peterborough.

The report of the sub-committee, appointed to enquire respecting a suitable room to be used as a library and museum for the Society, was received. Several very eligible rooms were mentioned, but it was deemed advisable not to engage one immediately.

The Rev. J. L. Petit, the Rev. Canon Vavasour, rural-dean, and Mr. Marshall, were admitted members of the Society. The Rev. R. Stephens was added to the committee.

The Rev. J. Denton mentioned that it was in contemplation to re-build the chapel of Blackfordby, (a hamlet in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch), now in a lamentable state of dilapidation, and totally incapable of being repaired. It is also much too small for the present number of inhabitants, the population (principally consisting of families engaged in the neighbouring collieries and potteries) having increased to between five and six hundred; for one-sixth part only of whom there is sufficient church accommodation. Mr. Denton was requested to lay the plans, which are being prepared by J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq., before the committee at their next meeting.

Mr. T. Nevinson exhibited several tokens such as were used for counters in the middle ages, recently found near St. Mary's church, Leicester. Also, from the same locality, a penny of Henry the Third's first coinage, a half-groat of Henry the Sixth, minted at York, and a few others: together with a noble of one of the Henries, found in an old wall at Oadby, Leicestershire. Several specimens of ornamented bricks from Leicester Abbey garden were shewn by the same gentleman. They were supposed to have been used to form borders for flower-beds, and are well worthy of being again manufactured for that purpose.

Mr. J. Thompson read some remarks (which we hope to print in a future number) upon an ancient spur found at Battle-Flat, near Bardon-Hill, and upon two matrices of seals, one with the arms of Paget, and the other (of silver) bearing a coat of arms and crests.

The Rev. J. M. Gresley made some observations upon impressions of ancient seals with twisted rushes affixed to the wax, which he illustrated by drawings. This paper will appear in our next number.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCH-  
DEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

THE ordinary committee was held on Monday, April 16th, the Rev. the Lord Alwyne Compton in the chair; present, Rev. G. Robbins, Rev. J. D. Watson, Rev. C. F. Watkins, Rev. T. James, &c. The Rev. E. Thring, Head Master of Uppingham School, was elected a member. There were presented—Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, proceedings of the Institute of British Architects, from the Society, and a curious engraving of a fine Roman pavement discovered at Weldon in the reign of George II., from Rev. C. F. Watkins. Letters were read from Mr. Slater and Mr. P. Phipps; also an answer from the Educational Society of the county, deferring the consideration of the proposed joint committee for school-plans. This being the first meeting since the death of the Rev. H. Rose, one of the Secretaries of the Society, it was unanimously resolved—"That this committee wish to express their regret at the loss that the society has experienced by the death of the Rev. Henry Rose, and the high sense they have of the value of his services during the many years he filled the office of secretary to this society;" and it was resolved also that Mr. Morton be requested to communicate this resolution to Mr. Rose's family.—A letter from Mr. Airy, Secretary of the Beds. Architectural Society, was read, proposing an alteration in the publication arrangements, which was referred to Mr. Poole to answer.—The designs for a memorial window to be erected in Kettering Church, a memorial font at Deene, a sepulchral brass cross at Oakham, and a coped tomb at Farndon, were submitted and approved. The window at Kettering is to be executed by Mr. Oliphant, of London, and is a specimen of a new development of painted glass, by this artist, in which it is proposed to adapt the best figure drawing from the early Italian masters to the capacities of glass, eschewing all attempt at aerial perspective, and all perspective background, at the same time dispensing with the conventional canopies of the old style of glass painting. The window consists of three lights with tran-

soms, forming six principal divisions. In the upper series will be, in the centre our Lord as the Good Shepherd, with St. Luke and St. James in the side lights. The lower tier will contain groups from scenes of Holy Scripture. Mr. Oliphant has promised to exhibit the whole of the cartoons at the Peterborough meeting. The programme of this meeting was agreed to. The Lincoln and Leicester societies will join; the Bedfordshire declines. Earl Fitzwilliam has promised to take the chair at the first meeting on Wednesday, May 23rd. The following papers have been already promised—"On the Cathedral," by Rev. G. A. Poole. "On the West Front of English Churches, with especial reference to Peterborough," by the Rev. Owen Davys. "On Croyland Abbey," by Archdeacon Churton. "On the mistakes which I have made," by Sir Henry Dryden. "On Arrow Heads," by Sir Charles Anderson. "On Charnel Houses," by M. H. Bloxam, Esq. "On Photography as applied to architecture," by Rev. F. A. S. Marshall, Minor Canon of Peterborough, with other papers if there is time; but it is rather proposed to devote some part of the meetings to discussion of some architectural subject of general interest. Excursions will be made to Croyland and Thorney, on Thursday, the 24th, but full and early particulars, with information as to trains, inns, conveyances, ordinaries, &c., will be advertised and sent to the members of the society. A party will visit Ely on Friday, the 25th.—*Northampton Mercury*.

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## BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Council was held in Bedford on Tuesday. Present: Rev. Hugh Wade-Gery in the chair; Rev. W. Airy, Rev. F. Neale, Rev. V. Clementi, Rev. R. G. Chalk, Rev. J. Taddy, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Rudge, Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. J. T. R. Allen was elected a member of the society.

A fine copy of the "Antiquities of Iona" was presented by Capt. Stuart, M.P.



A present was received from Mr. Mayer, F.S.A., Liverpool, of an anastatic facsimile of Sprott's Chronicle, and also a translated copy; and a bronze Elmes medal.

Several pamphlets and archæological works were presented from Mr. C. Roach Smith, of London.

Some photograph views, and the Negatives, of Kempston Bury, were presented from Mr. Nowell, of Bedford.

A penny of Edward II. was presented by Mr. Rudge for the British collection; and some other silver coins were presented.

The thanks of the Council were voted to the several donors.

A resolution of regret at the loss of Dr. Paris Dick was passed, and Dr. Sier was elected to the vacancy caused by his death.

On the invitation of the Rev. H. Wade-Gery an excursion for visiting Ravensden, Wilden, Thurleigh, Bolnhurst, and Colmworth Churches, and Bushmead Priory, and taking refreshment at Bolnhurst Rectory, was arranged for the 31st of May, the members to meet at Ravensden Church at eleven o'clock.

The Secretary having read some correspondence with Mr. Albert Way, was authorized to accept membership of the Archæological Institute for this society.

On the motion of Mr. Taddy, seconded by Mr. Neale, the Secretary was authorized to purchase a bound copy of the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

The usual monthly business was transacted, and the meeting then broke up.—*Bedford Times*, April 28.

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THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NORTH OXFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the Banbury Mechanics' Institution on Tuesday last, the Rev. E. Payne, rural dean, in the chair. Several objects of interest were exhibited, and four interesting papers on bells, monumental brasses, parish registers, and the formation of a monumetarium, were read by members.—*Northampton Mercury*, April 28.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROFITTS, PRIVILEGES,  
& IMMUNITIES, GRANTED BY KING RICHARD  
YE 2ND UNTO JOHN DUKE OF LANCASTER, (VIZ.)

[CONTINUED FROM P. 136.—J. M. G.]

THE s<sup>d</sup> King did by his Charter Grant for himself & his heirs unto y<sup>e</sup> said Duke for his life all fines for Trespasses & other Misdemeanors whatsoever, and also all fines for license of Concord (comonly called post fines), and also all Other fines, redemptions, & amerciam<sup>ts</sup> for any other Cause whatsoever, together with all forfeited Issues, & all other forfeitures of what nature or kind soever, of & from all p<sup>ersons</sup>, Tenants, Residents of and in y<sup>e</sup> lands & Fees of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke, Whether the same shall happen to be adjudg'd or Sett in y<sup>e</sup> presence of the King & his heirs, or in their absence, or in their Chancery, or before their Treasurer or Barons of the Exchequer, or Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Comon Bench, or before his or their Steward, Marshall, Coroner of y<sup>e</sup> household, or Clerke of y<sup>e</sup> Markett, for the time being, or in any other Courts of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> King & his Heirs, or before his or their Justices Itinerant for Comon Pleas & Pleas of the forest, Justices of the Assizes & Goal Delivery, or before any Other Justices or Ministers of him & his heirs for ever.

And it is particulary Ordered & Directed by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charter [that] y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke shall have and receive y<sup>e</sup> same by y<sup>e</sup> hands of his own bayliffs and ministers in manner following, (Viz.)

As to all such fines, forfeitures, &c., which shall happen to be adjudged or sett before y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Justices Itinerant for Comon Pleas & Pleas of the fforest, & before y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Steward, Marshall, Coroner, & Clerke of y<sup>e</sup> Markett, by Estreates to be made out by them in their Sev'all Circuits & Sessions, and immediately from them to be delivered into y<sup>e</sup> Bailiffs & Officers of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke.

And as to all Such other fines, forfeitures, &c., which shall happen to be adjudged & Set before y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> King or his Heirs, or in any of the Courts afores<sup>d</sup>, or before any of the s<sup>d</sup> Justices, officers, or ministers of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> King or his heirs by Estreats from y<sup>e</sup> Exchequer; to be delivered by y<sup>e</sup> Sheriff in whose Baliwick such fines, Forfeitures, &c., happen unto y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Bailiffs & Officers of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke.

And also y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke should have, for y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Term of his life, of & from y<sup>e</sup> afs<sup>d</sup> p<sup>ersons</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Goods & Chattels of all Felons & Fugitives & Felo de Se's, & of all other persons who sh<sup>d</sup> by y<sup>e</sup>

Laws of y<sup>e</sup> Land forfeit y<sup>e</sup> same for any Crime or misdemeanor whatsoever.

And all Goods & Chattels called Wayfes & Strays, Deodands, Treasure trove, & Goods called Mannopera; All wich y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke is to have & and to be put into pos<sup>i</sup>on of by y<sup>e</sup> hands of his Own Bayliffs & Ministers without y<sup>e</sup> Lett, Hindrance, or Molestation of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> King or his heirs, or of his or their Justices, Sheriff's, Escheators, or other Officers or Ministers whatsoever.

And also y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke for y<sup>e</sup> Term afs<sup>d</sup>, by himself or his ministers, shall make & have within the Lands & Fees afs<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Essay & Assize of Bread, Wine, & Ale, & of all Other Victualls whatsoever, & to do all things to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Office of Clerk of y<sup>e</sup> markett belonging, with y<sup>e</sup> punishm<sup>ts</sup> thereof: And should have & receive all y<sup>e</sup> ffines, Redempc<sup>'</sup>ons, & other Profitts to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Office belonging; so y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Clerk of y<sup>e</sup> Markett of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> King or his heirs sho<sup>d</sup> not enter into y<sup>e</sup> afores<sup>d</sup> Lands & fees to do or Execute anything that belongs to the said office.

And also y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Execution & Return of all y<sup>e</sup> Writts of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> King & his heirs, & of y<sup>e</sup> Sumonsses, Estreats, & Precepts of y<sup>e</sup> Exchequer, & of y<sup>e</sup> Estreats of their Justice's Itinerant, as well for Pleas of y<sup>e</sup> fforest, for Comon Pleas, & of all his & their other Justices whatsoever, & of all attchm<sup>ts</sup> as well for Pleas of y<sup>e</sup> Crown as of all other Pleas, so y<sup>t</sup> no Sheriff, Bayliff, or other Minister of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> King or his heirs sho<sup>d</sup> Enter into any of y<sup>e</sup> Lands & ffees afs<sup>d</sup>, To do anything touching his Office, unless in Default of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duke & his Officers, as by y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charter doth more fully appear.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## RICHARD III.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY JAMES THOMPSON,

*Author of the History of Leicester.*

### CHAPTER I.

### Parentage, Birth, and Infancy of Richard.

MORE than four centuries ago an ancient castle was standing on the north bank of the river Nen, in that part of Northamptonshire closely bordering on the county of Huntingdon, and near to one of the turns made by the river as it flows on to the German Ocean. The building was sur-

rounded by an embattled wall, environed by a broad and deep moat. But its chief feature was a lofty keep, situate on a mound, and constructed in the shape of a fetterlock. In parts, the masonry was of very early date, the castle having originally been constructed about the commencement of the twelfth century, by one of the Norman companions of William the Conqueror. Near adjoining was a village, pleasantly situate, having a fine and then newly-erected church, a nunnery, a hermitage, and a market-cross, within its precincts. Around the whole were rich meadows and fruitful fields. These constituted the manor, and the castle was that of Fotheringay.

The castle and manor had been the possession of several noble families in succession. Towards the latter part of the fourteenth century they fell into the hands of Edmund of Langley, the fifth son of Edward III. This prince, finding the castle dilapidated, rebuilt the main portion of the building; his grandson was the inheritor and occupier of the fabric, in the period about to be introduced to the reader's notice.

Richard, duke of York, the father of Richard III., was born early in the fifteenth century. His cradle was overhung with melancholy events; for he was scarcely three years old when his mother died and his father was beheaded. But though thus early an orphan, he was endowed with an immense fortune, being the heir of the princely appanage of the dukedom of York; he afterwards inherited the wealth, the honours, and the title of his maternal uncle, the earl of March — eventually uniting in his person the representation of the third and fourth sons of Edward III. On reaching manhood he entered actively into the public life of the day; he was appointed constable of England during Henry the Fifth's absence in France, and was afterwards regent of that country. When between twenty and thirty years of age, he married the daughter of his guardian, the powerful earl of Westmoreland — the beautiful Cecily Neville, known in the district round her father's stately castle as the "Rose of Raby."\*

\* Miss Halsted's *Richard the Third*.



History does not state, but it is fair to presume, that the young duke of York took his bride to the castle of Fotheringay, the residence of his uncle and his grandfather, intending to make it his home; for the union was followed by the birth of a son there, who died an infant.

In the years immediately following his marriage, while sons were being born to him, the duke of York was engaged partly in the government of France and partly in the suppression of a rebellion in Ireland. When thus employed, he showed himself to be a man of valour and abilities, of a prudent conduct and a mild disposition\*; and it is generally admitted he was an enemy to violence. In the year 1448 he openly declared his pretensions to the crown. In two or three years afterwards he left the command in Ireland, and entered this country with an army, advancing with it towards London, where he had an interview with the king (Henry VI.), and then, after explanations had been made, retiring to his castle of Fotheringay.

As it is necessary, in order to understand the history of the remarkable man whose character is about to become the subject of our enquiry, that we should understand what influences preceded his birth and under what circumstances he was born, these particulars are first related. The youngest son of a father admitted to be wise and humane, and of a mother whose beauty was a proverb,—while yet they were both in the prime of life, Richard Plantagenet was born in the month of October, 1452, at Fotheringay castle. No ominous incidents, no unusual antecedents, no monstrous presages, are recorded on historic authority to have preceded his birth. These are either the creations of idle rumour or morbid invention. His birth appears to have naturally followed that of a brother (Thomas, surnamed of York) in about a year and a half.

We have no direct evidence of the way in which the early life of Richard was passed. But as he was the youngest son, and after the death of an infant sister the youngest child, we may imagine he would be the object of parental indul-

\* Hume, c. 21.

gence, and regarded by his elder brothers and sisters with the peculiar affection usually evinced in such instances. He appears to have derived his earliest lessons in the rudiments of learning from his mother and the widow of sir Hugh Mortimer; and it is not inferring too much to suppose that he received an education of a useful character from those ladies, who would train his moral sentiment and seek to discipline his heart in a love of rectitude and virtue. Judging from the regulations enforced in the duchess's household at a somewhat later date, an order was observed in her domestic arrangements, in her devotions, and in her social relaxations, which must have been impressed on the minds of all her children. It seems that her custom was to rise at seven o'clock, when she heard matins from the family chaplain; and afterwards a low mass in her chamber. Then she breakfasted. In the course of the morning she again heard divine service, and low masses, and listened to the contents of some spiritual volume. She ordinarily dined at eleven, after which she gave audience for an hour to all persons who had any matter to mention to her. A brief sleep followed, and then came prayer again until even-song. At five o'clock she supped, during which meal she conversed to those in her presence on the lecture she had heard at dinner; and this was succeeded by familiar and pleasant intercourse with her gentlewomen. Another prayer closed the day, and at eight o'clock she withdrew to her chamber.

In this regular and tranquil manner the duchess lived at Berkhamstead, after her children were born; and, although it was a rule of life scarcely compatible with the engagements of the mother of a numerous family, it indicates the style of household management which must have prevailed at Fotheringay during the infancy of Richard. The sons of Richard duke of York lived under no fear of an austere parent. They were taught to reverence their father, but that reverence was perfectly compatible with the existence of the tenderest regard on both sides. A letter still extant, from two of these sons—the young earls of March and Rutland—to their father, reveals the feelings subsist-

ing between them. It is couched in the most affectionate terms. The illustrious youths thank their father, in this communication, for the news he had sent them of his triumph over his opponents, and for the green gowns he had forwarded; asking, with boyish freedom, for their missal or prayer-book, and for some fine bonnets, or caps. They conclude with a complaint against the "odious rule" and behaviour of Richard Croft and his brother, their tutors. In another letter about the same date, when the same royal youths were eleven and twelve years old, they inform their father they are in good health, and that they have attended to their learning since their arrival at Ludlow castle. They also beseech him to send to them a groom of his kitchen, in exchange for a servant they have with them. The feeling of confidence in the kind and indulgent disposition of their parent, here indicated, bespeaks a state of domestic union and happiness of a delightful character; and the cultivation of mutual regard was, we are told, religiously inculcated among the brothers and sisters by their mother.\*

Richard was but a child of seven years old when his father, being in arms against the king near Ludlow, and deserted by a leading supporter, was compelled to fly for safety to Ireland, while the duchess of York, with her sons, George and Richard, fell into the hands of the royalists. They were committed to the care of the duchess of Buckingham, the duchess of York's sister: thus early in life was the subject of our memoir familiarized with vicissitude. We do not meet with him again until a year afterwards; when, with his mother, his brother George, and his sister Margaret, he was temporarily and privately lodged in the law-chambers of sir John Paston, in the Temple. While here, his eldest brother, Edward, visited them daily. Shortly afterwards his parents reached London, and the duke, his father, was created Prince of Wales and Protector of the Realm, by Parliament, a princely income being also awarded to him.

This, however, was a turn of fortune of brief and delu-

\* Note to Miss Halstead, v. i., p. 60.

sive promise; for the battle of Sendal, near Wakefield, soon followed, where the duke of York and his son, the earl of Rutland, were killed. A paper crown was placed on the trunkless head of the duke, which was then paraded by his foes in brutal triumph on the battlements of Wakefield.

This melancholy event led immediately to the dispersion of the family of the deceased duke. It is for us now to follow the footsteps of the subject of our memoir. With his brother George, Richard Plantagenet was conveyed in safety to Holland, by the help of the earl of Warwick, then admiral of the Channell, who was their mother's nephew. On their arrival in that country they obtained an asylum at Utrecht, where, we learn (on the authority of Buck) they received a princely and liberal education, under the protection of Philip, duke of Burgundy. Here they remained until the decisive battle of Towton—won by their brave brother, Edward—placed him on the throne; when he forwarded messengers for them, and they returned to England. They were then instructed in the practice of arms, in consonance with the custom of the times, preparatory to their investiture with the spurs of knighthood.

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### LOCAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

#### The Medieval Walls of Leicester.

AN ancient paper document, forming one of the archives of this borough, presents us with an account of its boundaries in times gone by, which is worthy of publication. The record was written in the reign of Henry the Seventh, about 363 years ago; yet the paper is in a good state of preservation, and the ink has retained its colour. It is endorsed "A copie of an Inquery for land on the towne wall and dyke." It is headed "An Enquirie mayde at Leycetter by Edward Hastyngs, Knight, lorde Hastyngs, John Dygby, Knight, by Speciall Comys syon, the viii yere of the regn of ovr Sovraign lorde kyng Henry the viith, for serten decais hade upone the towne walle and dyke," &c. The Lord Hastings here referred to was the ancestor



of the present family of that name, through the daughter of Theophilus, the ninth earl of Huntingdon; and he was the son of that lord Hastings who was executed in the Tower by order of the duke of Gloucester. John Digby, knight, was the forefather of the present earl of Digby.

The record proceeds thus :—

1. “Imprimis. John Roberts of Leycetter holdethe upon the Towne Wall and dyke in lengthe xix. xx. ix. [that is nineteen times twenty, and nine, or three hundred and eighty-nine] fotte, and in bredeth xlv fotte, and butteth upone the grounde of John Norrys.”

In the list of Mayors we find that John Roberts was Mayor in the year 1483, ten years before this survey was made. Whether the town wall and ditch had been previously appropriated, or were at this time newly allotted by the king, does not appear; but the latter is not improbable, as the wary monarch had urgent reasons for conciliating the leading inhabitants of this and other boroughs, his right to the crown being more than questionable, and he might feel his tenure of it to be somewhat insecure.

It requires to be explained, that the breadth of forty feet was in all likelihood the distance from the outer margin of the ditch to the inner side of the wall—the different lengths successively enumerated being the portions measured off along the entire *route* of the wall.

2. “Item. John Norris holdyth of the Towne dyke in length after the wall frome the grounde of the sayde John Roberts unto the grounde of the Newarke, conteyning in length v.xx and v [105] fotte and fortye fotte in bredeth, and is agreed to geve yerely for the sayde fottes,” &c.

John Norrys was Mayor in the year 1503.

3. “Also, the College of Newarke holdeth of the Towne Dyke in length from the sayde John Norrys grownde vnto the grownde of All Holowes church [All Saints], conteynynge xxx fotte in length, and xl fotte in bred.”

This was a slice for the “College of the Newarke,” that is, for the friars who lived in the building connected with the collegiate church, which formerly stood in this quarter.

4. "Item. The said church of All Hallows holdeth of the Towne dyke in length from the sayde Newarke ground unto the ground of Wyllm. Wygston, the yonger, conteyning x fotte and in bredth xl fotte."

A narrow slice for the church of All Hallows, certainly. —William Wigston, the younger, was the worthy man who founded the hospital near St. Martin's church, twenty years after the date of this document, and who was Mayor twice, namely, in 1498 and in 1499.

5. "Item. The sayd Wyllm. Wygstone howldyth of the Towne dyke frome the grownde of the sayd church of All Holowes unto the grownde of Robert Stoks, in length xxiii fotte and in breed xl fotte, and is agreed to paye yerely for this grownde and other grownds vnderwrityn to the kynge, iis."

By the "ground of the church of All Hallows" is here meant the ground belonging to it—not situate near to it.

6. "Item. The said Robert Stoks holdeth of the Towne dyke from the grownde of the sayd Wyllm. Wygston vnto the grownde of Swythell of Newtown, in length after the walle xx fotte and in broyde xl fotte.

7. "Item. The saide Swythell hath bylded an house upon the Towne dyke conteynynge in length lxiii fotte and in brede" . . . .

From this it appears the moat was dry, and that it was falling into disuse as a part of the town defences.

8. "Item. Master Bottler, clerke, of the Newerke, holdyth of the kyng's ground from the north gate after the Towne walle vnto the ground of John Harpeley in length iiiii.xx [that is 80] fotte and in breede xl. fotte, and hath biged [built] vpon the sayd ground.

9. "Item. The same John Harpeley holdyth of the kyng's ground in length after the Towne dyke wall conteynynge iiiii.xx [60] fotte, and in breede xl fotte, vnto the ground of Mr. Bottler.

10. "Item. The saide Mr. Buttler holdyth of the kyngs ground after the Town walle in length to the ground of Wyllm. Waldynge, in length iiiii.xx [80] fotte and in breede xl fotte.

11. "Item. Wyllm. Waldynge holdith of the kyngs ground after the walle, in length xv fotte, and in breed xl fotte.

12. "Item. Thomas Cator holdith of the Towne dyke after the Towne wall in length xl fotte vnto the grounde of the abbote of Leye. and in breede xl fotte, and gyffyth the kyng yerely, *id.*"

The Abbot of Leicester had a fair share, as the next entry testifies. At this time Gilbert of Manchester held the office, his successor being John Penny, whose monument was placed, a few years ago, in the chancel of St. Margaret's church.

13. "Item. The Abbte of Leye. holdyth of the Towne dyke in length after the Towne Walle, buttynge of the grounde of the college of Newarke, in lengyth iii xx viii [68] fotte, and in breede xl fotte for the wyche he paith yerly to the kyng by year iiiid. and mayde fyne viiid. and hathe taken it for terme of xl yeres by Sir Thomas Pyman, then selerar of the abbye.

14. "Item. Sir Walter Diecson, chanon of Newarke, holdith of the Towne dyke in length after the Towne walle unto the grounde of Ric. Gyllott iii xx fotte and in breede xl fotte.

15. "Item. Henry Gyllott holdith of the Towne dyke in lengithe after the Towne walle conteynynge xxxvii fotte and abuttithe vpon the grounde of Asteley of London in breede xl foote.

16. "Item. Wyllm. Asteley holdith of the Towne Dyke in length after the Towne Wall v xx ix [109] fotte, buttynge on the grounde of Robert Hardy, and in breede xl foote.

17. "Item. Robt. Hardy holdith of the Towne Dyke in length after the walle xliii foote buttynge upone the grounde of the gylde of sent margarytt and in breth xl foote.

18. "Item. The sayde gylde holdythe of the Towne Dyke in lengithe after the wall xxiii fotte, buttynge vnto the grounde of Robt. Davy, and in breede xl fotte.

19. "Item. The same Robert holdith of Towne Dyke xxiii fotte.

20. "Item. abbas leyc. tenet —

21. "Item. the same abbott for a gerden.

22. "Item. of the same abbott for iii peces grounde sumtyme the pariche churches of Saint Michell.

23. "Item. of the Master of corpus cristi.

34. "Item. The Towne of Leye. holdith of the Towne Dyke in length after the walle and Seint Marye close lii fotte and in breede xl fotte."

## EXTRACT FROM THE TOWN-BOOKS AT FLOWTON, SUFFOLK.

1646, April the xijth.

Collected within the Towne towards the reliefe of the citie of Leicester, the somme of vjs. iiijd. of these persons following, viz. of—

Thomas Bull	...	...	ijs. vijd.
Willm. Woodroffe	...	...	iiijd.
Thos. Webb, senr.	...	...	5d.
Mary Brandston, widd.	...	...	12d.
Peter Warner	...	...	4d.
George Gardiner	...	...	1d.
Edward Rudland	...	...	3d.
John Clerke	...	...	3d.
John Ffarmer	...	...	1d.
John Bloxell	...	...	4d.
Willm. Gouldinge	...	...	4d.
Abraham Heyward	...	...	4d.
W. Baily	...	...	0000
			Sum vjs. iiijd.

MARTYN.—If this correspondent would favour the publisher with his address, proofs of his articles could be forwarded to him, and thus error would be avoided in future.

HERALDRY.—An attempt has been made to obtain a complete list of all persons entitled to use armorial bearings, in the county and town of Leicester, but it has been unsuccessful. The subject will not, however, be forgotten.

LEICESTERSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS AND FOLK LORE.—We should be happy to hear from any of our correspondents on these subjects. The traditions current in our villages, relative to witchcraft, divination, fairies, super-natural appearances, and so forth, must be numerous and amusing. But they are also collaterally important to historical enquirers; as they sometimes enable them to trace, with considerable minuteness, the extent of the settlements of the ancient Scandinavian, Anglian, and Anglo-Saxon tribes in the different parts of England.

## LOCAL HISTORY.

THE HISTORY OF LEICESTER, from the time of the Romans to the end of the seventeenth century. By JAMES THOMPSON. Price 21s.

THE HANDBOOK OF LEICESTER contains a summary of the history of the town, with descriptions of its ancient buildings and modern institutions. By the same Author. Price 2s.

THE JEWRY WALL, Leicester, a Paper read at the Congress of the British Archaeological Association held in Manchester. By the same Author. Price 6d.

LEICESTER ABBEY, a Paper read at the meeting of the Architectural Societies in Leicester, in May, 1854. By the same Author. Price 6d.

The foregoing may be had of Messrs. THOMPSON & SON, *Chronicle Office*, and Mr. T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, Bible and Crown, Leicester; and of Mr. J. RUSSELL SMITH, Old Compton-street, Soho-square, London.

Printed and Published by T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, at the Sign of the *Bible and Crown*, Market Place, Leicester, to whom communications for the *Historical Collector* should be addressed.





## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER II. }

JUNE 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
{ TWO-PENCE.

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### CHURCH RESTORATION.

#### Newark Church.

MR. EDITOR,—In the first number of your interesting miscellany, you found room for a notice respecting the restoration of Newark Church. I hope that some *further* notice of those restorations, and a few particulars respecting the re-opening, which took place on Thursday, the 12th ultimo, will not be unacceptable to your readers. The morning was ushered in by merry peals from the fine-toned bells of the old church (ten in number) rung by the Sheffield society of ringers, engaged by a few gentlemen of the town for the occasion. Morning service commenced at half-past eleven; the right reverend the Bishop of Lincoln was accompanied to the church by about one hundred and fifty of the clergy, in surplices and hoods. They had met his lordship by appointment at the Grammar School for that purpose; the Mayor, preceded by the officers of the Corporation, bearing the insignia, having previously entered the church. By the time of commencing divine service,

every part of the church was filled with a highly respectable congregation. The musical portion of the service was under the direction of Dr. Dearle, who presided at the organ with his usual ability, assisted by a choir of sixty voices from Durham, Lincoln, Peterborough, Southwell, Cambridge, Sheffield, Grantham, &c.; the morning and evening services were chanted by the Rev. J. H. Henderson, precentor of Ely cathedral. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Bishop, from 1 Cor. xii. 12, after which a collection was made, during the reading of the offertory sentences, which amounted to £438 8s. 3d. The service closed by the administration of the Holy Communion to a portion of the congregation, who remained for that purpose. At half-past three, a *déjeuner* took place at the Town Hall, under the presidency of the Duke of Newcastle (a member of the Restoration Committee), when above three hundred sat down to a very excellent repast. The usual toasts on such occasions were given and heartily responded to, some of the speakers making a few very flattering remarks on the liberality shown by the whole body of pew-holders, who had relinquished their seats unreservedly to the Committee, forming a great contrast to the proceedings of pew-holders in some other parishes (and in one in the county), where church restoration was being effected. The last toast given, and which was received with rapturous applause, was the architect, Mr. George Gilbert Scott, who, in reply said, "that nothing conferred so great and so undeserved a privilege upon him as to be permitted to have a hand in carrying out a work of this kind, in which he and his coadjutors, however, were the humblest instruments. Although in restoring an ancient house of worship, its decoration was the most honourable duty that was assigned to an architect, next to that the most important matter was to rid it of that abominable and mischievous invention—pew doors. (Laughter and applause.) He rejoiced in having to add this to the many other instances in which he had been instrumental in effecting such a work. He desired to acknowledge the kindness he had received in the carrying

out of this work from the excellent Vicar, and that most liberal-minded body of men, the Restoration Committee. He had never undertaken a work of this kind in which he had been supported in so cordial and friendly a manner as in the present instance."

The evening service commenced at half-past six; the sermon was preached by Dr. Hook, from Psalm lxxxvii. 2. The collection amounted to £101 14s. 10d., making the total amount for the day £540 3s. 1d. Three sermons were preached on the following Sunday, when collections were made, which, with a few sums sent in by parties unable to attend the opening services, raised the total amount to something over £600. In a programme of the services for the re-opening, published by the Committee, some particulars of the former state of the church (similar to the description published in your first number), with the restorations effected, and the work remaining to be done were added, from which the following extracts are taken,—“The fine painting of the Raising of Lazarus, by W. Hilton, R.A., which had been presented by him to the church, occupied the position of ‘altar piece,’ and had superseded pictures of Moses and Aaron of more ancient date, which in their turn had been preceded by a white plastered back ground, on which were found in bold black letter, with red initials, the Ten Commandments, of a date supposed to be shortly subsequent to the Reformation.”

“In the chancel, a new reredos in Ancaster stone, of beautiful design, has replaced Hilton’s picture, which has found a suitable resting-place in the north transept, and the celebrated monumental brass of Alan Flemyng, which was at the back, has been repaired, and fixed in the south transept wall, near the place where it was first discovered.”

“The screen has had the paint removed, and has been restored with an almost incredible amount of labour, the greatest portion of the upper part of the carved work being new. The old stalls, miserere-seats, desks, &c., throughout the chancel, have been carefully repaired and restored.”

“The organ has been moved from the rood loft, and

placed in the south chancel aisle, the entry to the vestry being through the centre of it. The old case being unsuitable to the position, has been replaced by a very beautifully designed new one, containing some exquisite carved work in the spandrils and trusses. The machinery of the organ has been entirely renewed from a separate fund, raised for the purpose, and preparation made for receiving a further number of stops, and other improvements, which, when carried out, will render it one of the finest instruments in this country."

"The walls of the nave have been lined to the height of *six feet*, with substantial oak panelling, having a battlemented top, and the nave has been re-seated throughout with open oak seats, having beautifully moulded and carved ends, with poppy heads, the variety and beauty of which, and of the exquisite carved tracery in the cross aisles, and of the stalls in the 'Corporation Seat,' are a perfect study for those interested in the work of church restoration. The pulpit and prayer desk, the designs and workmanship of which are worthy of examination, together with a lectern in oak (soon, it is hoped, to be replaced by a proper brass one,) are placed immediately in front of the screen. A heating apparatus, capable of raising the temperature of the church to 55° Fahrenheit, in the coldest weather, has been fixed under the vestry; and the lighting has been effectively carried out by brass gas standards of admirable design and workmanship, and of correct character, the chancel having, in addition to two standards more elaborate than those in the nave, a fine gas-*ilic* to correspond with the standards. The doors are protected by curtain lobbies on a new principle, having heavy crimson diapered curtains, supported from ornamental iron work."

"The flooring throughout the church has been taken up, and the ground levelled, and covered with a thick layer of concrete." "The monumental slabs have been relaid in as nearly as possible their original positions; the rest of the stone flooring that proved in good condition being used in the chancel aisles. The floor of the nave is laid with



Minton tiles, in plain red and black, and in the chancel with encaustic tiles in a very effective manner."

"The following works remain to be done when the necessary funds can be raised:—the completion of the screen, the ends of which are left unfinished, and iron-works and gates, as designed by Mr. Scott, to complete the enclosure of the chancel. External stone staircase and approach to the *parvise*, or chamber over the south porch, which contains the library belonging to the church, together with an open oak screen to fill the archway that opens from the library into the nave. Gilding or other decorative works to the organ pipes, and additional works and stops to the organ, the pedal organ being especially incomplete. A brass eagle or lectern in place of the temporary wooden one. Stained glass in the chancel and other windows."

The gas-ilier, named above, is a very splendid ornament, suspended from the roof, in the centre of the choir, and containing eighty-eight lights; the two gas standards are placed, one at each extremity of the lower steps of the sacrarium, and contain twenty-six lights each, the effect of which when illuminated and viewed through the ancient screen, is beyond the power of description.

The organ case is thirty-two feet high, twenty-seven feet wide, and nine feet six inches deep, and contains externally no fewer than two hundred and twenty-four pipes.

It is expected that the Architectural Society of the Diocese will hold its autumnal meeting in the town this year, and certain it is, that the church will well repay the visit of any lover of church architecture.

I will send you a description of the Flemyng brass for insertion in a future number, should you think it of sufficient interest for a place in the pages of your magazine.

April, 1855.

E. M.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE HONOUR OF TUTBURY,  
AND HOW & BY WHOM THE OFFICE OF CLERK  
OF THE MARKET THEREIN HATH BEEN EXE-  
CUTED.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 151.]

[It appears from the Queries at the end to have been drawn up for the purpose of taking a legal opinion.—J. M. G.]

THAT the s<sup>d</sup> Honor was formerly the Estate & Inheritance of Edmund Plantagenet, (called Crouchbach,) the second Son of King Henry the Third, (the first Earle of Lancaster,) and descended to his Posterity, Earls & Dukes of Lancaster, & was by King Henry the 4<sup>th</sup> annexed to the Duchy of Lanc<sup>r</sup> as afores<sup>d</sup>;

And that the Right of Inh<sup>i</sup>tance of and in the Offices of Feodary & Bailiff, Escheator, Clerk of the Markett, & Coroner in all Places within the s<sup>d</sup> Honor, was & hath ever since the time of King Edward the first been Hereditary in the Family of Agard's of Foston, in the County of Derby, & hath been constantly executed by them & their Deputys, appears very Evidently & beyond Dispute.

The s<sup>d</sup> Honor branches into the several Counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, & Warwick, & doth therein contain about two Hundred Constabularys, & hath (time imemorial) been divided into twelve parts or Divisions; & it hath been a Custom (time whereof the Memory of Man is not to the Contrary) for the Clerks of the Markett for the s<sup>d</sup> Honor to keep at their own proper Cost & Charge a Court or Sessions twice a Year, in every such Division at such Town or Place as they judg'd most convenient for the Rest of the Inhabitants to resort to.

And previous thereto did send forth their Warrants, directed unto all & singular the Counstables & Headboroughs within such Divisions, thereby requiring them to give sufficient Warning unto all Persons within their respective Liberties who keep & use Weights and Measures, to appear before them or their lawfull Deputys with their Weights & Measures at a certain time & place, to be examined by his Majesties Standard of the Exchequer; And to sumon two substantial persons to serve on the Jury to inquire into & p<sup>s</sup>ent all Frauds & Misdemeanors comitted in the s<sup>d</sup> Honor, And to appear there themselves & testifie upon Oath the due Execution of such Precept.

That the persons so warned & summoned did accordingly appear, and a Jury was impannelled & sworn, and when they found any Person Guilty of such Crimes & Misdemeanors as were Cognizable in the said Court, they did present them; & (when they were convicted thereof) the Clerk of the Markett or his Deputy did sett fines upon them according to the Nature of y<sup>e</sup> Offence.

And if it so happen that any of y<sup>e</sup> Constables or Headboroughs did not appear or were negligent in their Duty, the said Clerks of the Markett or their Deputys did also sett fines upon them; which was usually upon a Constable or Headborough 13s. 4d., and upon other Defaulters 3s. 4d.

All which Fines, together with all other Fines & Amerciam<sup>ts</sup> sett in the s<sup>d</sup> Courts, were by the s<sup>d</sup> Clerks of the Markett or their Deputy made forth by way of Estreat & return'd into his Majesties Court of Exchequer, and levyed by Process out of that Court for his Majesties Use in Right of his Duchy of Lancaster.

And as a Recompence to [the] s<sup>d</sup> Clerks of the Markett for their great Trouble, Care, & Charge therein, there are certain Antient & accustomed small Fees belong<sup>g</sup> to the s<sup>d</sup> Office, which have been imemorially paid by the Suitors & Attendants of those Courts without any Interruption, Dispute, or Variation, And which in all Probability are as Antient as the s<sup>d</sup> Office, And arose therewith for the support thereof, there being no Sallary or other Perquisites belonging thereto, a Table whereof is hereafter transcribed.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

## RICHARD III.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY JAMES THOMPSON,

*Author of the History of Leicester.*

### CHAPTER II.

#### *The Youth of Richard—his first Battle.*

EARLY after his accession, parliament provided for the mother of Edward, and he created his brother George duke of Clarence, and Richard (then in his ninth year only) duke of Gloucester. The young monarch shortly after-

wards appointed Richard admiral of the sea, and granted to him the castle and fee-farm of the town of Gloucester, with the castle, earldom, and lordship of Richmond, and numerous manors scattered over the country—gifts and appointments which testify to the warm paternal affection existing between the brothers. In addition to these, the castles and manors of Henry Beaufort, duke of Somerset, forfeited by him on his attainder, with other possessions, were conferred on Richard by the king, in the third year of his reign.

From these grants we pass to the next historical mention of the duke of Gloucester, which was three years afterwards, when a payment was made to Richard, earl of Warwick, for costs and expenses incurred by him on behalf of the young prince, then fourteen years old, who, we may assume, had been under the military tutelage of that powerful noble, so well known as the “king maker,” and by whom he would be educated in all knightly accomplishments. It was at this time, it may reasonably be conjectured, Richard became acquainted with Ann Neville, the earl’s younger daughter, who afterwards became his wife; and we have the testimony of Buck that he lived for the most part at the castle of Middleham, then the hereditary seat of the Warwick family.

The next event of Richard’s life was his being elected a Knight of the Order of the Garter, when at the age last mentioned—an age unusually early for installation into so illustrious a degree of chivalry, and implying a progress in military skill and a development of character, not previously on record. In the brief and incidental records of the date relating to him there is, however, little to engage our attention; and it is in the melancholy duty of accompanying the last remains of his father to the church of Fotheringay, following immediately after the corpse, and attended by men of rank and officers, that we again meet with Richard. On this occasion he was the chief person, though the youngest son, and still a youth; his brother Clarence not being present.



Two years afterwards they were seen united (in 1468) in escorting their sister, the lady Margaret, as far as Margate, where she embarked for Holland, there to be married to the Prince of Burgundy. Though only sixteen years old, Richard was now placed in offices of the highest importance and responsibility. The king nominated him chief justice of South Wales, and created him lord high admiral and chief constable for life; at the same time granting to him the castle and manors which had belonged to lord Hungerford, and all the possessions of Henry, duke of Somerset, and his brother, Edmund. At this time Richard appears to have been the invariable and confidential companion of his royal brother, accompanying him in his progresses throughout the country.

In the year 1469, Margaret, the wife of Henry the Sixth, raised the standard of revolt against Edward; her forces, under Robin of Redesdale, gaining a victory over the Yorkists at Edgecote. The young monarch fell into the hands of the earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence, who held him in confinement for a short period: this treatment embittered him against his brother, inducing feelings which contrast strongly with those the king entertained for Gloucester. In the year following, the latter was appointed commissioner of array in the county of Gloucester, in consequence of the rebellion of the duke of Clarence.

Of the troublous events which followed, it may suffice to state, that they compelled Edward of York and Richard, his brother, to flee from England, and to take refuge at the court of their brother-in-law, the duke of Burgundy. In their absence from England, Henry was again acknowledged king, Edward was proclaimed a usurper, and the two refugees were attainted and outlawed.

Nothing can prove more strongly the brotherly attachment of Richard to the king than his sharing with him his exile and his apparent ruin. Grateful for the honours conferred on him, while the duke of Clarence had deserted the cause of his royal brother, Gloucester was faithful to

him, allying his fortunes to those of Edward in his adverse fortune. But it was not for long that the brave young sovereign passively endured the ignominy of a voluntary abandonment of his country. He had scarcely been six months abroad before he raised a small body of soldiers, and embarked with them in a few vessels, which conveyed them to the coast of Yorkshire, and they landed at a place called Ravenspur. On approaching the chief place in that county, Edward had recourse to an artifice by which he was enabled to pass its walls unopposed. He assumed the ostrich feather (prince Edward's livery), assuring the mayor and alderman of York he would not claim the title of king; and he cried aloud in their presence a "king Henry! a king and prince Edward!" In this way he eluded their opposition and passed southwards.

At this time a family named Hastings, was living at Kirby Muxloe castle, near Leicester. Its principal member was Lord Hastings, who had served in the household of Richard, duke of York, and had been trained up in habits of companionship with Edward, who had ten years before created him a baron, and afterwards appointed him steward of the honour of Leicester and constable of Leicester castle. He was, therefore, a firm and zealous supporter of Edward's cause, proving his attachment by bringing together at that town 4,000 men, well devoted to his service and well armed, within less than a month after the landing of the royal refugee on the coast of Yorkshire, and converting his meagre band of retainers into a small but efficient army; so that (in the language of the contemporary historian) Edward left Leicester "better accompanied than he had been at any time before."

It is well to remember that Richard was now in company with his brother. This was probably the first time he had approached the walls of that ancient borough, and as he passed along its streets, between its rows of gabled dwellings, then probably decorated with some of the tokens of welcome and rejoicing, the heart of the prince, beating with all the sanguine hopes of a youth of eighteen and elated

with the recent acquisition of Hasting's trusty thousands, it is only natural to imagine that his first visit there was associated with pleasurable and exultant emotions. No bystander, who saw the short and slender frame of the future monarch, as he rode along the High-street and by the High Cross, has handed down a memorandum of his appearance; and we must therefore for the present leave him undescribed; but we shall hereafter see him before us as he was seen elsewhere, by a spectator who was competent to the task of describing him.

The meeting here noticed occurred in the latter part of March, 1471. In a few days after, the army of Edward was at Warwick, when a force under the duke of Clarence was stationed near to Banbury. The royal brothers met midway between their respective hosts, for the purposes of conference, and they eventually became reconciled and united their strength together. They then marched to London, where the citizens received Edward with every demonstration of pleasure, and he took possession of the tower and the unfortunate Henry the Sixth, again ascending the throne he had so briefly quitted.

The monarch was, however, scarcely re-seated, before intelligence reached him of the approach of his enemies. After affording his troops a short interval of rest on Good Friday, he placed himself at their head on the following morning. In the course of the day he met the Lancastrian army on a plain near Barnet, about ten miles north of London, and in the evening the two bodies there encamped. On the next day (Sunday) the battle took place; and it is remarkable that king Edward chose his brother Richard, a mere youth, to command the front ranks, while he took the main body under his own guidance, entrusting the rearward to Lord Hastings. The battle commenced at four and lasted until ten in the forenoon, ending in the death of the valiant earl of Warwick, and the complete overthrow of his army; but what we have to note more particularly is the conduct of the young prince Richard in the field. This was the first conflict he had been engaged in,

and though (as we have already remarked) he was only eighteen years old, he bore down all before him, entering so far and boldly into the enemy's ranks that two of his esquires were slain. His gallant conduct so inspired his men that they drove their foes before them, in spite of Warwick's desperate resistance.

On the very day on which Barnet field was decided, the ex-queen, with her son Edward of Lancaster, landed at Weymouth. In a fortnight the brave Margaret of Anjou had collected all her partizans, and they met the Yorkist army near Tewkesbury, where the youthful duke of Gloucester again distinguished himself, the triumph of the king's arms, after a sanguinary conflict, being attributable to the skill he manifested in executing a manœuvre, whereby he drew the duke of Somerset from his position and cut his division to pieces. On an incident which followed the victory, it is important to bestow some attention.

It is certain that Edward of Lancaster, who commanded the Lancastrian forces, fell in or after the battle; but the circumstances under which he did so are the subject of doubt and are involved in obscurity. The author of a manuscript already quoted from, (commonly called "*Fleetwood's Chronicle*," and otherwise styled the "*Historie of the Arrivall of Edward IV. in England*," and so forth,) who was a personal attendant on that monarch, says that "Edward, called Prince, was taken fleeing to the townwards, and slain in the field." Warkworth, a Lancastrian, and also author of a contemporary chronicle, states that "there was slain in the field prince Edward, which cried for succour to his brother-in-law, the duke of Clarence." These opposing authorities, then—both writing about an event which happened while they were living, and one of them, perhaps, being on the battle-field—agree in recording that the unfortunate prince fell in the field; nor does the Lancastrian writer stigmatize any person for the commission of the deed, which he would not have hesitated to do, had there been grounds for saying Edward was butchered in cold blood by a Yorkist prince. The earliest writer who



alleges that Edward of Lancaster was assassinated was Fabian, who wrote his Chronicle in the reign of Henry the Seventh—forty years after the date of the battle—and he states that the king “strake him [the young prince] with his gauntlet upon the face, after which stroke by him received, he was by the king’s servants incontinently slain.” In after-times, when all the contemporaries of Richard the Third were dead, and various crimes had been charged against him, the historians published the statement of the prince Edward having been dispatched by the dagger of the duke of Gloucester; though, in an account of the times themselves, quoted by sir George Buck, it is expressly stated that “the duke *only*, of all the great persons present, stood still, and drew not his sword.”

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## MEMOIR ON AN ANCIENT SPUR AND SEALS.

(READ AT THE LAST MEETING OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE  
ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.)

I BEG to lay before the committee for examination three relics of antiquity well deserving notice. One of these is an ancient spur, found many years ago on the ground known as “Battle Flat,” near Hugglescote, in this county. As the site is one concerning which we have little, if any, information, the relic might be supposed to throw light on the origin of the name by which the spot is known. The spur is small, and seems to have been intended for a lady or a youth. It has been washed with silver. The ornamentation consists in the repetition of a grotesque face—whether that of man or of one of the lower animals is not evident. The shape of the spur is not that of the Norman period, before the rowel was introduced, nor is it that of the fifteenth century, when the rowel was affixed to a long spike. It must, therefore, either be in the fashion prevalent in the centuries following the Norman period, and before the era of the Wars of the Roses—that is, the fashion of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries—or it

must be a spur of the workmanship of the sixteenth or subsequent centuries.

Had the battle which took place here, and from the occurrence of which the site took its name, been one of a date historically so recent as the seventeenth century, I think we should have known more relating to it; and if the conflict was one of an earlier period, antecedent to the fifteenth century, it is remarkable that so little is known on the subject, and that, in fact, it is left to tradition alone to tell its scant story in the name of the field. The question what battle took place on this site is one meriting the attention of local antiquaries.

The other relic I have to exhibit is an ancient seal. The shield delineated on it is that of the Paget family, seated in this county (as appears by an ancient record which accidentally fell into my possession some years ago), as early as the reign of Henry the Sixth—there being then two freeholders, John and Thomas Paget, resident at Ibstock. The arms are—sable, a cross engrailed, argent: in the dexter chief an escallop of the second. The coat seems to me of an earlier reign than that in which the College of Arms was established, and is one of the feudal age. The cross speaks of the crusader, and the escallop of the pilgrim, too clearly to be mistaken. The seal itself seems to me about two centuries old. The handle in the shape of a lion rampant, holding an escocheon in its fore paws, was probably the ancient crest of the family.

A second seal is also exhibited. It is of silver and more ancient date than the last. Perhaps some member of the committee acquainted with heraldry can decipher the arms, of which I am ignorant.

JAMES THOMPSON.

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### ANCIENT CUSTOM AT CROYLAND ABBEY.

HONE, in his "Every-day Book," mentions the following which may interest the recent visitors to Croyland Abbey. "It was an ancient custom at Croyland Abbey, until the time of Edward IV. to give little knives to all comers on

St. Bartholomew's day, in allusion to the knife wherewith Bartholomew was flead. Many of these knives, of various sizes, have been found in the ruins of the Abbey and in the river. A coat borne by the religious fraternity of the Abbey, quarters three of them with three whips of St. Guthlac, a scourge celebrated for the virtue of its flagellations."

MARTYN.

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INEDITED MANUSCRIPTS.

THE following letter has been handed to the publisher of the *Collector* for insertion.—It relates to a most important period in our national annals, and is therefore worthy of perusal and record.

All historical students will remember the extensive notices given by Hume and other writers of the "Popish Plot," the reports of which created so great an excitement throughout the country. It will also be recollected that a man named Dangerfield gave evidence to the king's council, about the same time, concerning what was known as the "Meal Tub Plot." The terror prevalent concerning the Jesuits was now so general and so intense, as scarcely to be conceived of in our own more peaceful times. It need hardly be added that "the Duke" here named was the king's brother, afterwards James II. Sir George Wake-man was the queen's physician, who was accused by Titus Oates of having engaged to poison the king.

The gentleman to whom this letter was addressed, was Registrar of the Archidiaconal Court at Leicester, and lived at the Castle. This fact enables us to account for the discovery of the paper among the records of the archdeaconry.

In the original the punctuation was neglected: the letter has therefore been amended in this respect.

Sr,

I concluded yo<sup>r</sup> Parliament men allwaies Sent downe y<sup>e</sup> Votes soe that those would have beene noe news from me. This day y<sup>e</sup> Comons finished the Bill ag<sup>t</sup> the Duke & have

ord<sup>rd</sup> it to be sent to y<sup>e</sup> Lords; hee is barrd y<sup>e</sup> Crowne of Eng<sup>l</sup> & Irel: & Territories. All [are to be held as] Traytors y<sup>t</sup> shall Assist him, or say, publish, or declare, he has any wright to y<sup>e</sup> Crowne of England; And if he Attempts it he is declared a traytor, & all people of Eng<sup>l</sup> indempnified in fighting ag<sup>t</sup> him, & the King not to parden any of his Abettors nor him: a day is sett after w<sup>ch</sup> he is not to come into England. M<sup>r</sup> Dangerfield has deposed y<sup>t</sup> the Duke gave him 20 ginnies, and encouraged him to kill y<sup>e</sup> King; & y<sup>t</sup> he durst not sooner reveale this because of y<sup>e</sup> Dukes greatnesse. He likewise sayes there was a Meeting of Lord Peterborow & Justice Sir: & Lady Powis, about y<sup>e</sup> time of y<sup>e</sup> Tryall of S<sup>r</sup> G. Wakeman, and w<sup>t</sup> more I know not. My service to yo<sup>r</sup> Good Lady: I am

London, 11 Nov.,  
1680.

Yo<sup>r</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,  
EDW: JEVON.

Addressed as follows :

To Tyrningham Stephens,  
Esq<sup>r</sup>, at Leicester,  
p<sup>r</sup>sent.  
Leic<sup>r</sup>.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

*To the Editor of the "Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

SIR,—As I have not yet seen any answer given to the enquiry made by a correspondent in p. 144 of the *Historical Collector*, I beg leave to refer him to the following publication, which has been alluded to by Hasted, in his *History of Kent*: "A full account of the Tuftons, and their alliances, may be found in the 'Memorials of the Earls of Thanet,' published by Pocock, 1800: principally compiled by Charles Clarke, Esq., F.S.A., who in 1808 was residing at Guernsey." E. P.

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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OWING to the misplacing of the Memoir on the Ancient Deed with curious seal attached (read at the late meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society), it does not appear in our present number; but will be given without fail in the next month's *Collector*.





## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 12. }

JULY 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
TWO-PENCE.

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### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE Meeting, June 25th. Present: the Rev. J. M. Gresley, in the chair, Revs. R. Burnaby and R. Stephens, T. Ingram, G. H. Nevinson, T. Nevinson, T. T. Paget, and J. Thompson, esqs.

The previous minutes having been read, great satisfaction was expressed at the proceedings of the Architectural Societies at their meeting held at Peterborough in May. In consequence of their visit to Croyland Abbey, an address had been drawn up to the Marquis of Exeter, the noble proprietor of the ruins of that monastery, requesting his lordship to take some steps for their preservation, several portions being in a very precarious condition. It was also stated that the marquis intended to remove that unique curiosity, Croyland bridge, which is at present disused and in no one's way. If this report be true, surely the inhabitants of the place will do what in them lies to rescue so interesting a relic from destruction.

The Rev. P. Cooper, vicar of Little Dalby, Capt. T. C. Freer, T. C. Browne, W. Millican, and W. Latham, esqs., were elected members.

The chairman expressed his regret that the expected designs for the new church at Blackfordby were not ready to be laid before the committee. The fact was, that an unexpected objector to its erection had appeared in the person of the present possessor of the great tithes of the place, and (presumed) owner of the chancel, Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart. But his opposition would prove perfectly harmless, if the building committee, who had received such liberal promises of assistance, should only have moral courage sufficient to persist in their righteous intention. There is a considerable space of consecrated ground adjoining the old chapel-yard, recently given by T. Stokes, esq., upon which it might be built, and the old chancel might be left as an interesting ruin by the side of it.

Mr. Thompson exhibited a denarius of Antoninus recently found at the Friars, Leicester. He stated that at Medbourne in this county, ancient coins are so frequently turned up in the fields by swine that they have got the name of "pig-money."\* Mr. Paget mentioned that a coin of Trajan had lately been found in a drain in a field of his at Humberstone.

Mr. Ingram produced a Recovery deed of the thirtieth year of Elizabeth, with a fine impression of one of her seals attached to it.

The chairman suggested that it was very desirable that at future meetings *each member* present should make it a rule to endeavour to exhibit at least *one* object of curiosity or antiquity, rather than for this part of the business of the day to be left optional and uncertain. He also (as secretary) requested that a short account *in writing* might be brought with each object exhibited, in order that the report of the meeting prepared by the secretaries might in this respect be accurate. These suggestions met with the approval of all present.

Mr. Thompson gave some description of three narrow chambers, one above another, attached to the south side of the tower of the ruined church of Ulverscroft Priory. The

\* Or "hog's-pence." This fact is, we believe, mentioned by Burton in an additional manuscript to his county history.—ED.

old idea that such small confined apartments about monasteries were the prisons of the establishments was mentioned; but Mr. G. H. Nevinson remarked that the papers by M. H. Bloxam, esq., and Archdeacon Churton, upon Recluses, recently published in the joint Reports of the Architectural Societies, had exploded that supposition, and that probably these rooms at Ulverscroft were intended for that class of inmates. The civil power, however, which was sometimes entrusted to powerful ecclesiastics, compelled them no doubt occasionally to provide places of restraint.

The chairman read a paper upon Blackfordby, Leicestershire, its ecclesiastical history and its chapel, with extracts from one of the registers, and some account of the Butt-House and of the Joyce family. His description of this picturesque little chapel was illustrated by a series of drawings in water-colour and pencil, by Miss Vavasour and Mrs. Gresley.

Monday, the 30th of July, was appointed for a special meeting of the committee, to make arrangements for the Annual General Meeting of the Society in September.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor of Leicester for his kindness in allowing the Committee to hold its meeting in the Town Library.

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## AN ACCOUNT OF THE HONOUR OF TUTBURY, AND HOW & BY WHOM THE OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE MARKETT THEREIN HATH BEEN EXE- CUTED.

[CONCLUDED FROM P. 167.]

NOR is there any Acco<sup>t</sup> or Instance that the s<sup>d</sup> Family of the Agards, their Assignees or Deputies, ever receiv'd any Opposition or Disturbance in Execution of any of the s<sup>d</sup> Offices: Except one suit or Controversie betwixt S<sup>r</sup> Henry Agard and Hugh May, Esq<sup>r</sup>, which arose & ended in such Manner as is hereafter sett forth, (viz<sup>t</sup>)

In the 5<sup>th</sup> Year of the Reign of King Charles the 1<sup>st</sup>, one Hugh May, Esq<sup>r</sup>, having obtained a Patent, under the Seale of the Duchy Court, of the Office of Clerk of the Markett in all Places within the Duchy of Lancaster, did exercise the s<sup>d</sup> Office within the Honor of Tutbury.

Whereupon S<sup>r</sup> Henry Agard, one of the Descendants of the said Family & who was then in possession of the s<sup>d</sup> Offices, did in Trinity Term in the s<sup>d</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Year of his s<sup>d</sup> Majestie's Reign, Exhibitt an Information in the Duchy Chamber at Westm<sup>e</sup> in the Name of Sir Edw<sup>d</sup> Mosely, Knight, then Attorney Gen<sup>l</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Duchy, ag<sup>st</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> Hugh May, thereby shewing That his s<sup>d</sup> Majesty in Right of his Duchy of Lancaster was seized in his Demesne as of Fee, of and in the Honour of Tutbury, wch Extends into the s<sup>d</sup> Counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, & Warwick. And that by all the time (whereof the Memory of Man is not to the Contrary) the s<sup>d</sup> Sir Henry & his Ancestors, whose Heir he was, had been seiz'd in their Demesneas as of Fee of and in the Offices of Feodary, Escheator, Clerke of the Markett, & Coroner in all Places w<sup>th</sup>in the s<sup>d</sup> Honor, & ought to do all things that appertain to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Offices. That notwithstanding the s<sup>d</sup> Hugh May, having (by unjust Surmises) obtained such Patent, did by Colour thereof exercise y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Office within the Honor of Tutbury, Albeit the s<sup>d</sup> Patent was void, & that it was not his Maties pleasure to impeach the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Hen: Agard in the Exercise of his s<sup>d</sup> Office, and prayed That the Process of the Court may be awarded ag<sup>st</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> Hugh May to answer the prem<sup>ises</sup>, who being serv'd therewith appeared & made his Answer to the Effect following, (Viz<sup>t</sup>)

That he thought the Honor of Tutbury to be part of the possession of the Duchy of Lancaster, But did not know that the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Henry Agard had any Right to be Clerk of y<sup>e</sup> Markett therein: That his Majesty had by his Letters Patents, bearing dated y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> Day of May in y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Year of his Reign, granted the s<sup>d</sup> Office unto him for his Life, to Exercise the same in all places within the s<sup>d</sup> Duchy, under which he justified y<sup>e</sup> exercising the s<sup>d</sup> Office w<sup>th</sup>in the s<sup>d</sup> Honor, & that he certified his Estreats into the Excheq<sup>r</sup>.—Whereunto the s<sup>d</sup> Attorney Gen<sup>le</sup> reply'd that the s<sup>d</sup> Grant made unto the s<sup>d</sup> Hugh May was void as to give him any Power to exercise the s<sup>d</sup> Office within the s<sup>d</sup> Honor; And a perfect Issue being joyn'd, the Cause came to be heard the 14<sup>th</sup> Day of May in the 7<sup>th</sup> Year of his Majesties Reign; And it did appear by divers Records in the time of King Edw<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>, Henry y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, Hen: 5<sup>th</sup>, Hen: 6<sup>th</sup>, Edw<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, Hen: y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>, Hen: y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, & Queen Eliz<sup>th</sup>, And by an antient Deed in the time of King Edw<sup>d</sup> the 3<sup>d</sup>, That the s<sup>d</sup> Sir Hen: Agard and his Ancestors had been (time out of mind) Feodary



& Bailiffe in Fee of [the] s<sup>d</sup> Honor, and had accounted for all Profitts belong<sup>g</sup> to the Office of Feodary, Escheator, & Coroner; And it also appeared by a Resolution of the late Attorney of this Court, & of M<sup>r</sup>. Ployden, Serjeant Fleetwood, Serjeant Shuttleworth, & other y<sup>e</sup> Assistants of y<sup>t</sup> Court, that the Feodarys of the Duchy of Lancaster, being also Bailiffs of the said Libertys of the s<sup>d</sup> Duchy, had as incident thereunto the Offices of Escheator, Clerk of the Markett, & Coroner; All wch Offices were to be Executed by them or their Deputies, And by no other Officer save the Escheator since the Erection of the Court of Wards by sp<sup>i</sup>al Reservation on Erection of the s<sup>d</sup> Court: so that the Court conceiv'd that the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Hen: Agard had shew'd good Cause to Entitule himselfe to the s<sup>d</sup> Office. But by Reason the Cause was heard upon Bill & Answer, and no Wittnesses had been Examin'd to prove y<sup>e</sup> Usage of s<sup>d</sup> Office by the s<sup>d</sup> Sir Hen:; altho' he offered to have prov'd the same by Affid<sup>t</sup>. It was Ordered that a Com'ison sho<sup>d</sup> be awarded to certain Persons to Examine Wittnesses how & by whom the Clerkship of the s<sup>d</sup> Markett within the s<sup>d</sup> Honor had been executed; according to which Order a Com'ison was issued fourth, & by Virtue thereof diverse Wittnesses were examined; & the Depositions being returned & read in Court, whereby it appeared that the s<sup>d</sup> Sir Hen: Agard had Exercised the s<sup>d</sup> Office according as he had before affirmed; It was therefore, upon Saturday the 19<sup>th</sup> Day of Nov<sup>r</sup> in the 7<sup>th</sup> Year of his s<sup>d</sup> Majesties Reign, by the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup> Lord Newbough, Chancellor of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Duchy, & by the hon<sup>'ble</sup> Court of Duchy Ordered, adjudg'd, & Decreed, That the s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Hen: Agard & his Heirs for Ever sho<sup>d</sup> Have, Hold, use, Exercise, & Enjoy by themselves or their Deputies the s<sup>d</sup> Office of Clerkship of the Markett in all Places w<sup>th</sup>in the s<sup>d</sup> Honor: And an Injunc<sup>o</sup>n was awarded to Establish his possion in the s<sup>d</sup> Office, Since which time y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Office hath been, & now is, Executed without any further interruption under y<sup>e</sup> heirs of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Henry their assignes & Deputies.

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A TABLE OF THE ANTIENT FEES BELONGING  
TO THE CLERK OF THE MARKETT FOR THE  
HONOR OF TUTBURY.

	£.	s.	d.
1. For Sealing of every new Bushell, & entring the same with the name & dwelling place of the Owners thereof ... ..	0	0	4
2. For every half Bushell & all other lesser Measures, & for entring &c. ... ..	0	0	2
3. For Sealing of every Gallon of Ale Measure, & entring &c.... ..	0	0	4
4. For all Lesser Measures ... ..	0	0	2
5. For Sealing every Stone Weight & all Greater Weights, & for entring &c. ... ..	0	0	4
6. For every smaller Weight ... ..	0	0	2
7. For Sealing every Ell or Yard at both Ends ...	0	0	2
8. For Viewing, Examining, & allowing of the Weights or Measures of all such Persons who use both be they never so many, & for the Recording of the Names and the Dwelling places of the Owners thereof ... ..	0	0	4
9. For Viewing, Examining, & allowing the Weights & Measures of all such Persons who only use the one or the other, & for recording &c... ..	0	0	2
10. Of every Constable for this Warrant ... ..	0	0	6

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Q. If appointing & keeping such Courts, & executing the Office of Clerk of the Markett within the s<sup>d</sup> Honor, in such Manner as afores<sup>d</sup>, hath been, or is, Contrary to the Antient Laws or Statutes of the Realm, & wherein? And if so, how and in what other manner shall the present Clerk of the Markett (who hath an undoubted Right to the said Office under the afores<sup>d</sup> Descriptive Title,) Execute the same?

Q. If the said fees, or any & which of them, are Exorbitant, or Illegall, or so repugnant to the Constitution, Laws, or Statutes of the Realm, So that no Prescription, no peculiar Custom, usage, or Concession of Parties thereto, can render the same Legall or Warrantable, or Justifie the present Clerk of the Markett in taking of the same; or may he take any reasonable Fees as a Recompence towards his Trouble, Care, & Charge therein?

Q. How, and in what Manner, shall the said Clerk of the

Markett return the Estreats of such Fines, Forfeitures, & Amerciam<sup>ts</sup> as shall be adjudged & sett in the said Courts or Sessions? Shall he return them in the Court of Excheq<sup>r</sup> or into the Duchy Chamber at Westm.<sup>r</sup>? Or who shall, by the Words of the Charter, be construed to be the Bailiffs or Officers of the s<sup>d</sup> Duke to whom the s<sup>d</sup> Clerk of the Markett shall deliver such Estreats &c?

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## ON ANCIENT SEALS WITH TWISTED RUSHES AND STRAWS.

[Read at the April Meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, by the Rev. J. M. Gresley.]

THE charter with its seal which I submit to your inspection, is from the very extensive collection of ancient documents in the possession of Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart., at Nether Seile, in this county. It is dated at Colton, Staffordshire, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord, 21 Edward IV., (A.D. 1481). By this instrument, master William Gresley, rector of the church of Stoke, and Richard Gresley, gave and demised to John Gresley, knight, and Anne his wife, the manor of Colton, with its appurtenances, &c., which they (William and Richard) lately had of the gift and feoffment of the said John Gresley, knight, To have and to hold [the said manor, &c.] to the aforesaid John Gresley, knight, and Anne his wife, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed services. In testimony whereof they (William and Richard) affixed their seals. Witnesses, Richard Bagott of Blyffeld, esq., John Bagott his son, John Egerton, esq., John Cawarden of Mavesyn Rydware, esq., Richard Norman de la Bulde, Richard Wygan of Colton, and others.

The manor of Colton became part of the possessions of the Gresleys of Drakelow, Derbyshire, by the marriage of Sir Nicholas Gresley, knight, with Thomazine, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Wastneis of Colton, temp. Edw. III. Their great grandson, the Sir John Gresley of this charter, married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley of Elford, Staffordshire. John Egerton, esq., the third

witness, is probably the person of that name, of Wrynhill, (son of Hugh Egerton,) who married Alice, one of the daughters of Sir John Gresley.\* John Cawarden, esq., the fourth witness, is the name of the husband of Katherine, Sir John's sister.† William Gresley, the rector, and Richard Gresley, I have not been able to attach with certainty to the family pedigree,‡ but in all probability they were brothers of Sir John, and held Colton in trust.

Their two seals, of red wax, were affixed to a single label: the lower one has been broken. That which remains (fig. 1,) is of a peculiar character, and worthy of notice. It has a ring composed of three twisted rushes, encircling the impression, and embedded in the wax. In the *Archæological Journal*, January, 1851, p. 77, is an engraving of a very similar seal, (fig. 2,) and some account is there given of the practice of protecting seals by means of these rush rings, plaited paper, &c. The writer speaks only of their use as a protection to the impression. I will not dispute that such was one reason for using them, but I think that something more was intended. On the seal before us there probably never has been any impression worth protecting. Nothing can now be made of it, so inefficiently has its protector performed its duty. Moreover, at that period the art of seal-engraving was about at its lowest ebb, and seals were of comparatively little importance. Had the bird and the word *mercy* on the seal represented in the *Archæological Journal* been obliterated, it would not have invalidated the letter of attorney to which it was attached.

Among the charters of the Vicars Choral of Lichfield Cathedral is a bond for ten marks, dated July 6th, 1 Richard III., (A. D. 1483,) to be paid to master Thomas Heywod, Dean of Lichfield, by Thomas Halshey de la Wall, Staffordshire; the condition being that the said Thomas Halshey shall defend the said Dean "*de quodam prato vocato Smalmedoo in dominio de Schenston in Comitatu Staffordie,*" &c. By the favour of the Rev. the Sub-chanter, I am able to produce a drawing of the seal attached to this bond. It is of a very ordinary description, being an im-

\* Gresley Cartulary, p. 57, 60. † Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. i., p. 180.

‡ Nichols' Leicestershire, West Gosc. Hund., p. 1009\*.



pression probably of a signet-ring of that period, engraved with the letter W crowned. Right across it, imbedded in the wax, upon which it had been laid before the seal was applied, is a single straw or rush. This, as you see, is positively injurious to the impression, instead of protective.

A drawing of another seal (fig. 4,) copied from the engravings accompanying a valuable French work containing ancient Norman and Anglo-Norman charters,\* exhibits a torse of twisted straws, not on the *outside* of the impression for protecting it, but imbedded in the wax where the inscription runs, and encroaching upon the field and its charges. This is described as “S. du conseil du roi en Normandie, entouré du torsade de paille, pour indiquer une saisie. (Tiré d’un sceau particulier.)”

The writer in the Archæological Journal ingeniously conjectures that these plaited rushes or straws may be so arranged in imitation of the interlaced squares and scroll-work which frequently ornament seals of the fifteenth century. (Fig. 5, 6.)

In connection with this subject I would notice some other charters among the evidences of the Vicars Choral of Lichfield. By one, dated the Tuesday after the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, 4 Edward III., (A.D. 1331,) Richard, son of Richard Coylder, of Lichfield, gave to Robert de Evanene, priest, and to John de Aldeburgh, clerk, that place of land called Tuffynchecroft, in Lichfield, cum pert., which lay in Sondfordstrete. This, and five earlier charters relating to the same property, are tied together round the seal labels by a hair cord, and have also a rush wound three times round them, and tied.

By another charter, dated 15 Edward III., (A.D. 1341-2,) Nicholas de Teynturell, rector of the church of Lutterwych, gave to Nicholas de fferour of Lychfield, a cottage, cum pert., in Robestrete. This charter and three more are tied together by a rush, wound round the vellum labels between the charters and their appendant seals.

By another, 31 Edward III., (A.D. 1357-8,) Hugh de Goneston, of Lichfield, gave to Thomas de Admoneston,

\* D’Anisy’s *Extrait des Chartes et autres Actes Normands ou Anglo-Normands qui se dans les Archives du Calvados, &c.* 2 vols. Caen. 1834.

of Lichfield, and his heirs, one place of land, cum pert., in the field of Lichfield, called Oxebury. Also, 34 Edward III., Simon de Blaby and Alexander de Creylefield, chaplains, gave to the said Thomas de A., a place of land described in the same words as in the preceding grant, with the addition that they had it of the gift of Hugh de Goneston. These two charters are tied together with a rush, like the others I have mentioned.

As a concluding commentary upon these observations, I will read a paragraph from the Rev. R. C. Trench's Lectures "On the Study of Words," p. 8. He says,—“It is a signal evidence of the conservative powers of language, that we may oftentimes trace in speech the records of customs and states of society which have now past so entirely away as to survive nowhere else but in these words alone. For example, a ‘*stipulation*,’ or agreement, is so called, as many are strong to affirm, from ‘*stipula*,’ a straw, because it once was usual, when one person passed over landed property to another, that a straw from the land, as a pledge or representative of the property transferred, should be handed from the seller to the buyer, which afterwards was commonly preserved with, or inserted in, the title deeds.”

[We hope to give drawings of the seals referred to in a future number.—EDIT. *Hist. Coll.*]

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## RICHARD III.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY JAMES THOMPSON,  
*Author of the History of Leicester.*

### CHAPTER III.

#### The marriage of Richard—his personal appearance.

THE battle of Tewkesbury had not been decided more than three weeks, before the king and his brother Richard were called to the metropolis by the threatened assault of Falconberg, the illegitimate son of lord Falconberg, whom the earl of Warwick had appointed vice-admiral of the English channel. Queen Margaret had been delivered up at Coventry, and having been consigned to the Tower as a prisoner, the king and his brother proceeded to Canterbury,

for the purpose of encountering Falconberg, who, however, surrendered up his vessels and his forces, on condition of receiving the royal pardon. The duke of Gloucester was commissioned to accept the surrender of the vice admiral, and did so at Sandwich, on the 26th of May, 1471; but in October following he was beheaded by the royal order. Richard was appointed to see it executed, for which he has been loaded with additional reproach, though on what good ground does not appear.

But another and more important event had taken place in the interval, and this was the death of Henry the Sixth. The unfortunate king was found dead on the morning immediately after the return of Edward from the field of Tewkesbury. Of the contemporary writers, the Yorkist assigns the monarch's decease to the effect of melancholy, on hearing of the recent discomfiture of his friends; the Lancastrian states that Henry was put to death, while in prison in the Tower; the author of the Croyland Chronicle says the body was found lifeless in that building, and remarks that "the *doer* may obtain the name of a tyrant—the *sufferer* of a glorious martyr." It was only the later historians (whom Hume follows) who imputed the murder of the Lancastrian sovereign to the Duke of Gloucester: these were Hall, Habington, Holinshed, and Polydore Virgil, whose works were composed when the Tudor family was on the throne, and when it was the fashion to blacken the memory of the deceased and defeated Richard the Third.

There is, however, too much reason to fear, from the position in which king Edward was then placed, that Henry the Sixth was foully treated, and that Edward was privy to the transaction. At that time bloodshed was too common to excite the repugnance it creates in these happier and more peaceful days. It was then only too familiar a sight to witness the spectacle of brother fighting against brother, and neighbour against neighbour. To take the life of an antagonist, then created no especial remark, and scarcely a shudder. At such a time, it may be conceived, Edward would not be deterred by humane considerations from depriving his rival of life. His powerful antagonist,

Warwick the "king-maker," was dead; prince Edward, Henry's son, was dead; and Falconberg was in arms ready to meet Edward almost immediately after he had fought two fierce battles. The only person now living to dispute, or rather to vitiate, his claim, was the poor, miserable, unhappy king in the Tower. With eyes fresh from the contemplation of the blood-red soil of Barnet and Tewkesbury, it is only too probable that the young monarch saw, in the removal of his prisoner, alike present revenge and future safety; but there is nothing to prove that Richard's hand dealt the death-blow, or that he was either directly or indirectly chargeable with murder.

The only circumstance which bears in the least degree on the conjecture of Richard having had a part in the tragedy, is his having been in the Tower on the night of Henry's decease; but if this be allowed to affect the case, the imputation applies also to many other persons, for according to the Chronicle of Warkworth "many others" were in that fortress at the time, and Fleetwood, a second chronicler, says several of the lords and persons of the city were, moreover, then present. The Tower was then, indeed, not merely a prison, but a place of refuge in perilous emergencies and of royal residence on various occasions.

At the close of the year the king, in letters patent, after speaking of Richard Plantagenet in terms of the highest eulogy, mentioning his "innate probity," and other deserts, granted to him the forfeited estates of several Lancastrian partizans, and created him lord chamberlain for life. Among the lordships of which he received possession, were those formerly belonging to the great earl of Warwick in Yorkshire. His brother, the duke of Clarence, who had married the elder of the earl's daughters, was envious of Gloucester's acquisition of these manors, and hence the ill-feeling previously enkindled between the brothers was increased; though it was only natural the king should show his partiality for the brother whose valour had done so much to secure for him the throne.

Another event which shortly after happened did not lessen the unkindly feelings existing between the royal brothers. This was the marriage of Richard to the sister



of his brother Clarence's wife—to his cousin, lady Anne Neville, now about eighteen years of age. They seem to have been present together on public occasions in early youth. One of these was the installation of George Neville, the earl of Warwick's brother, as Archbishop of York, which occurred when Richard was only thirteen years old, when he sat on the *dais* with his two cousins, the ladies Isabella and Ann. The casual remark of a Flemish chronicler ascribes to Richard an affection for his cousin Ann, as existing prior to the battle of Tewkesbury;\* and it would appear to have arisen while Warwick was endeavouring by intrigue to promote his own views of aggrandizement, and to have survived four years of absence, and possibly estrangement; in addition to which the lady Ann had been betrothed, though not married, to prince Edward of Lancaster. Immediately after the battle of Tewkesbury she was taken prisoner with queen Margaret; then she was placed under the control of the duke of Clarence, by whom she was compelled to assume the disguise of a kitchen-maid, expressly (as the Croyland Chronicler asserts) to prevent Richard from discovering her, “fearing the division of the inheritance, which he (Clarence) wished to enjoy alone in right of his wife, rather than undergo portion with any one.” But Richard foiled his brother's schemes—discovered his cousin's place of concealment—placed her in sanctuary at St. Martin's—next besought her hand in marriage from his brother Edward—and early in the year 1472 married her, still being deprived of her share of her father's property by the bill of attainder in which he and his family were involved on his decease.

Richard was at this time twenty years of age—his wife eighteen. All historical accounts concur in representing him to have been a man of short stature, of slight figure, and evidencing tokens of bodily weakness. His face was thin,† and his features small, though compact‡ and regular—if not handsome;|| and his countenance had a mild expression.§ With regard to his alleged deformity, the same

\* Miss Halstead, p. 234, vol. i.

† Chronicle of Croyland.

‡ Polydore Virgil.

|| Turner's Middle Ages.

§ Rous.

writer who testifies to the mildness of Richard's countenance, merely informs us that he had "uneven shoulders, the left being lower than the right." This person was a hermit named Rous, who left his cell near Warwick, on the occasion of one of Richard's visit to that borough, in order to have a view of him. As the chronicler was a Lancastrian, and therefore an opponent of the personage whom he was describing, we may feel quite certain he would not present a flattering portrait; but we have an additional guarantee for the fidelity of his description in the circumstance of Rous being a limner, and therefore accustomed to close and minute observation of physiognomy. Fortunately, also, for the interests of truth, a manuscript containing a full length portrait of Richard, is now extant in the College of Arms, drawn by the pencil of Rous himself. In this delineation of Richard by a person who had seen him (judging from a copy of it given in Miss Halsted's valuable work), there is nothing to justify the statements concerning his ugliness and deformity. Moreover, it is on record\* that the old countess of Desmond, who, when a young woman, had danced with Richard, declared he was the handsomest man in the room, with the exception of his brother Edward, the king, whose personal beauty has never been disputed.

The application of the term "crook-backed" to Richard did not necessarily involve his being in that way malformed; for Edmund, earl of Lancaster—formerly also earl of Leicester—was so designated, but history does not describe him, nor do monuments represent him, as deformed. It is true that a contemporary document, extant among the records of York,† contains proof that those who cherished a hatred of Richard applied the derogatory epithet to him—a schoolmaster of that city, named Burton, having in the course of a quarrel with a fellow-citizen called the then lately-deceased monarch "a hypocrite and a crooch-back;" but it may readily be supposed that an enemy, fired with anger, would exaggerate any peculiarities of an unpopular personage into caricature.

\* Walpole's *Historic Doubts*.

† Davies's "Extracts from the Municipal Records of York," p. 224.

A few years ago, a writer in the *Notes and Queries* stated that he had an aunt, then eighty-nine years of age, who in early life knew a person who was in the habit of saying, "I knew a man, who knew a man, who knew a man who danced in the court of Richard III." The tradition received in this direct manner from a person who had seen that monarch was, that he was not the humpbacked "lump of deformity" he is represented to have been by some historians and dramatists.

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### LEYCESTRIA.

[*Translation of the Latin extract given in our April number, from a work entitled "HERMANIDA," published in 1661.*]

LEICESTER, otherwise Leicestershire, is bounded on the north by Nottinghamshire, on the east by the provinces of Lincoln and Rutland, and on the south by Northampton. It is separated from Warwickshire by a well known military road. The whole province is level, and abounds more in crops than in woods. On the north there is coal in large quantities. Flocks of cattle are numerous. In the rocks, too, about here, is found a stone called *Astroites*, concerning which we have spoken before. The distance round this province is reckoned to be nearly one hundred and ninety-six miles.

On its southern side, not far from the source of Welland, is a place called Harburgh, where every one has an impediment in his speech: whether it arises from stupidity, or natural defect, is not known. Then on the west is Lutterworth; in the vicinity of which there is a spring of such coldness, that it quickly turns wood and straw, thrown into it, into stone. John Wickcliffe was at the head of the church of this place. Forty years after his death, he was condemned by the council of Constance. His body in consequence was exhumed and burnt. Next, the river Soare, taking its rise from springs in the neighbourhood, continues its course northward to Leicester. From the name of this river the entire district receives its appellation. Some refer the antiquity of this place (Leicester) to 844 years

before the birth of Christ, in which year King Leir placed a priest in the temple of Janus. Ethelred, king of the Mercians, established a bishopric here in A. D. 680. Edelfleda repaired it, when in ruins, with buildings and fortifications. When Robert the hunchback was fighting against King Henry, the city was destroyed, and the walls entirely levelled with the ground. Loughborough, where the Soare joins the river Trent, is the second town in the province. The eastern part of the county, which is covered with numerous eminences, abounds in flocks of sheep. Here is Burton Lazars, so called from Lazatis, or Leprosis (lepers.) From the fact of there being one there, all the houses of the lepers were in the neighbourhood. The leprosy itself was unknown to the English till the time, first of Pompey the Great, and thence till that of the emperor Heraclius.

On the decline of the Saxons, it is not known who ruled over the province. Robert de Bellomonte was created Earl of Leicester by Henry the First, in the year 1102. Queen Elizabeth conferred this title, last of all, upon Robert Dudley. It has twelve towns, and two hundred churches.

E. HIGHTON.

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

*To the Editor of the "Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

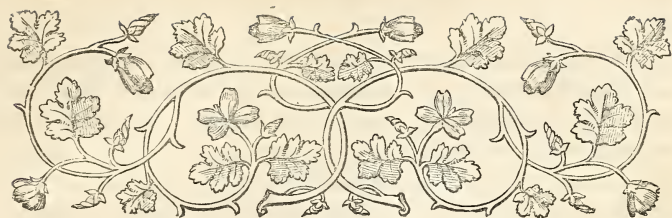
SIR,—The spur alluded to at p. 173 of the *Historical Collector*, is, from its description, very similar to one in my own possession, and which was found in cleansing the canal in St. James's Park. It is not washed, but plated with silver on iron-ground, of the description of ware termed Agemina: it has the same kind of grotesque head, and fruit, for its ornamentation. The spur found at "Battle Flat," near Hugglescote, may have been lost in some skirmish which gave name to the place, in the time of the Civil Wars, as it is apparently of the time of Charles the First, or his predecessor. When in London a short time since, I saw a similar kind of spur, which had been made for a larger heel; but of exactly the same kind of design and manufacture.

I should feel obliged to Mr. Thompson if he will favour me with an impression of the seal alluded to, as I am anxious to see the arms depicted thereon.

E. PRETTY.

MR. PRETTY'S note respecting Lincoln farthings will be inserted and noticed in our next number.





## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 13. }

AUGUST 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
TWO-PENCE. }

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### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ON Monday, July 30th, a meeting of the Committee was held in the Town Library, to take into consideration the arrangements necessary to be made for the autumnal meeting. It was suggested that the reading of papers should take place on one day, at two o'clock, to be followed by an ordinary at six o'clock, and an evening meeting at eight o'clock; and that another day should be entirely devoted to an excursion on Charnwood Forest. The route proposed to be followed was—leaving Leicester at nine, to proceed to Kirby Muxloe, there to examine the castle; thence to Ratby, to visit the Bury Camp, a Roman remain of very great extent; thence to pass on by Groby castle and Groby pool, with a view of seeing the remains at Bradgate; thence to drive to Ulverscroft Priory; thence to Whitwick, in order to inspect its church and see its interesting monument of an ancient knight of the Talbot family; thence to return to Woodhouse, Swithland, Rothley, and from the latter place to Leicester. This route has been planned in deference to the wishes of various mem-

bers of the Lincolnshire Society, who, at the last associated meetings at Peterborough, expressed a strong desire to have an excursion on Charnwood Forest, on paying Leicester another visit.

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### ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCH-DEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

At the June committee meeting (the Rev. H. J. Bigge in the chair) present, the Revds. H. De Sausmarez, C. W. Watkins, T. James, C. F. West, &c., the minutes of the last meeting having been read, there were elected, as new members, the Rev. C. Porter, Raunds; H. Gates, esq., Peterborough; Rev. W. Cape, minor canon; Rev. Thomas Mills, hon. canon; Rev. W. F. Stopford, deacon of the Cathedral, Peterborough; Rev. W. L. Smith, Radstone. The following presents were received from the authors:—"Essay on Painted Glass," from C. Winston, esq.; "Plea for Painted Glass," from F. Oliphant, esq.; "Fragmenta Sepulchralia," an unpublished work, from M. H. Bloxam, esq.; "Description of a Pavement at Rheims," from Rev. E. Trollope; Transactions of the Institute of British Architects, from the Society; and a complete set of the woodcuts in the "Churches of Northants," on India paper, from Rev. G. A. Poole. The secretary reported the great success of the meeting at Peterborough, and of the excursion to Croyland and Thorney, which was joined by upwards of one hundred members of the various societies present. He then read a paper by Rev. G. A. Poole, on some peculiarities noticed in the churches of Peathrop and Northborough, on the occasion of the excursion. The paper was accompanied by drawings of ground plans, which are necessary for the full understanding of the points of interest described. The non-correspondence of the exterior west wall with the width of the present nave was shown to have originated from the widening of the nave in the Transition period (the west wall and north arcade being Norman,) and the re-building of the south aisle. The curious quatrefoiled stone inserted near the east window of the chancel was conjectured to have been a reliquary,

the little holes around the larger opening being probably for the insertion of an iron grating. At Northborough the very singular arrangement of the Claypole chapel was accounted for by the desire of the builders to form a wide platform on the roof, probably for defensive purposes in connexion with the fine manor house of the same date, near the church. Altogether this chapel, with its charnel vaults, turrets, sepulchral recesses, singular arrangement, and stone well, forms one of the most curious examples of the ecclesiology of the county, and, together with the manor house, deserves more attention than it has yet met with. Plans for the national schools just erected at St. Martin's, Stamford, were presented by H. Chilton, esq., the architect. Plans for a new parsonage at Lowick, by E. Browning, esq., were forwarded by W. B. Stopford, esq., and examined and advised upon. Letters were read by Mr. Winston, on painted glass, containing the announcements of Messrs. Powells' manufacture of blue glass, identical in receipt and effect to that of the twelfth century; from the Rev. F. Marshall, relating to the application of photography to architecture, and stating that he was about to publish his lecture on that subject, delivered at Peterborough, and proposing a work on monumental brasses, illustrated by photography; from Mr. Rose, thanking the committee for their expressions of condolence on the death of the Rev. H. Rose; also a correspondence between the dean of Peterborough and G. G. Scott, esq., on the appointment of the latter as architect of the cathedral, which the committee expressed a hope might be published, and the importance of which will not allow of abridgement. Invitations were received from the Suffolk and Worcester Societies to join their meetings, both of which were held on the 19th of this month; also tickets for such members as would be able to attend the soirée at the architectural museum in Cannon-street, Westminster. Application was made from the Rev. R. S. Baker, respecting a new school to be erected at Hargrave, and asking the committee, in conjunction with the Educational Society, to furnish them with plans and suggestions. The committee regretted that their proposed plan of acting was not sufficiently advanced to give imme-

diat assistance in respect of plans. They advised, meanwhile, the employment of a competent architect, and the secretary was advised to communicate with Mr. Baker. An application was made relative to the publication of the shorter papers of the society in the "*Midland Counties Historical Collector*," a very cheap and useful periodical published at Leicester. Plans for the re-seating of Radstone church, and the new church at Peterborough, will be exhibited at the next meeting. — *Northampton Mercury*, July 11, 1855.

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### RICHARD III.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY JAMES THOMPSON,  
*Author of the History of Leicester.*

#### CHAPTER IV.

#### *Richard as a Neighbour, a Landowner, and a Patriot.*

AT the time to which our account has now brought us, Richard had arrived at manhood. He stands before us, after the notices of the chroniclers, in tolerable distinctness, as a man possessing great energy in a small frame; and if we add to the unevenness of his shoulders, one or two slight peculiarities, his portrait will be complete. That his temperament was active and energetic needs not to be stated; but a habit of biting his lower lip, and of handling the dagger suspended from his girdle—drawing it out of the sheath, and then allowing it to fall back again—are indications of excessive nervous power, not unfrequently manifested in persons who are neither accused of murder nor of depravity of any other kind.

On his marriage, Richard retired from the court of his brother, and took up his residence at Pomfret Castle, in Yorkshire. He was now invested with the office of chief seneschal of the duchy of Lancaster in the northern parts, exercising a kind of regal sway in that district of England. The scene of his abode was suitable to his military pride and the dignity of his office. The embattled towers of Pomfret Castle, rising above a rugged rock, formed an imposing picture in the eyes of the passers-by in those days



of baronial magnificence. But it was another castle which is more identified with the name of the duke of Gloucester than even Pomfret—that of Middleham, formerly the possession of his wife's father.

It was here that he gave himself up to the enjoyment of domestic pleasures, and hence he styled it emphatically his “home.”\* Standing at the head of a fertile and picturesque valley, its situation had charms rarely met with, its strength and magnitude entitling it to become the “home” of the warlike Richard; while even in its ruin it was the admiration of an accomplished antiquary, who has described it as the noblest work of man in the county of Richmond, and majestic even in decay.†

In the year after his marriage, a son was born to the duke of Gloucester in this castle, where it may be supposed he passed the happiest hours of his life. He would occupy his time, while here, in his household, in sports in the fields around his castle, and in the erection or repair of the fortresses of the north of England; and he is said to have been popular among the inhabitants of the district.‡ For three years his avocations were of this peaceful nature; but at the end of that period he left Middleham to accompany king Edward in his invasion of France. He was present at the camp near Peron, when the French monarch made overtures to settle the quarrel without an appeal to arms. The bribes of Louis prevailed, and an ignominious peace was accordingly made—the duke of Gloucester alone protesting against so dishonourable a conclusion of the enterprise; and even lord Bacon, one of Richard's calumniators, admits that at Picquiny, where the two monarchs met to exchange friendly salutations after the treaty had been effected, Richard stood upon the side of honour, raising his own reputation to the disadvantage of the king his brother.

This inglorious enterprise concluded, Gloucester retired to his castles in the north of England, and here he continued to reside for some time, performing the duties of his office of seneschal. We find him acting in this capacity at

\* Davies's York Records, p. 48.

† Dr. Whitaker.

‡ Surtees, p. 46.

York, in the month of March, 1476, when a royal mandate was issued against persons making affrays and wearing weapons; the towns being then again the scene of discontent and turbulence, in consequence of the popular indignation created by the discreditable proceeding in which the French expedition had concluded. The duke of Gloucester, in conjunction with the earl of Northumberland, was commissioned to see this mandate executed. He not only, however, exercised his authority in matters like these; but he was consulted by the Corporation of York, to use his interest with the king, in order to procure his sanction to their dismissal of a dishonest and neglectful Town Clerk, and he in furtherance of their request wrote a letter from his castle of Middleham, to lords Stanley and Hastings, which led to the removal of the offender and the appointment of a successor.\*

At the Christmas of this year the duke was expected in York, and at a meeting of the council, held on the 31st of December, it was agreed that "the duke of Gloucester should, for his great labour, lately bestowed with the king for the confirmation of the liberties of the city of York," be presented at his coming with six swans and six pikes. "Hence it appears," says Mr. Davies, in his volume on the York records, "that Richard had constant intercourse with the citizens of York, and was regarded by them with much private esteem and attachment. Their proceedings when he visited the city, and the tone of their correspondence with him, invariably manifest this feeling; and on his part there seems to have been at all times great readiness to listen to their applications, and to afford them the benefit of his powerful influence and patronage."

Gloucester was thus occupied in performing his duties as a public officer, as a land-owner, and a neighbour, when his brother, the duke of Clarence, was placed on his trial and executed. Among the other posthumous slanders with which the memory of Richard was defamed, was the charge of having connived at his brother's condemnation, and even shared in putting him to death. This, however, is too preposterous to require serious refutation; as even those

\* York Records.

writers who composed their histories in the reigns of the Tudor monarchs, do not include it in the catalogue of offences imputed to Gloucester. The most rational supposition is that which ascribes the death of Clarence to the king's indignation, excited by repeated acts of annoyance, and to the machinations of the queen and her relations. But be this as it may, in the month of January, 1478, about one month before the execution of Clarence in the Tower of London, the duke of Gloucester was exerting himself to procure parliamentary consent to a licence for enabling him to convert the church of Middleham into a collegiate establishment, at his own expense—purposing to endow it with property sufficient to maintain a dean and twelve secular priests. In the month *after* the event in the Tower, the duke was giving audience to some of the citizens of York, in his castle at Middleham, on the subject of the interference with certain fishgarths or weirs on the Yorkshire rivers, which interfered with the public fishing rights in those parts of the larger streams which were the common property. How unlikely that he would leave his castle at Middleham, when his whole thoughts were engaged in his pious project of enlarging his parish church, to proceed to the Tower of London and there to become a cold-blooded fratricide; and after that to receive the citizens of York, and to help them in their resistance to their wealthy neighbours, who sought to monopolize the fish-streams to the injury of the humbler classes!

Subsequently to this date, Gloucester made Barnard Castle his residence, and applied himself to its restoration and embellishment. His badge of the silver boar, incised on its window arches, was to be seen there some years ago. He founded here also a collegiate church, in honour of the Virgin Mary.

In a year or two following, the duke of Gloucester is found to have resided at the Erber and at Crosby place in the metropolis. He was once more called on to take part in active life (which in that age was either the preparation for war, or warfare itself,) early in the year 1480, when hostilities were declared against Scotland, owing to a misunderstanding having arisen between king Edward and

James the Third, respecting the marriage of the son of the latter to the English king's daughter. In this enterprise, the command of the English forces was entrusted to the duke of Gloucester. The war was not marked by any incident deserving notice, being terminated by treaty, in which, however, the skill and firmness of the duke of Gloucester were evinced, and are acknowledged by historians.

Scarcely was this affair brought to an end before the king, incensed by the conduct of the French monarch, who had not only frustrated his views for the advancement of his eldest daughter's interests, but had discontinued the payment of the tribute to England, declared war against France. The French king by affiancing his eldest son to the princess of Burgundy, and preferring this alliance to one with the Princess Royal of England, affronted the court and the people of this country, who urged their rulers on to war, and preparations were once more made for the invasion of France. In this movement the duke of Gloucester took a leading part, "expressing aloud his desire that all his estate might be spent, and all his veins emptied, in revenge of this injury." In the midst of these formidable preparations the king was taken suddenly unwell. His disorder was an intermittent fever, produced by surfeit. In a short time, while yet in the prime of his manhood, but with a constitution impaired by excessive self-indulgence, he died, at his palace at Westminster, on the 9th of April, 1483.

The limits prescribed in the compilation of this historical sketch do not permit us to dwell on the character of this, one of the latest of the Plantagenet monarchs. His gay and generous character, his handsome person and popular manners, his mixed effeminacy and bravery of nature, are all imprinted on the mind of the students of our national history.

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### MURAL PAINTING.

AMONGST the many buildings, ecclesiastical or otherwise, in the Isle of Wight, worthy of the attention of the archæologist, the parish church of Shorwell, in West Medine, stands one of the foremost.



This church, dedicated to Saint Peter, consists of a nave and chancel, with north and south aisles. In 1847 it was judiciously restored, under the care and inspection of the Vicar, who has since deceased. Its windows, of the Perpendicular era, are some of them filled with stained glass; others, with rough glass, relieved with labels, upon which texts of scripture, &c., are written; and the chancel floor is neatly paved with coloured tiles. Among the objects worthy of notice, after the building itself, may be mentioned what appears to be the original stone pulpit (the narrow entrance to which is through a pier of the arches, on the north side of the nave) with its very beautiful and elaborately-carved oaken canopy. This canopy bears the date 1620. Upon the left-hand side of the pulpit is affixed the frame of a large hour-glass. The communion table (dated 1661) is also richly carved, and the canopy of the font should be observed.

There are several monuments to members of the Leigh family, the former possessors of Northcourt—a handsome mansion of the time of James the First, near this place; and in the chancel there is a monumental brass, requesting, under the effigy of the deceased,

Of y<sup>e</sup> rharitie pray for the soule of Richard  
Bethell late Vicar of this Church of Sherwell  
y<sup>e</sup> whiche deceased the xxvii day of Marche the  
y<sup>e</sup>r of o lord m. n. xiiii on whose soule ihu have merry.

The most interesting object, however, in Shorwell church, is a Mural Painting, depicting the legend of St. Christopher. This painting was discovered over the north door, during the recent restorations. It is still in most parts very distinct; the statement in the Handbooks, that the authorities caused it to be again immured beneath a coat of colour is, therefore, not correct. This erroneous piece of information, conveyed in books which find their way into the hands of most visitors to the island, must be my excuse for reminding your readers of its existence, and for calling their attention to it, should its locality lie in the way of their summer rambles. To understand the paint-

ing, it is necessary to have a knowledge of the legend of St. Christopher, which is briefly as follows :—

St. Christopher was of great stature, and had a terrible and fearful countenance, and he was twelve cubits of length; he was in the service of the king, but it came into his mind that he would seek the greatest prince in the world, and him he would obey. Accordingly, he travels till he comes to one sovereign who is renowned as the greatest in the world, and in his service he stays until, upon a certain day, a minstrel sang before him a song in which he named off the devil; and the king, who was a Christian man, when he heard him name the devil, made the sign of the cross in his visage, which induces Christopher to ask the reason of such an act, and, upon hearing that it is done to protect him from the devil, concludes that the devil is mightier far than he, and leaves him saying, “I commend thee to God; for I will go seek him to be my lord and I his servant.” In journeying over the desert, he meets with a great company of knights; and one of them, a knight cruel and horrible, accosts him, and tells him he is the person he seeks. They journey on till they come to a cross, at which the devil was frightened, leaves the direct road, and regains it by a circuitous way. This excites Christopher’s curiosity, who, at last, obtains the true reason for the fear his companions evince; he then exclaims, “I have laboured in vain, and I will serve thee no longer: go thy way, for I will go seek the Christ.” He travels into a desert, and meets a hermit, who instructs him in Christianity, and ultimately places him beside a river, where many perish, to bear over travellers harmless, he being of gigantic stature and strength; at the same time assuring him that Christ will approve his work and appear unto him. Christopher takes up his abode here, bearing a great pole in his hand, instead of a staff, to support him in the water, and carrying over people constantly for many days; until, one night, as he slept in his bed, he heard the voice of a child calling him, and praying to be carried over the water. Then Christopher lifted up the child on his shoulders, and taking his staff, entered into the river to pass, when the water arose, and swelled more and more, and the child was

heavy as lead, and as he went further the water increased, and the child grew more and more heavy, insomuch that Christopher was afraid to be drowned. And when he had passed the water, and set the child aground, he said, "Child, thou hast put me in great peril; thou weighest almost as if I had the world upon me." And the child answered, "Christopher, marvel thee nothing; for thou hast not only borne all the world upon thee, but him also that created and made all the world: I am the Christ, the king, to whom thou servest in this work." And as a token of the truth, he tells him, that if he sets his staff in the earth, by his house, it shall grow; and when he arose in the morning, he found his staff like a palm, bearing flowers, leaves, and dates. Christopher now travels to Lycia and converts many, by exhibiting this miracle, until the king condemned him to death; he commanded that he should be bound to a strong stake, and that he should be shot through with arrows, but none of them could hit him, for the arrows hung in the air, about him, without touching him. Then the king, addressing himself to go to him, one of the arrows suddenly smote him in the eye and blinded him. Christopher then tells the king he may recover his sight by mixing his blood with clay, and so anointing his eye therewith; which, after the decapitation of the saint, he does, and recovers, to vindicate God and the martyr.

The account of St. Christopher is given in full in the "Golden Legend."

On the right hand, looking at the painting where time has made the subject rather obscure, and the colours are fading, the pictorial history of St. Christopher commences.

He is represented as setting out in the company of Satan, whose service he had taken;\* then he appears at the door of a hut, with a lanthorn in his hand. This is the hut he built according to the direction of the hermit, who met him after he left the service of Satan, and preached the gospel to him. He next appears as the principal figure in the centre of the painting, bearing an infant upon his right shoulder, over the water; he is depicted as a man of im-

\* For the explanation of this part, which is too much faded now to be deciphered, I am indebted to Mr. Barton, of Barton's village.

mense size, and herculean strength, with a beard; and a profusion of flowing hair is kept together by a band round the head. His legs, which look capable of bearing any weight, are bending under him, and he is leaning heavily upon his staff, from the immense weight of his burden, which is represented as a slender child, with a sweet expression of countenance, and from whose mouth issue the words, "I am Alpha and Omega." The water through which the saint is carrying his miraculous burden, is drawn perfectly transparent; so much so, that were it not for several vessels and fishes, introduced by the artist, it would be difficult to know that water was intended. Sitting upon the cliff, on the opposite side of the river, is drawn a figure angling. This figure is full of humour. There is a fish tasting his bait—in fact, he has "a bite." The saint is next represented with his staff (which, to confirm his faith, was turned into a palm tree) in his hand, beside a large crucifix, seemingly in the act of preaching, which appears to have an uncomfortable effect upon a strange figure, apparently half man and half beast (this may be intended to represent a personification of evil), rushing away, at a terrific pace, in another direction.

We must now return to the right hand side of the painting, for a continuation of the legend. The saint is represented as tied to a stake, whilst several archers are shooting at him; their arrows, however, do not touch him, but one has struck a crowned figure in the eye. In all probability, the last scene in the saint's life was portrayed; but, as I said before, this part of the painting is too imperfect, and too much faded, to be read with much distinctness or certainty.

The perspective is very defective; if, indeed, the painting can be said to possess any, but this is amply redeemed by the really good drawing of several of the figures, and the appropriate expression of their faces.

The probable date of this painting is the time of Edward the Third or Richard the Second; the costume of that period being introduced. It is remarkably interesting; as it gives the history of St. Christopher nearly exactly as it is related in the "Golden Legend," from which the above



account of him is abstracted. The costume of the figures, and the ship architecture, are well worth the attention of those interested in such matters.\*

The propriety of preserving this, or similar remains of a by-gone age, is frequently questioned; and they are no sooner found, than they are generally doomed either to entire demolition or to endure another warm coat of colour-wash. But why need this be? They speak to us of a time when our immense literature was represented by a few manuscripts; when the people had to be taught by such hieroglyphics as architecture, music, pageant, and painting—for they had no other books to read. They, however, were not neglected; for the glorious cathedral, or beautiful parish church, arose, towering above all their dwellings, wherein solemn services were performed at stated periods, where the pealing organ and surge-like antiphonal chant reverberated through the long-drawn aisles,—and the gorgeous procession issued from the gates. By these means, religion was kept as it were alive, and asserted its power over the character of the people. Because we live in a more enlightened age—because we have now means of acquiring knowledge and disseminating truth then unknown,—shall we therefore despise, or hold up to ridicule, the means then taken to do that which we can now perform in so much more satisfactory a manner? MARTYN.

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## DOMESTIC CONDITION OF TRADESMEN IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

It is sometimes interesting to turn from the vague statements of historians to the minute and truthful details presented in contemporary documents, relating to the manners and customs of past ages. Macaulay has added considerably to the graphic force of his history, by the particulars which he has inserted in it, of matters hitherto regarded by those writers who are impressed with the “dignity of his-

\* I have been informed that this painting was brought under the notice of the British Archæological Association in 1847; but as I have not had an opportunity of inspecting their Journals, I have not been able to avail myself of any information it may contain.

tory," as too small to merit notice. It is the province of the *Collector* to store up these "unconsidered trifles," and therefore the following inventory of the effects of a Lancashire tradesman, who died in the year 1661, is here published :

INVENTORY OF THE GOODS, CHATTELS, AND DEBTS, OF \* \* \* \*  
LATE OF PRESTON, IN THE YEAR 1661.

*In the Parlour.*

A table, a form, a square table, three chests, a pair of bedsteads, a feather-bed, feather bolsters, two coverlets, one pair of sheets, two blankets, four combs, two knob-stools, five barrels, two stands, one tunnel, one salting-tub, one piggen, one runlet, and one tub.

*In the Lower Parlour.*

One chaff bed, one feather bolster, one chaff bolster, coverlets, blankets, pair of bedsteads, and two chests.

*In the Shop.*

Various articles not enumerated.

*Chamber above the Shop.*

Feather bolsters, feather pillows, a chaff bed, a chaff bolster, two coverlets, two blankets, a pair of bedsteads, a wheel bed.

*In the Back Chamber.*

A pair of bedsteads, a chest, a fire-iron, and boards.

*In the Buttery.*

A cupboard, wooden vessels, &c.

*In the Stable, and elsewhere.*

Three hogsheads, two swine-troughs, two grindstones, 18lbs. of pewter, three flagons, 21 "quishons," a form, a table, three chairs, four stools, one spade, one salt porridgepot, one brass pot, two spits, two chopping-knives, one smoothing-iron, one toasting-iron, one dripping-pan, one striking-knife, two heaters, one spittle, one frying-pan, one chaffing-dish, one fire-iron, two pair of tongs, one racking-tree, one crow, one pair of pot-hooks, one toasting-iron, brewing-lead, one lid, two brass pans, three candlesticks, one sow and five pigs, four pair of sheets and linen, the deceased's wearing apparel.

The person who died possessed of these goods was, perhaps, a fair sample of the class to which he belonged. How, then, do we find him placed? His house contains two parlours, a shop, two chambers, a buttery, and a stable. The parlours also seem to have been used as sleeping apart-

ments. There is an indication of homely comfort and rude plenty in the household, from which the sow and five pigs in the sty do not detract. The 18lbs of pewter refers to the plates, then made of that metal; and the flagons served in place of the glass now so common. The six "chests" were probably of the carved description now so frequently sought after by antiquaries. Only three chairs appear to have been kept in the household, while there were numerous stools; from which it may be inferred the junior members of the family and servant or servants usually sat on them, the parents habitually occupying the chairs. The simplicity of domestic manners, nearly two centuries ago, is pictured in this unpretending inventory in a way which alike prevents disguise and forbids contempt.

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### THE HIGH CROSS, LEICESTER.

It is not generally known that a High Cross of an earlier date than queen Elizabeth was once standing in Leicester; but the following extracts from the account of Walter de Bushby, mayor of Leicester, in 1313, place the matter beyond question:

"Cest of the High Cross, in the seventh year of the reign of king Edward, the son of king Edward.

"For six stones, bought at Waverton, *xs.* For the carriage of the said stones to Leicester, *xxs.* In one flagon and one quarter of oil, to anoint the same, *xxiii*d.** For men drawing a certain stone from the street to the garden of John Cagge, to drink, *viii*d.** To two boys, for carrying the stone of the old cross from the garden of Thomas Houghill to the garden of John Cagge, *i*d.** For wax and pitch, for a piece to be put upon the shaft of the cross, *i*d.** In wax and pitch, to make a piece above the knights, *iiii*d.** To William Steyn going to the parts about Banneburg [Banbury] for John the plasterer, *vi*d.**

"On the Wednesday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [Sept. 14] to two boys going to the market for iron, *i*d.** Item, for the carriage of the iron from 'Cinobio' (?) to the cross, *xiii*d.** To the men raising the aforesaid iron, to drink, *xvi*d.** For watching the aforesaid iron for two nights, *iv*d.** On the morrow, to the men drawing the knights from the Guild Hall to the cross, to drink, *xiiii*d.** For cord, tape, and rods, bought for the plasterers, *vi*d.** To William Steyn, for serving the plasterer for three days, *vi*d.** To two boys carrying stone from the house of Thomas of Sharnford for one day, *iiii*d.** For iron bought, *x*s.** Item, to John Freire, for his service, *iiii*d.** Item, to two carpenters for repairing the iron, *xiii*d.**

"Item, in the week following, for lead bought of Peter of Kent, *xv*d.** And of William Cook one pound of lead, *1*s.* 4*d.** In coal and furnace for the same, *iiii*d.** To William of Steyn, for his service for two days, *iiii*d.** Item, paid to Master John for the repairing of the cross, by agreement, *lxvi*s.* viii*d.** Item, to Adam his companion, for the design, in part payment of *v* marks, *l*s.**

Item, to Nicholas the smith for the whole of his work, Item, paid to a certain plasterer for stopping and making the joints and vane of the cross after the departure of Master John, *xid.* Item, to the same on another occasion, *iiis. iiid.*

"Sum of the whole, *viii li. xv s. iiii d.*"

The reader may form an opinion what kind of an object the High Cross was from the items in the preceding account. It was evidently a single shaft or column surmounted by a vane, and in some parts it was sculptured, it appears, with the figures of knights or men in armour. "Master John" seems to have been the contractor for the erection of the cross. It was displaced in the year 1577, by a structure of classical design.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

*To the Editor of "the Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

SIR,—In vol. ix. of the "*Beauties of England and Wales*," at page 355, extracts are given from the Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Martin's Church in Leicester, in which occurs the following:—

"In 1559. Rec<sup>d</sup> in Lincoln farthyngs, 11s. 11d." The Lincoln farthings I cannot make out, except they were a kind of token—bearing a design or inscription relative to St. Martin, the saint to whom the church was dedicated. Ruding, in describing the mint at Lincoln, states that "It is generally agreed, that the pennies with the name of St. Martin on one side, and with that of this city on the other, were struck here; but by whom, at what period, or on what occasion, has never been discovered." It is very probable that the coins (farthings) alluded to in the churchwardens' accounts may have been similar to the one engraved in pl. 12. Saints, in Ruding, and supposed by that author to be Saxon; although the character of the type is that of a much later date. E. P.

[In Nichols's History, in the volume relating to Leicester, p. 558, where the account of St. Margaret's church is inserted, appears an extract from the register of Alnwyke, bishop of Lincoln, alluded to by an author named Cowell, under the head "Smoke farthings." It relates to the erection of the tower of St. Margaret's church, and may be thus translated: "Commission of the lord bishop to raise the *smoke farthing*, otherwise called *Lincoln farthing*, to our deputies of our archdeaconry, for the use of our mother church of Lincoln cathedral, our spouse, and the said smoke farthings are conceded to be converted to the construction of the bell tower of the prebendal church of St. Margaret, Leicester, A.D. 1444."

Under the year 1548, in St. Martin's accounts, it is stated that Lincoln farthings were paid to the churchwardens in queen Mary's reign, but not after.]

CAN any of your correspondents inform me respecting Thomas Dilke, bailiff of the Abbey of Leicester, time of Henry the Eighth? J. F.





## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 14. }

SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
TWO-PENCE.

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### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE Meeting, August 27th. Present, G. H. Nevinson, esq., in the chair, Revds. R. Stephens, J. Denton, J. M. Gresley, and E. Fisher and T. Ingram, esqs.

The secretaries reported that letters had been received permitting the Society to visit Bradgate, Ulverscroft, and Rothley Temple, on their excursion day, September the 11th; and that the architects of Leicester had been informed of the wish of the committee to receive from them drawings and plans for exhibition at the annual meeting in the afternoon of the 10th, at the New Hall, Wellington Street.

The Rev. Samuel Smith, incumbent of St. George's, Thrinkeston, was elected a member of the Society.

A sub-committee for making further arrangements for the annual meeting and excursion was appointed, consisting of Dr. Shaw, Messrs. T. T. Paget, J. Thompson, T. C. Browne, and the secretaries, with power to add others. The papers promised for the evening meeting are,—on Ulverscroft Abbey, by Mr. T. R. Potter; on Local Archi-

tectural Peculiarities, by the Rev. J. Denton ; on Croyland Abbey, by the Rev. Dr. Stukeley ; and a fourth, on the Early Heraldry of Leicestershire, by Mr. J. Thompson.

The chairman exhibited a small bronze figure, representing a man running, and supporting a cone upon his head with his right hand :

Three small copper Roman coins found in repairing the Fleet Ditch at the bottom of Holborn Hill ; one of them bearing the head and name of LICINIUS, and on the reverse a fortress :

A plate or ticket of copper, about one-and-a-half inch square, found at very low water in the bed of the Thames near the second arch of Waterloo Bridge, having on one side the inscription "*John Wheatley Citizen and Poulterer of London ;*" and the other, J. W. himself smoking his pipe at his shop-door.

Mr. Marshall exhibited a large engraving of the monumental brass of Alan Fleming in Newark church, an. 1361, from a drawing by Fowler. In the histories of Newark, Fleming is erroneously described as an ecclesiastic. Mr. Marshall deferred a more minute description of it until a future committee meeting.

The Rev. J. M. Gresley exhibited a volume of original drawings by Dr. W. Stukeley, author of the *Itinerarium Curiosum* and other antiquarian works in the last century. They consist chiefly of pen and-ink-sketches, shaded with Indian ink. Among them is a sketch of Bow Bridge, Leicester, taken in 1722 ; and another of an arch over the Foss Way at Newark, long since destroyed. It was suggested that the former should be printed at the expence of the Society.

The committee appointed twelve o'clock, September the 10th, for their next meeting.

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## ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCH- DEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

At the ordinary committee meeting, held August 13th, Lord Alwyne Compton in the chair ; present, Rev. Canon Argles, Rev. G. Robbins, R. D., Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, Rev. J. L. Petit (honorary member), Revds. P. H. Lee,

H. J. Bigge, T. James, H. De Sausmarez, C. L. West, J. Bowman, &c. The Rev. J. H. Usill, St. Giles,' Northampton, was elected a member. The following presents were announced—Reports and Transactions of the Royal British Institute of Architects; of the Architectural Society of Scotland; of the Suffolk Archæological Society; of the Somersetshire Archæological Society; of the Liverpool Architectural Society; of the Cambrian Archæological Society; and an account of the meeting of Bucks Architectural Society, from the respective societies. Also, plans and sketches of Northborough Church, from the Rev. E. E. Montfort; various additional sketches of churches in the Archdeaconry, from Rev. G. A. Poole; Husenbeth's Emblems of Saints, from F. Worship, Esq.; various architectural engravings for the portfolio of the society, from Rev. T. James. The plans for the re-seating of St. John's, Stamford, with details of working drawings, by E. Browning, Esq., Stamford, were sent for exhibition by the Rev. D. E. Jones. The whole seating is to be of oak, with poppy heads, after an old example in the church, and will be very handsome. It was recommended not definitely to fix the arrangements of the east end and the nave till the present pewing is cleared out. Lord A. Compton undertook to advise with the architect on the new tile pavement. Plans for a new church to be erected at Peterborough, by Mr. Ellis, architect, of London, were transmitted by the Rev. E. Davys, vicar. They were very fully discussed and advised upon. A wider free space was recommended in the chancel and at the south entrance, and that the free and the appropriated seats should be both alike. Some minor suggestions were also made. The chief novelty in this design is the substitution of a row of gabled dormer windows, connected by a low pierced parapet, in place of a clear story. If well carried out, it appeared to the committee a felicitous adaptation and development. The site demands the principal elevation to be at the east; and the vestry, at the extreme north-east of the chancel, has been so designed as eventually to carry a tower and spire: that which will hereafter be the staircase to the tower forming meanwhile a small octagonal turret, capped

by a spire of stone. The plan has been greatly improved from the first draught, and promises to be a very good building for an inexpensive church. The Bishop purposes to lay the first stone, if the arrangements can be sufficiently forwarded on the 30th inst. It was proposed and agreed to that an evening meeting should be added to the morning meeting, on the occasion of the Society's public anniversary in October next. Mr. Petit, who was present, and who is well known by his architectural writings and sketches, kindly promised a paper, embodying the results of a continental tour he is about to make. A paper was also promised by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, and by others. The meeting will probably be held in the October Sessions week. Mr. James exhibited three gold, and one silver ring. One gold ring was of Roman workmanship, with a small head engraved, lately found near Chesterton. Another was of undoubted Anglo-Saxon work, of very massive and pure metal, having two signets, one being engraved with three interlaced triangles, symbolic of the Holy Trinity—the other a small Greek cross, formed by the intersection of surrounding circles. This was lately fished up in the Nene, at Peterborough. The other two rings were Oriental. —*Northampton Mercury*, Aug. 18.

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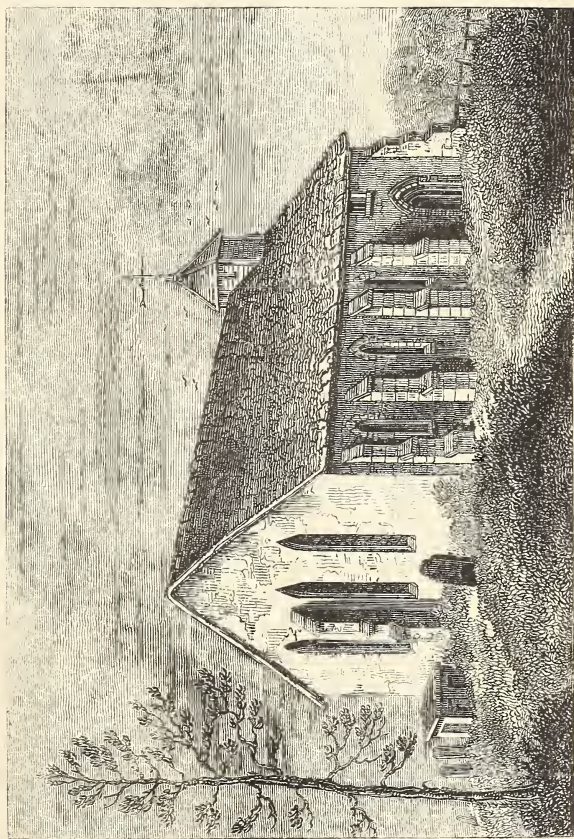
### BLACKFORDBY, LEICESTERSHIRE.

[Read at the June meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, by the Rev. J. M. Gresley.]

NEXT to the fact of there being a priest there at the time of William the Conqueror's Survey, in 1081, the earliest mention I find of the church of Ashby de la Zouch is the gift of it to the abbey of Lilleshull in Shropshire.

That abbey of Canons Regular of St. Augustine was founded about 1145, by Richard de Belmeis, the last dean of the collegiate church of St. Almund in Shrewsbury. He was brother to Philip de Belmeis, lord of the manor of Ashby, who gave to these canons, then just come from Dorchester, "ad fundandam ecclesiam," (inter alia) "the church of St. Elene of Aessevi, with the church of Blac-





Fourth - east view of Blackfordby Chapel, Pembrokeshire.



fordbi, to which sixty acres are attached." This grant was subsequently confirmed by Alan la Zouch, husband of Adhelicia, daughter and heiress of Philip de Belmeis, whose charter mentions forty acres in Blackfordby, three virgates in Essebi, and a fourth outside the town.\* There is land in Blackfordby still known as "The Abbey Lees."

The revenues from Ashby appear to have formed part of the abbat's income, and not to have gone to the common fund of the establishment. In the "Matriculus" of Hugh Wallys or de Welles, bishop of Lincoln, of all the churches in the archdeaconry of Leicester, A. D. 1220, (5 Hen. III.,) it is stated that "The patron of the church of Esseb' is the abbat of Lillishull, who has it of old for his own use. He has also the chapel of Blackfordby, which should be served three days in the week by the mother church. Roger, the vicar, was instituted by H. now of Lincoln."† When the general taxation of England and Wales was made by Pope Nicholas IV., about 1291, the church of Ashby was valued at £20, and the vicarage at £5. The abbat of Lillishull then possessed *in temporalibus* in the deanery of Akeley £8 15s. 10d.‡ In 1313, he held half a knight's fee in Blackfordby of Alan-la-Zouch, which in 1328 was valued at 40s.§ In "Rotula Ecclesiarum intra Comitatus Leicestr' facta inter 1339 (13 Ed. III.) et 1349 23 Ed. III.)"§ occurs as follows,—

<i>Loca.</i>	<i>Procurat'.</i>	<i>Taxat'.</i>	<i>Denar'</i>		
Asbey de la Zouch	viis. vid. ob. q	xxx marc.	<i>Scti Petri.</i> iiis.	Abbas de Lillishull habet in prop. U-	
Wodecote ... ..	Vicar: vii. marc: & dimid.				
Blakefordby ... ..					

In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," (a report of an ecclesiastical survey made in pursuance of an Act of Parliament. 26 Henry VIII., for ascertaining the yearly value of the possessions of all the monasteries, churches, &c., in England and Wales,) a few particulars relative to Blackfordby are to be found.¶

\* Nichols' Leicestershire, West Gosc. Hund. pp. 561, 562. Dugdale's Mon. Ang. vol. vi., p. 263. Eyton's Shropshire, vol. ii, pp., 204-211.

† Nichols' Leicestershire, vol. i. p. lviii.

‡ Taxat. Eccles. P. Nich. IV., pp. 64, 67, 73.

§ Nichols' Leicestershire, West Gosc. Hund., p. 633.

§ Ibid. p. lxx., and a MS. copy penes J. M. G.

¶ Vol. iii., pp. 197, 198.

The monastery of Lilleshull then possessed among their *temporalia*,—

	£.	s.	d.
Redd' assis' in Assheby de Lazuche et Blakeforby in com' Leic'			
per annum.. .. .	..	viiij	xiiij —

Among their *spiritualia*,—

Firma decimarum ecclesie de Assheby de la Zuche in com' Leic'			
Lincoln' dioc' per annum .. .. .	..	vj	— —

Among the reprises are these items,—

Hospitali Sancti Jacobi apud Derby pro terris in Blakkorby	—	ij	—
Johanni Walson Sen <sup>llo</sup> de Assheby de Lazuche Blakforby et			
Frisley .. .. .	..	—	xx —
Willelmo Watson Ballivo de Assheby de Lazuche ..	..	—	xx —

An annual pension paid by Lilleshull was,—

Curato de Blakforby extra ecclesiam de Assheby de Lazuche ..	—	lx	—
--	---	----	---

And among the annual procurations,—

Archidiacono Leic' pro ecclesia de Assheby de la Zuche ..	—	xj	—
---	---	----	---

The abbat and ten canons surrendered their possessions to the king, October the 16th, 1538.

Not having access to such works as might give information respecting the disposal of the revenues of Lilleshull when Henry the Eighth laid sacrilegious hands upon the property of the monasteries and squandered them among his parasites, I can only say, that as George, first earl of Huntingdon, offered to assist the king in suppressing the righteous indignation of the people, exhibited in the "Pilgrimage of Grace," I think we may without breach of charity suppose that he availed himself of that circumstance to obtain a grant of the great tithes and advowson of the church of Ashby de la Zouch with Blackfordby in reward for his services.

The great tithes of Blackfordby, as distinct from Ashby, have since passed to an illegitimate branch of the Hastings family; and the present holder of them, sir Charles Abney-Hastings, bart., of Willesley Hall, Derbyshire, is endeavouring by his (presumed) tenure of the chancel to throw every obstacle in his power in the way of the rebuilding of the chapel which is so much required.

Blackfordby Chapel is one of those old picturesque, unpretending buildings which are fast disappearing in these



days of advancement.\* For myself I freely confess a feeling of regret when their removal is thought desirable. There is a religious character about them which a new structure knows nothing of. Your new church has no associations with the past, and what shall we say of "the Church of the Future?" I was glad to find the old clerk of Blackfordby sympathizing with me. While acknowledging that "*something* wanted doing," the thought of the destruction of his old chapel brought tears into his eyes. He had been told that he was the only person who did not wish it away; I replied that there was at any rate one man, not quite so good perhaps as himself, who felt as he did. It stands upon lofty ground, commanding a prospect of the country from Cannock Chase to Charnwood Forest. It appears to have been built in the thirteenth century, and consists of a nave and chancel of stone, (not externally distinguishable,) south porch of brick, and bell-cot of wood. The length of the nave is twenty-nine feet, and of the chancel twenty-four feet, internally: the width of both is about equal,—fifteen feet. A single step marks the division of nave and chancel, and a remnant of the ancient chancel-screen may be there detected among the woodwork by its mouldings.

The east window is of three tall lancet lights, which with their splays occupy the entire width of the chancel, having a bold and handsome appearance. There is in the glass a very well painted head of a female with flowing hair, crowned, and with a nimbus, holding in her right hand a shaft with a cross upon the top of it; from which I conclude that this is a fragment of a picture of St. Margaret trampling upon the dragon. It has been conjectured that she was the patron Saint; but the village wake begins on the Sunday nearest the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul.

In the south wall of the chancel is the priest's doorway with corbelled dripstone, now blocked up. The windows on this side of the chapel have all been enlarged and squared. In the north wall of the chancel were two small lancet windows with plain heads, and another remains further west. A fourth has been destroyed in order to

\* For the use of the engraving of the north-east view of Blackfordby chapel, (which first appeared in the British Magazine for January, 1835,) I am indebted to Messrs. W. and J. Hextall, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—J. M. G.

admit more light to the pulpit. Opposite the south door is another doorway in the north wall, now disused. The west end of the nave is partitioned off for a vestry; above this is the singers' gallery, which they erected at their own expence. The west wall seems to have been rebuilt, and has only a plain square window. The side and east walls are supported by strong buttresses not co-eval with the building; for so much do the walls lean outwards, that whereas fifteen feet is the width from wall to wall internally at the pavement, it is eighteen feet across at the ceiling. One of the buttresses on the south has the date 1684, and the letters *JM*, perhaps for John Mugliston, a ruling power at Blackfordby about that time. There is a date also on one of the north buttresses.

The font is plain and circular, with a short circular shaft, and base of three steps. This is probably co-eval with the chapel, if not earlier.

The communion table is sadly penned up with pews and rails. The reading-desk and pulpit have some carving about them, probably of the seventeenth century. They were brought hither from Ashby de la Zouch, when the mother church was re-pewed and re-pulpited about thirty years ago. The previous pulpit had an iron hour-glass stand affixed to it, which reminds one of Gilby and Hildersham, the puritan preachers patronized by the earls of Huntingdon. This relic was thrown away as old rubbish when the pulpit from Ashby was introduced. The bench ends of the nave are very substantial and handsome: a bold moulding runs along them; the sides are sunk, and upon them is a kind of linen-pattern in relief. The effect is extremely good. I shall be agreeably surprised if I find any so good in the proposed new church.

Nichols says, that "the roof, being open to the top, gives it the appearance of a barn rather than of a place of worship." This defect (as then imagined) has been since rectified by the construction of a neat flat plaster ceiling, which entirely conceals the timber, and cuts off the tops of the eastern lancets,—just fancy! I went through a trap door into this roof. Its tie-beams, king-posts, and struts, must have looked handsome. It was perhaps made in 1684: but

there were so many bats squeaking and flying backwards and forwards, that I was glad to retreat as soon as I had made a note of the bells.

There are two of them. One has the date 1663, and the founder's mark. This mark is a square medallion (so to call it) bearing a Calvary cross, above the arms of which are a crescent and a star, and below them the letters **C** and **Q**. I wish very much some one would tell me whose mark this is. I find it in several churches in the neighbourhood of Blackfordby.

The lesser bell has the date 1724, and "GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH." This, so early in the Georgian era, and just when "*God save the King*" was becoming our national anthem, may have been the doing of "Blobberby Will," whom the Pretender (so mis-called) nominated as a Bishop, had the rising of '15 been successful.\*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## RICHARD III.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY JAMES THOMPSON,

Author of the *History of Leicester*.

### CHAPTER V.

#### Richard as Protector and Sovereign.

WHEN Edward died, his eldest son was at Ludlow Castle, and his only surviving brother, Richard, in the north of England. The young prince of Wales was at once proclaimed king, by the title of Edward the Fifth. The duke of Gloucester is said to have proceeded to York, with a large number of his knights, and there to have commanded the obsequies of the late king to be performed with great splendour, calling upon the nobility of the district to take the oath of fealty to the late king's son, and setting the example himself

\* The Rev. William Vincent, ejected as a non-juror from the rectory of Ibstock, Leicestershire, is said to have officiated afterwards at Blackfordby chapel, and from thence to have derived this soubriquet. (*See Nichols' Leicestershire, Sparkenhoe Hund. p. 933.*) "Blangherby, anciently called Blakeforby," in Burton's Leicestershire, p. 46, is an error, for "Blaugherby," as it is engraved in his map of the county. The village derives its name from the clear stream which here rises and flows down the "town-street."

by swearing the first of all.\* In the meantime the queen forwarded letters to her son, requesting his immediate return to London. A fortnight after his royal parent's decease, he quitted Ludlow on his way to London, under the guardianship of lord Rivers, his mother's brother, and his half-brother, sir Richard Grey. It was his mother's wish that he should be conducted by a powerful army to the metropolis; but this was opposed to the views of the old nobility, who entertained a profound aversion for the lately-acquired influence of the Wydvilles, and who thought this movement would tend to augment their authority in the court of the youthful monarch. All this is said to have been communicated to Richard at York, by a private messenger from Henry, duke of Buckingham; and in a communication from lord Hastings, who explained the ambitious purpose of the queen's relatives, and their resolve to supplant Richard in his claim to the regency. With that promptitude and energy which marked all his movements, Richard proceeded at once to Northampton with some of his north-country soldiers, there to intercept the king in his journey to London; but on his arrival there he found the lord Rivers and sir Richard Grey, without the prince of Wales—Rivers having sent the young prince on, a day's journey in advance of Gloucester, although his early arrival had been expected. There was, then, clearly some sinister proceeding intended. In this emergency, Richard consulted with his friends, and their united resolve was taken in the night following their arrival. Early on the next morning, the earl Rivers and sir Richard Grey found themselves under restraint; and when about to enter Stony Stratford, where the prince had halted, they were arrested by Gloucester's command. He then assumed the Protectorship; treating his nephew, however, with honour, and behaving to his captives with courtesy. On the 4th of May the Prince entered London, preceded by his uncle, Gloucester, who, in passing along the streets, said aloud to the people, "Behold your prince and sovereign." A general council being early summoned, the prince was by its order removed to the Tower, but not as a prisoner.

\* Croyland chronicler.



The council of state then appointed Richard the Protector of the king and his realm; and while some of the state officers were removed, various personal friends of the late monarch retained their positions.

The duke of Gloucester's office was beset with difficulties. All the real responsibility of governing the nation in its disturbed state now devolved on him, and the jealousies to which the holders of power are liable to be exposed were soon enkindled. At this day it is difficult, if not impossible, to fathom the motives which induced the Protector to order the execution of lord Hastings, as well as those of Rivers and Grey. We can comprehend that the proceedings of the two latter, and their known opposition to his protectorate, evoked the resentment of Gloucester; but why should he have doomed to death lord Hastings, a thorough Yorkist, unless the latter had begun to entertain designs which were sinister and selfish? Richard represented that they had all intended to slay him and lord Buckingham while sitting at the Council; and the testimony of Catesby, a friend of lord Hastings (as mentioned in sir Thomas More's history), favours the supposition that lord Hastings was privy to a conspiracy for the Protector's destruction. This, in a crisis of general distrust, may palliate the cruel extremity to which the Protector was driven in ordering Hastings to the block. The execution of this nobleman was soon followed by the removal of the infant duke of York, the brother of the young king, to the Tower; but this proceeding was sanctioned by the lord Cardinal, the lord Chancellor, and others of the peers; and the prince was conducted to the Tower by the archbishop of Canterbury, with the assent of his mother, the queen dowager.

Whatever might have been Gloucester's motives when he proclaimed his nephew king at York, and called upon the leading men of that district to acknowledge him as such, it certainly seems that on becoming Protector he began to covet the possession of regal power for himself. Nor was he slow to carry out his intentions. Having ordered the execution of lord Rivers, the young king's principal adviser, Richard seems to have next made pre-

parations for calling in question the legitimacy of his nephew. The lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London espoused the cause of the Protector, and on Sunday, the 22nd of June, Dr. Shaw, an eminent ecclesiastic, ascended St. Paul's Cross (formerly standing near the cathedral), and there in the course of a sermon showed openly that the children of king Edward the Fourth were not legitimate, nor rightful inheritors of the crown; at the same time pointing out the superior title of the duke of Gloucester, and advocating his immediate election as the rightful claimant. The ground on which the legitimacy of the young monarch and his brother was impugned was, that their mother's marriage was not valid—their father having been previously united to lady Elinor Butler, who was living when he espoused lady Elizabeth Wydville. In a day or two after, the principal lords, with various "grave and learned persons," waited upon the Protector at York House, and there solicited him to assume the crown; the termination of the conference being embodied in the parliamentary report, which stated that a roll had been presented to him on behalf of the three estates of the realm, by many lords spiritual and temporal, to the prayer of which he assented. The mode in which the Protector succeeded to the crown was therefore in conformity with constitutional law and usage. On the 26th of June, 1483, he assumed the sovereign power in due and solemn form in Westminster Hall, and was proclaimed king by the name and style of Richard the Third, being recognized in that dignity also at St. Paul's cathedral by the peers and the people there assembled.

Richard was now thirty years of age, full of energy and distinguished by ability; and, had his right of succession been quite undisputed, or unattended with any reproach, he would have entered on his royal career under the most favourable and honourable auspices. His next appearance in public, following his formal recognition as king at Westminster and St. Paul's, was on the 5th of July, when he rode from the Tower, through the city, accompanied by his queen, in that magnificence of apparel which he was known to have always delighted in exhibiting. On this

occasion he was robed in a doublet and stomacher of blue cloth of gold, worked with netts and pine-apples, and a long gown of purple velvet furred with ermine, and wearing a pair of short gilt spurs. On the day following, the king and queen were crowned at Westminster, with all the attendant pomp and pageantry of the ceremony, which are minutely detailed in an ancient manuscript now extant. All the magnates of the land assisted on the occasion, and no murmur of reproach or opposition was heard in any quarter.

With his accustomed activity, the new monarch was scarcely crowned before he resolved on making a progress through his dominions. He retired from the metropolis to Greenwich and Windsor, the royal domains, for a brief space; then, on the 23rd of July, he quitted the latter place for Reading, where he granted to the widow of lord Hastings a full pardon for the offences of her late lord, released the title and estates from attainder and forfeiture, and promised protection to the lady Katherine; thus showing that he was not the inexorable monster he has been painted. From Reading he went to Oxford, where he was received with great honour, having been a benefactor to the University, and where he visited the institutions, heard learned disputations, and scattered gifts about him. Leaving Oxford, he visited Woodstock, where he redressed a local grievance; thence journeyed to Gloucester, granting to its citizens exemptions, immunities, and privileges; thence proceeded by the Abbey of Tewkesbury (on which he bestowed large sums of money); and then passed on to Worcester, where he declined the proffered gifts of the inhabitants, stating that he "would rather possess their hearts than their wealth."\* The king then visited Warwick, and, after a week's stay there, proceeded to Coventry. On the 17th of August, Richard was for the second time a visitor to Leicester, and his presence there deserves a more than slight mention.

\* Rous—vide Miss Halstead.

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## SUTTON COLDFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL:

An ancient letter from sir William Dugdale to  
John Fetherston, esq.

THE following letter was written by sir W. Dugdale to John Fetherston of Packwood, esq. It concerns the appointment of a master to Sutton Coldfield Grammar School, which was founded by John Harman, bishop of Exeter, time of Henry the Eighth, a native of the place, and a great benefactor to it in many other respects. After the bishop's death, the trustees appear to have considerably abused the founder's intent, making leases of the lands to their children or friends, and electing the schoolmaster from one of their own body (the corporation); so that he could not question their doings. At the instance, however, of John Michell, one of the schoolmasters, part of the lands were recovered by a chancery decree in the time of the lord keeper Coventry. Sir William Dugdale is too well known to need any comment: had not the late Mr. Hamper published his *Life, Diary, and Correspondence*, his own works would have immortalized him. The person to whom this letter is addressed appears to have been intimate with sir William. We find him mentioned (see Hamper's *Life of Dugdale*) in a letter to sir Symon Archer of Umberslade, dated Oct. 3rd, 1636. "If you be yet resolved directly of y<sup>r</sup> journey to Tamworth castle, I pray you let me understand y<sup>r</sup> pleasure therein, by Mr. Feth'ston;" and again, when sir Symon, writing from the Priory at Warwick (June 10th, 1651) says, "Mr. Fetherston will speedily give me an answer to your Queres, as farre as he can."

The Fetherstons are a Saxon family, and came originally from Fetherstonhaugh castle, county of Northumberland, in which county they were seated for some time previous to the Norman Conquest. The first mention of Fetherston of Packwood occurs in the 8th of Edward the Fourth, when John Fetherston of that place, and Emotta, his wife, were admitted into the guild of St. Anne, at Knowle. The recipient of this letter was fifth in descent from John and Emotta. He married two wives, both of whom had the same name, as had also both of his fathers-in-law; the first



being Isabel, daughter of John Woodward, esq., of Butler's Marston, by Dorothy, daughter of Henry Skipwith, esq., of Cotes, county of Leicester, and sister of sir William Skipwith, knight, who died March 20th, 1640, leaving nine children. The second was Isabel, daughter of John Woodward, of Avon Dasset, esq., by Isabel, daughter of John Blencowe, of the county of Northants, who died without issue, June 13th, 1668.

The Pudsey family came from Yorkshire and acquired the estate of Langley, in Sutton parish, time of Henry the Eighth, by the marriage of Rowland Pudsey, with Edith, cousin and heir of Gilbert Hore, whose ancestors obtained it also by alliance with a co-heir of Elsfield, in the reign of Richard the Second.

Mr. Fisher Dilke mentioned here, was second son of sir Thomas Dilke, knight, of Maxstoke castle, by Anne, eldest daughter of sir Clement Fisher, knight, of Packington (afterwards the second wife of the loyal sir Hervey Bagot, baronet, of Blithfield, county of Stafford.) He was a physician, and resided at Shustoke, of which parish he was appointed registrar in 1653. He married Sibilla, daughter of Nicholas Wentworth, esq., of Lillingston Lovel, county of Oxon, by Susan, daughter and co-heir of Roger Wigston, of Wolston, county of Warwick, (whose ancestor founded the Wigston Hospital at Leicester,) sister and co-heir of sir Peter Wentworth, knight of the Bath, who was nominated for one of king Charles's judges. Mr. Dilke died soon after this letter was written, July 16th, 1659.

Worthy S<sup>r</sup>

Though I am one of the feoffes of Sutton Schoole, by appointment of a Chancery Decree, made divers years since, (as your selfe w<sup>th</sup> some others are :) yet have I ever since, had so great a regard to Mr Pudsey; partly for that his residence is in that parish, and that he is a member of the corporation; but chiefly because I know him to be a very judicious gentleman and a Schollar, as also a great instrument for the good of that Schoole in furthering the recovery of part of those lands, w<sup>ch</sup> had been so long withheld by some corrupt persons of that Society; that upon the death of Mr Michell (at whose chardge and prosecution that decree was obtained) I wholly submitted my vote for the choice of a new Schoolmaster, to his disposall; whereupon there was a very able and fitt man, for that place, elected.

So likewise upon his resignation, for some better preferment in Ireland,—I did the like; and am very well satisfied, that he made a good choice, in his stede. And now, that this last Schoolmaster is dead, having been moved by one Mr Chancey (an old Schoolmaster himselfe as I heare) in the behalfe of his son, who is for the present, Schoolmaster at Bosworth in Leicestershire; I have, for the reasons here alleadged, referred him wholly to Mr Pudsey: and so have I done to one Mr Smyth, now Schoolmaster of Coleshill, upon his motion made to me therein for himselfe. But whether it be to avoid exceptions from those who have already importuned Mr Pudsey in the behalfe of eyther of these persons, now stirring for it; or for what other respect, I shall not take upon me to tell you: I heare that Mr Pudsey resolves, that this next choyce shall be made by the free and particular votes of the now surviving feoffees; w<sup>ch</sup> besides himselfe, are but foure in number; vz<sup>t</sup> one of his neighbours in Sutton, w<sup>th</sup> your selfe, Mr Fisher Dilke, and me; and that in order thereto, he purposeth to desire us to meet him at Sutton, towards Easter, when the season is better to ride abroad. This being his resolution, I thought fit to acquaint you w<sup>th</sup> it before hand, to the end you may consider what to doe therein when we shall meete; and withall to tell you, that if he leave me thus to my owne freedom, I shall passe my vote for Mr Smyth; because I so well know him to be a man especially qualified for such an employment, and deserving a better preferment than that is. I confesse, his removall from Coleshill, will be some hinderance to my neighbours hereabouts, in regard their children have so much advantage by his being there; but when I consider that Sutton is a place wherein he may do better service for the publike, I am obliged to yield thereto: for I assure you S<sup>r</sup>, it is the publike good, that I herein looke upon, and not upon his particular, otherwise than it conduceth thereto.

I should therefore be glad to heare, that you stand not engaged for any man else; concluding that if you knew the man as well as I do, in severall respects, you would be as forward in your suffrage in his behalfe, as is

Your most affectionate freind

and servant

Blythe Hall 23<sup>d</sup> Jan :

Will<sup>m</sup> Dugdale

1659

For my much honoured freind

John Fetherston Esq<sup>r</sup>

at

Packwood



## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 15. }

OCTOBER 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
{ TWO-PENCE.

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### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE first annual meeting of this society was held at Leicester on Monday, September 10th. The Rev. G. E. Gillett presided at the meeting for the transaction of business; E. B. Hartopp, Esq., presided at the afternoon meeting, when the Rev. J. M. Gresley read an account of Croyland Abbey, compiled from the writings of Dr. Stukeley; and the Hon. and Rev. J. Sandilands at that in the evening. At the former of the three, Earl Ferrers, Lord John Manners, Sir G. H. Beaumont, bart., and E. B. Hartopp, Esq., were added to the list of presidents, several gentlemen (amongst whom was Mr. T. R. Potter, author of the History of Charnwood Forest,) were admitted as honorary members of the society, and an enlarged committee was appointed for the ensuing year. A temporary museum was held in the New Hall, at which numerous works of antiquity, some of them possessing local interest, were exhibited.

At the evening meeting, Mr. T. R. Potter read a paper containing all that could be said concerning Ulverscroft

Priory, now in ruins; Mr. James Thompson, author of a History of Leicester, read a paper on the Early Heraldry of Leicestershire; the Rev. J. Denton, who had promised a paper of local interest, excused his not doing so by stating that he had not time to prepare it, and instead thereof he substituted one which he read at Cambridge, a few years ago, on the Conventual Church of Howden.—A large party of members and friends dined together on Monday afternoon.

On Tuesday the members made an excursion. The carriages were soon out of the town, rattling along the Groby turnpike. By some oversight the visit to the "Bird's Nest," near the Frith, was omitted; so the party proceeded onward to Kirby Muxloe. Here, the line of vehicles halted in succession at the gateway leading down to the ruined Castle; and as each vehicle discharged its occupants the group became larger, until at last it formed a considerable crowd—there being not less than fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen in the party. Among the company were the principal visitors of the previous day, including those from Northamptonshire.

At the request of the honorary secretary of the society, Mr. Thompson briefly addressed the party, giving a few facts in connection with the history of the building. He stated that it was erected after the conclusion of the civil wars of the fifteenth century, known as the Wars of the Roses. That was a period when the strong castles of the feudal barons were no longer necessary, but when a regard for defence was found requisite, as well as provision for domestic comfort. The castle was erected by the first Lord Hastings, the companion and favourite of Edward the Fourth, to whom that monarch had granted licenses to build castles at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Kirby Muxloe, and Bagworth. The castle at Ashby-de-la-Zouch all had probably seen; that was on a scale of magnitude surpassing Kirby Muxloe, the latter having more the character of a rural residence. With respect to the architectural features of the edifice, he was speaking in the presence of gentlemen who understood them better than he did, and therefore he would leave them unexplained.



The inspection of Kirby Castle being concluded, the party proceeded on its route to Ratby—some of the visitors being of opinion that the architecture was of a later date than that of the licence to erect it, namely, 1474, and this topic was freely discussed among them while on their way to “Ratby burrow.”

On their arrival here, the Archæologists met with an unexpected treat—a Roman encampment. The decided and well-developed outlines of the agger and vallum, all round the area (comprising between nine and ten acres), struck the observation of every visitor, and left no doubt in any mind relative to the original design of these earthworks. On arriving at the extremity of it, Mr. Thompson was again requested by several members of the party to give them a few words on the nature of the work before them, which he did, illustrating his observations by pointing out the shape and position of the encampment, in relation to the surrounding scenery. Mr. Thompson gave it as his opinion that it had been formed in the middle of the first century of the Christian era, while the Romans had been engaged in the subjugation of this island—that it had been constructed in the midst of a hostile population—and that it had probably been afterwards retained by the Romans as a summer encampment for the purposes of military drill and parade, and to keep alive a martial spirit amongst the soldiery.

The ground having been perambulated, the visitors again took their places in the carriages, and were rapidly whirled to Groby Castle, where Mr. Breedon Everard received them with his usual old English hospitality, and provided refreshment in the arbour of his garden. Several of the party ascended the mound on which the keep formerly stood, and made sketches of different parts of the building.

The visit to the castle having occupied a short time, the *cortège* was again in motion, and in a few minutes was skirting Groby pool. Many of the visitors broke into exclamations of delight, as its clear and smooth expanse suddenly lay exposed before them—its beauty being enhanced by the varied masses of colour which diversified the surface and that of its banks, as it lay apparently bask-

ing in the beautiful sunshine. When the carriages arrived at Newtown, the principal portion of the visitors at once took their way by the church, and through the valley, covered with its fine old oaks and ferns, to the ruins of Bradgate.

Here the chapel was opened for their inspection. On returning to Newtown, the party found that host Beck had provided for them an ample board of cold meat, which furnished a most satisfactory luncheon, to which justice was not figuratively, but literally and earnestly, done by every one of the guests.

Again, after a sufficient interval had been allowed, the archæologists and their friends returned to their carriages, which rolled along rapidly to Ulverscroft Priory. Here the remains were carefully and fully examined, and the situation of the ancient pulpit, formerly standing in the refectory, was pointed out. The party seemed pleased with the picture presented, but many of them wished they had been on the spot before the stacks had been raised so as to intercept the view of the former nave and chancel of the priory.

The next place visited was Rothley Temple, where remains are still to be seen of the chapel connected with the mansion, on the site which was once the residence of a Preceptory of the Knights Templars. The church was also examined, with the ancient cross near the chancel, of which so many conjectures—all hitherto unsatisfactory—have been formed.

From Rothley, the party drove homewards, arriving at the Bell Hotel at six o'clock, some of the visitors having arranged for their departure by a train leaving Leicester about that time. We have only one word to add, which is, that every person who had taken part in the excursion appeared to have been delighted with it, as a means of enjoying rural recreation, and of obtaining antiquarian instruction.—*Abridged from the Leicester Chronicle.*

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## LINCOLN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Architectural Society of this diocese held its autumn meeting at Newark, on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th of September. Proceedings may be said to have commenced by an additional morning service at the parish church, at a quarter past eleven, which was held at that time for the accommodation of visitors, notice having been given in the circulars to that effect.

The usual business of the society commenced at half-past one, Sir Charles Anderson being called to the chair, who proceeded to give a few particulars of the progress of church restoration in the diocese, during the past year; amongst the evidences of which was named the completion of Newark and East Retford, and the opening to public view, within the last few days, of the new painted glass in the great east window of Lincoln cathedral. (Full particulars of this were read to the meeting in the course of the afternoon, from a letter addressed by the Dean to the committee, and which it was agreed by the meeting to print as a supplement to the report, in the next volume of the Society.) Sir Charles proceeded to say that another very handsome monumental window had been promised for the nave; and he hoped that in time their beautiful cathedral would have all its lower windows filled with stained glass. He threw out a hint that as Sir John Franklin was a native of the county of Lincoln, and several branches of the family still resided in different parts of the county, it would be paying a very grateful and proper tribute of regard to the memory of so distinguished an individual, of whose merits and whose exertions in the cause of science it was unnecessary for him (Sir Charles) to say one word.

After the reading of the report, the chairman called upon the Rev. J. F. Dimock, to read his paper on "some ancient records of the Corporation of Newark." The reverend gentleman's paper consisted of quotations from old documents, entirely connected with the former history of the church of Newark, and stated, that his chief desire in searching amongst those musty old records, which he loved so much to pore over, was to find a paper mentioned by

Dickenson, in his History of Newark, fifty years ago, as being "preserved amongst the archives of the Mayor and Corporation of Newark, and deposited in a chest, labelled 'Useless papers.'" It was dated 1487, and spoke of the chancel as being "newly rebuilt." This document he had been unable to find, but hoped it would turn up yet. The reverend gentleman, however, gave several very valuable and interesting extracts from other documents.

G. G. Scott, Esq., architect, read the second paper, which was confined to the supposed periods at which different parts of the church were built. At the conclusion of this paper, the castle and church were visited.

In the evening, the chair was taken by the Vicar, when a paper was read by Sir Charles Anderson, on "Dwellings for the poor;" and one by C. Bailey, Esq., architect, of Newark, on "Some of the churches in the neighbourhood" (chiefly those intended to be visited in the course of the next day); after which, the chairman called upon Mr. Scott to read an additional paper on "Domestic architecture."

On the following day, the members of the society visited Balderton, Claypole, Doddington, Westborough, Bennington, Staunton, Cotham, and Hawton. Mr. G. G. Place of Nottingham was present, and read an interesting paper on the church at the latter place, which contains a founder's tomb (one of the Comptons).

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## AN ANCIENT INVENTORY OF THE EFFECTS OF A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

THE following inventory throws considerable light upon the domestic habits and social condition of our forefathers, during the earlier half of the sixteenth century.

John Neville was the representative of a family that had been settled at Faldingworth, in the county of Lincoln, for many generations, and continued there for more than a century after his death. They belonged to the higher class of yeomen, living on their own estates, which seem to have been of considerable extent; but never attaining to any higher rank than that of esquire.



A pedigree of the family was compiled by Sanderson, from documents in the possession of the family. A transcript of this is in my hands, and may at some future time be printed in this periodical. This inventory is interesting in many particulars, showing the relative value of various articles of dress, domestic furniture, and farming-stock. The evidence it gives as to the non-use of fire-arms is especially note-worthy.

EDWARD PEACOCK,  
Bottesford,  
Brigg.

The Inventore Indented of all the goods cattells plate Juells & redy money of John Nevell of ffladingworthe in the countie of lincoln gent Deceased taken & prased att ffladingworth aforesaid the xxxi<sup>to</sup> Day of January in the vii<sup>th</sup> yere of the reigne of o<sup>r</sup> Soueigne lord king Edward the vi<sup>th</sup> as by Robrt Crusste willm Drape Thoms wilson Thoms fireman & John Blowe indeferently named & appoynted for the same p<sup>o</sup>pose.

			li.	s.	d.
In the hall.	Imp <sup>r</sup> mis oon counter	..	..	vj	viiij
	Itm a table in a frame	..	..	iiij	iiiiij
	Itm a long saddle	..	..	vj	viiij
	Itm iiiij chares	..	..	ij	
	Itm a great chare	..	..	ij	
	Itm iiiij furmes	..	..		xij
	Itm ij carpytts	..	..	v	
	Itm ix cosshings	..	..	viiij	
	Itm the panted hangings in the hall	..	..	vj	viiij
	Itm ij pare of tongs a fire shovle	..	..	ij	
In the South parler	Itm a counter	..	..		xvj
	Itm a rounde horse	..	..	v	
	Itm iiiij chest	..	..	v	
	Itm a chare in frame	..	..	ij	
	Itm oder ij chares	..	..		xvj
	Itm a prasse	..	..	x	
	Itm vj grene cosshings	..	..	iiiiij	
	Itm a trusse bedd of torners worke w <sup>t</sup> a trondle bedd vnder it	..	..		
	Itm the hangyngs about the same bedd	..	..	viiij	
	Itm a feder bedd a pare of blankyts a quylte a coufyng ij pillowes a bolst a mat- tresse ij coufletts	..	..	xxxiiij	iiiiij
	Itm a feder bedd tike	..	..	x	
	Itm ij furmes	..	..		vj
	Itm the hangings about the p <sup>r</sup> ler	..	..	v	
	Itm an oder bedd w <sup>t</sup> ij Matresses a coufyng a bolster	..	..	vi	viiij

			<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The littell buttrey by the chymney	Itm ij brasen morters w <sup>t</sup> pestells of iron & a cupbord .. ..	.. ..		xvj	
	Itm v silu spones .. ..	.. ..		xxvj	vij
The corne chamber	Itm oon bedd w <sup>t</sup> the furnyture .. ..	.. ..		ij	
	Itm xx Sakks .. ..	.. ..		x	
	Itm ij Byngclothes .. ..	.. ..		iiij	iiij
	Itm ij Spynnyng wheles .. ..	.. ..			xij
	Itm iij lyne wheles .. ..	.. ..			xij
	Itm iij braks .. ..	.. ..			xij
In the north parler	Itm a feder bedd ij coufyngs a mat'es ij bolsters .. ..	.. ..		xvj	
	Itm an oder bedd a coulett a matt'es a blankytt & a pillowe .. ..	.. ..		vj	vij
	Itm a table & a chare .. ..	.. ..			xij
	Itm the hangyngs in the same plo <sup>r</sup> .. ..	.. ..		ij	
The north chamber	Itm the best bedd w <sup>t</sup> the furniture bilongyng vnto it .. ..	.. ..	iiij		
	Itm the next bedd in the same chamber .. ..	.. ..		liij	iiij
	Itm the thirde bedd w <sup>t</sup> all things thereto bilonging .. ..	.. ..		xxx	
	Itm the iiij <sup>th</sup> bedd .. ..	.. ..		xx	
	Itm ij chares & oon furme .. ..	.. ..			xij
	Itm paynted clothes in the same chambr .. ..	.. ..		x	
	Itm oon chist .. ..	.. ..		iiij	iiij
	Itm xij table napkyns fyne & iij table napkyns of a worse sort .. ..	.. ..		v	iiij
	Itm a table clothe of Drap .. ..	.. ..		iiij	
	Itm xij pare of sheets & an add sheet .. ..	.. ..	iiij	vj	vij
	Itm xj pillowe coufyngs .. ..	.. ..		iiij	iiij
	Itm iiij pare of harden sheets .. ..	.. ..		vj	iiij
	Itm x yerds of lenyn clothe .. ..	.. ..		vj	vij
	Itm lx yerds of vnbleched clothe .. ..	.. ..		xxvj	vij
	Itm iij table clothes .. ..	.. ..		iiij	
The neder buttey	Itm xiii platts of pewter .. ..	.. ..		xviiij	
	Itm xxiiij pewter Disshes .. ..	.. ..		xiiij	
	Itm vii pewter poringers .. ..	.. ..		iiij	
	Itm a pewter cupp .. ..	.. ..			iiij
	Itm ij pewter basings .. ..	.. ..		iiij	
	Itm x sawcers of pewter .. ..	.. ..		ij	vj
	Itm iij salts of pewter .. ..	.. ..			xx
	Itm ij chaffing disshes .. ..	.. ..		ij	vij
	Itm x candlestikks .. ..	.. ..		xiiij	iiij
	Itm a cupbord .. ..	.. ..			xij
	Itm an ambrey of heare .. ..	.. ..			xij
	Itm vj firkyns iij stands .. ..	.. ..		iiij	
	Itm a barrell of osmonds .. ..	.. ..		xiiij	
	Itm a bord w <sup>t</sup> tresells .. ..	.. ..		ij	iiij
	Itm a planke of wodd .. ..	.. ..			iiij

		li.	s.	d.
In the kytchyn	Itm v great potts of brasse .. ..		xxv	
	Itm vj potts of a lesse sort .. ..		xj	
	Itm a great panne .. ..		xvi	
	Itm ij pannes of a lesse sort.. ..		x	
	Itm v littell pannes .. ..		ij	
	Itm ij kettels .. ..		ij	
	Itm ij Skoms ij laten ladles & a littell pan		ij	
	Itm ij dripping pannes & ij frying pannes		iiij	
	Itm a bruyng leade .. ..		viiij	
	Itm the dishebynche w <sup>t</sup> all that thereto bilongeth .. ..			xx
	Itm iij Spytts .. ..			xx
	Itm a brandreth .. ..			viiij
	Itm ij payre of cobyrons .. ..		ij	
The mylke house & bakhouse	Itm x bolles iij planks w <sup>t</sup> trestles ix chesefatts a cherne a tuner a hopp iiij kytts ij Syves w <sup>t</sup> oder implements .. ..		x	
	Itm certayne osmonds in a barrell .. ..		iiij	
	Itm xxvj bacon flytches .. ..		xxvj	viiij
	Itm a Chypell .. ..			iiij
	Itm ij wymbles a ij handed sawe & ij axes		ij	
His appell bowes & arrowes	Itm a gowne .. ..		xxvj	viiij
	Itm a sleveles cote .. ..		viiij	
	Itm a Doblett .. ..		x	
	Itm ij pare of hose .. ..			xx
	Itm ij Dobletts .. ..			xvj
	Itm ij coots .. ..		x	
	Itm a cloke .. ..		v	
	Itm a swerd a wodknyf & a bukler .. ..		v	
	Itm a purse & a girdle .. ..			xx
	Itm a Saddle and a bridle .. ..		iiij	iiij
	Itm a pare of boots .. ..			xvj
	Itm a bering bowe & a sheaf of arrowes ..		iiij	iiij
	Itm a bowe xix pryk shafts ij quyvers & a bowe case .. ..		iiij	
	Itm iij Jacks .. ..		xx	
Harnesse	Itm iij Salletts .. ..		v	
	Itm a pare of splynts .. ..			xij
	Itm a pare of almayne revytts .. ..		ij	
	Itm a sperestaf a polaxe & halbarts .. ..			xx
Wanes plowes & oder Stuf	Itm iij wanes iij dongcarts vj teames iiij pare of great laynes ij pare of horse laynes ij horse teames ploughe yokks ij nepe yoks w <sup>t</sup> all tyars therto bi- longyng ij ploughes iij colters & ij shares .. ..			liij iiij
	Itm ij harrowes w <sup>t</sup> yron tethe ij ox har- rowes of wodd & ij horse harrowes of wodd .. ..		v	

			<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	Itm all the wodd in the yerds	..	..		xx
	Itm Spads and mukforks	..	..		xij
	Itm v ledders	..	..	ij	
Corne & Hay	Itm xv qrts of malt	..	..	iiij	xv
	Itm ij qrts & di of oots	..	..	viiij	
	Itm v stryks of peace	..	..	iiij	iiij
	Itm xx qrts of barley	..	..	iiiij	
	Itm xv qrts of wheat & oon qrt of Rye	..	..	vj	
	Itm x qrts of peace and beanes	..	..	iiij	
	Itm in hay	..	..		xl
	Itm att Northe Thoresby xxx qrts of wheat	..	..	xij	
	Itm lx qrts of pease and beanes	..	..	xx	
	Itm xv qrts of barley	..	..	iiij	
	Itm x lods of hay	..	..	iiij	vj viij
	Itm xviiij acres of wheat & rye savne	..	..	vj	
lenyn clothe & harden clothe	Itm lx yerds of lenyn clothe..	..	..	xxxv	
	Itm vj <sup>xx</sup> yerds of harden clothe	..	..	xl	
Horses & beasts	Itm xix kye	..	..	xiiij	vj viij
	Itm xiiij oxen vij steares	..	..	xxij	xiiij iiiij
	Itm iiij yong beasts of ij yeres old	..	..		xx
	Itm vj yong beasts of oon yeres old	..	..		xxiiij
	Itm xvij horses & mares	..	..	xj	vj viij
	Itm xiiij <sup>xx</sup> shepe	..	..	xxvj	
	Itm xl shepe at Thoresby	..	..	v	vj viij
	Itm xxij Swyne	..	..		xxij
	Itm xij gese	..	..		iiiij
	Itm alman of Pullen w <sup>t</sup> Dukks	..	..		vj viij
	Itm iiiij bee hyves	..	..		ij viij
Redy money	Itm in redy money	..	..	xxv	xiiij iiiij

### RICHARD III.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY JAMES THOMPSON,  
*Author of the History of Leicester.*

#### CHAPTER VI.

#### *Richard as a Civic Reformer.*

UNFORTUNATELY for the interests of local, and perhaps national, history, the records of Leicester, although so full of minute information relative to periods antecedent to the fifteenth century and afterwards, are almost entirely wanting in the century under notice. Otherwise, many obscure points in connection with the latest parts of



Richard's life might have been cleared up, and perhaps never have been disputed matters. But there is yet something left which will enable us to complete our estimate of Richard's career.

When he arrived at Leicester, "some symptoms of disaffection (says Miss Halstead) appear to have reached his ears." He was at this place on the 16th or 17th of August; an order for payment of articles furnished to the queen having been granted at Coventry on the 15th, and a mandate having been dated at Leicester on the 17th, commanding two thousand bills or glaives [warlike implements] to be made for him in all haste, and authorizing the impressment of smiths in order to the completion of the weapons. He also despatched orders hence, to seventy knights and esquires in Yorkshire and the neighbouring counties, commanding them to be in readiness on a certain day at Pomfret. On the 18th of August he forwarded a letter, dated at the Castle of Leicester, and written in French, to the duke of Burgundy.

But the monarch's entire time was not occupied, during the two or three days he remained in Leicester, in issuing orders and writing letters. His was an observant eye and a strong will; and if his actions sometimes resembled those of an oriental potentate rather than a constitutional sovereign, it must be remembered that the age was unenlightened and that absolutism was alike its fruit and its necessity. It was not a day in which self-government or self-improvement could be expected to exhibit themselves in towns like Leicester; and at the time of Richard's sojourn there it was in a deplorable condition. Among its inhabitants (as we learn from a contemporary document) were many vagabonds, bribers, brawlers, and rioters, and even the women were numbered among the "evil-disposed" portion of the community, being specially referred to as "common scolds," and in terms even more opprobrious. The streets of the town were also described as being full of loose stones, pieces of timber, and accumulations of filth. In fact, the condition of the people, and the desolate and neglected aspect of the place, were the subject of common report in the country; tending (in the language of the document

already alluded to) "to the great annoyance of the king's people, the great displeasure of Almighty God, and the utter destruction" of the place. The laws had here evidently fallen into disuse, the inhabitants being socially and municipally disorganized. At this juncture the king saw and perambulated the town. He no doubt was cognizant of the causes of the misery and degradation he witnessed—the protracted prevalence of a bitter and destructive civil war—and he devised a remedy.

It is recorded among the municipal proceedings of this borough that in the first year of Richard the Third's reign, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the town, taking into consideration its wretched state, resolved on dividing it into wards, and placing over the inhabitants of each ward one of the mayor's brethren, as an alderman, with plenary powers to correct abuses and punish offenders. Now, although the precise date of this arrangement is not known, we can have no difficulty in ascribing the change to Richard's visit; and it is exceedingly probable that the formation of wards and the appointment of aldermen was the result of his mandate, written or verbal; for alterations so important would not be made by the local authorities themselves, unless with the royal sanction. The emanation of regulations so valuable and so wise—so well calculated to restore law and order in a lawless community—from Richard himself, harmonizes thoroughly with his daily proceedings at this time, and identifies him with the annals of Leicester as a civic benefactor and reformer.

From this town the king went to Nottingham, and afterwards to York, where he arrived on the 29th of August. His visit to this city was intended, as his secretary explained it in a letter to the mayor, to evince his appreciation of the "kind and loving designings" of the inhabitants, which he said he should never forget; and he promised to bestow upon them more than any king before him had bestowed, in return for their good offices. He was received in York with enthusiastic rejoicings; every evidence of respect and every testimony of homage was shown to him. The Corporation gave him munificent presents; and on a day appointed he walked through the streets in procession,

preceded by the clergy of York, and accompanied by the queen, who led on her left hand her youthful son, Edward, having on his head a demi-crown, suitable to the degree of a prince. The king wore his crown and carried the sceptre, and was invested in his royal robes. On this occasion he knighted his son, and formally created him Prince of Wales. This pageant, designed by Richard to show himself among the York citizens, has been described by his detractors as an example of his love of unnecessary display and as a second coronation; but the researches of a local antiquary (Mr. Davies of York) have demonstrated the entire inaccuracy of this statement.\*

Richard continued his progress from York to Pomfret; thence to Gainsborough and Lincoln. Meantime the sons of the late king remained in confinement; and when the new king had left the metropolis, the people of the southern and western parts of England began to murmur for their release from the Tower.† The nobles also became discontented, on account of his having accepted the crown,‡ and would undoubtedly foment the disaffection of the multitude, who found a leader in the duke of Buckingham, although Richard had heaped upon him honours and rewards. Reports were now also circulated that the young princes were dead; according to the testimony of Fabyan who was living at this period “the *common fame* went that king Richard put unto secret death the two sons of his brother.” Rous, another writer, who dedicated his work to Henry the Seventh, states that the princes were despatched during Richard’s protectorate; but this is demonstrated to be absurd, as the prince Edward was present at the coronation of his uncle, as appears from an account of

\* “Had that ceremony [the second coronation] been performed, it is scarcely possible that it should have escaped the notice of contemporary writers, or eluded the enquiries of those subsequent Chroniclers, by whom information relating to every occurrence of importance was diligently sought for and recorded. Yet if the fact were known either to Fabyan or Rous, both of whom lived in the reign of Richard the Third, or to Polydore Virgil, or any of the numerous writers who followed him, down to the close of the 16th century, it was carefully suppressed by all of them, without any conceivable motive or inducement for such concealment.”—*Davies’s York Records*, p.p. 286, 287.

† Croyland Chronicle.

‡ Fabyan’s Chronicle.

the expences incurred in the ceremony, which records the provision of apparel for him of a rich and costly description. Polydore Virgil, a third writer, whose work was composed under the patronage of Richard's successor, states that it was generally believed and reported that the sons of Edward were then alive, having been secretly carried away, and concealed in some distant country. But no evidence offers itself to clear up this question: the fate of the princes has up to this day been an inscrutable mystery, and the only basis on which the charge of murder against Richard rests is gratuitous conjecture.\*

It served, however, to deepen the popular dislike to the king, and to swell the ranks of his enemies. He was well informed before approaching Lincoln of the designs of the treacherous Buckingham, as appears from a letter sent thence to the lord Chancellor on the 12th of October; and he at once, with characteristic alacrity, adopted vigorous measures for meeting and overwhelming the conspiracy. From Lincoln he proceeded to Grantham on the 19th, to Melton Mowbray on the 20th, and to Leicester on the 21st, when the kingdom was in open rebellion.

On this, his third, visit to that borough, he issued a proclamation, offering £1000, or £100 a year for life, on the capture of the duke of Buckingham, and rewards for the apprehension of other leading insurgents. He left Leicester on the 23rd of October for the west of England. The sequel, so well known to historical students, was the capture and execution of the duke of Buckingham, and the suppression of the rebellion.

Richard's difficulties were not, however, yet surmounted: indeed, a greater peril awaited him than any he had yet encountered. It seems, according to Buckingham's own statements, that as he rode between Worcester and Bridgnorth, on leaving the king at Gloucester, he met the lady Margaret, countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry, earl of Richmond, who then entreated his good offices in behalf of her son—an exile in Brittany, having escaped there on the defeat of the house of Lancaster, and having

\* Those who wish to pursue this matter to its final conclusions will do well to consult Miss Halstead's history.



been a prisoner there for fourteen years. Eventually Buckingham, for reasons of his own, determined on achieving the release of Richmond, and promised the throne to him on condition that he married the princess Elizabeth, the late king's eldest daughter.

Richmond's personal pretensions to the crown were of an exceedingly vague and frail character. He claimed descent from John of Gaunt, the fifth son of Edward the Third, who was the parent of four children, all born out of wedlock, and excluded by act of parliament from any claim of succession to the crown, though legitimatized in other respects. The oldest of this spurious offspring was John Beaufort, created earl of Somerset: his grand-daughter was Margaret, who married Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and they were the parents of Richard's rival. In brief, Henry, earl of Richmond, was the great-great-grandson of John of Gaunt's mistress.

Notwithstanding the emptiness of his claims, however, he was supported by Yorkist and Lancastrian exiles, and made an attempt to convey forces from Brittany to this country; but his fleet was dispersed by storms and he was obliged to seek refuge in France.

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### TRADESMAN'S TOKEN.

A TOKEN, with the following inscription, lately came under my observation:

*Obv.* JOHN ALLEN NEARE THE †

*Rev.* IN LOUGHBROVGH HIS HALF PENY.

The record of this token (which was found at Thorpe-in-the-Glebe, Nottinghamshire, several years ago) is worth preserving; as I find the issue is not included in the list given by Nichols, the historian of Leicestershire. He, however, gives engravings of two tokens, issued by the Allens of Loughborough, with these inscriptions:

*Obv.* JOHN ALEN NERE THE †

*Rev.* IN LOUGHBROVGH. J. A.

*Obv.* MATHEW ALLAIN

*Rev.* OF LOUGHBOROW. M<sup>A</sup>.A.

The date is not given upon any of the above ; but as most of these provincial coins were issued during the latter half of the seventeenth century, we may suppose these formed no exception to the general rule. The one I now bring under notice is, from the neatness of its execution, apparently, the most recent of the three. The advantages accruing to the issuers of these tokens appear to have been a creation of small change, —in many cases, a circulating advertisement (by means of the inscription) of the issuer's business,—and the securing to some extent the custom of the persons into whose hands the tokens might fall. These remarks are illustrated by a Coventry Token in my possession which bears the following inscription on both obverse and reverse.

JOHN CRICLOWE DRAP<sup>R</sup> OF COVENTRY. 1668.  
MARTYN.

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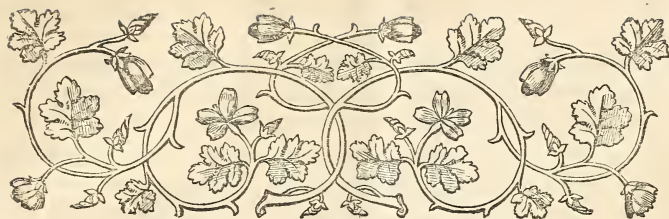
*To the Editor of "The Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

SIR,—As you invite communications to your valuable periodical on Folk Lore, &c., and as there are some traditions still existing in my native village of Breedon-on-the-Hill, which I think are worthy of preservation, I shall be most happy to send you an account of these, if they have not been already recorded. They refer to the existence of an ancient town, near the site of the present village. If Nichols does not mention this, and you would like to hear from me again, will you insert an answer to that effect in your next number ?

Is your periodical sold anywhere in London ? If it is, the country booksellers are not aware of it, and the procuring them from Leicester entails the expense of another parcel in addition to their regular London one. I think that by this, their sale is injured ; since they cost the bookseller more than he receives for them, unless he sells a very large number. Hoping you will pardon my intrusion on your time,

Believe me to remain,  
Your sincere well-wisher,  
BREDONIENSIS.

[We shall be happy to hear from BREDONIENSIS on the subject of the ancient town, near Breedon.—With regard to the sale of the *Collector*, we beg to say it is transmitted to any address, through the post, on the affixing thereto of a penny stamp.]



## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 16. }

NOVEMBER 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
TWO-PENCE. }

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### LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE Meeting, October 29th. Present, the Revs. R. Stephens, in the chair, S. G. Bellairs, R. Burnaby, S. Smith, M. Webster, J. M. Gresley; and G. C. Bellairs, R. Brewin, T. Ingram, W. Jackson, W. Millican, G. H. and T. Nevinson, W. Parsons, Jas. Thompson, and T. L. Walker, esqrs.


The Rev. F. Thorp, rector of Burton Overy, and Alfred Ellis, esq., of Belgrave, were elected members.

Mr. T. L. Walker presented to the society an historical account of the church of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, compiled by himself; together with a lithographic print of it, as recently restored from his designs and under his superintendence.

Mr. G. H. Nevinson proposed that the Rev. J. M. Gresley be requested to allow his paper upon Croyland Abbey, compiled from the unpublished writings of Dr. Stukeley, and read at the late public meeting of the Society, to be printed with the Report in the volume of "Transactions," &c., of the Architectural Societies. Mr.

Gresley expressed his willingness to do so, provided that it could be illustrated by a sufficient number of prints from Stukeley's drawings. It was also proposed that Mr. Thompson's paper upon Local Heraldry, read upon the same occasion, should be printed. The Secretaries were instructed to make the necessary enquiries respecting the expense which it would involve, previously to any final decision.

Mr. Thompson exhibited a fibula and arrow-head, recently discovered in a Saxon interment in a neighbouring county. The excavations are likely to be continued, the results of which he hoped to communicate at a future meeting.

Mr. Burnaby exhibited a silver ring, dug up in 1820, at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire, inscribed  LOVE-AND-oBAY. The letter R, with which it is stamped inside, was the Assay Office letter for the year 1594.

Mr. G. H. Nevinson exhibited a small bronze figure, seated, with a ring attached to the hinder part of it, from which four short chains, with small staples at the ends of them, are suspended. Also, four third brass Roman coins; two of them of Constantius and Crispus.

Mr. T. Nevinson exhibited a door of an Aumbrey in oak, containing a representation of a winged person, perhaps S. Michael, surrounded by dragons' heads, intertwined with foliage. The carving is rude in execution, and appears to be probably of the thirteenth century. The iron hinges upon it are good, and worthy of imitation.

Mr. Ingram produced, for more minute inspection, some objects of curiosity lately exhibited at the public meeting of the Society. They are the property of John Marriott, esq., of Beeby, and were found four or five years ago, about two-and-a-half feet below the surface of an old grass field in that parish, when being drained. They consist of a necklace, three fibulæ, and three hooks-and-eyes, from a Saxon interment. The bones were reduced to powder, but a few teeth were preserved. The necklace consists of seventy beads, varying in size from a pepper-corn to one-and-a-half inch in diameter, and of various shapes. The largest are of glass, or crystal, and amber: the smallest,



of semi-transparent blue glass. Others are like red pottery inlaid with yellow and green; white, ornamented with red and blue; or black, with yellow and red. The two largest of the fibulæ are above four inches long. The hooks-and-eyes are of silver, the part for sewing them to the dress being large.

Mr. Gresley read a paper containing abstracts of several charters relating to Grace-dieu Priory, Leicestershire, not noticed by either Dugdale or Nichols. He also exhibited some of the original documents, two of them from among the evidences of Lord Ferrers, who had kindly lent them. One has a large fragment of the Common seal remaining appendant. Mr. Gresley produced drawings of the Privy seal of the first Prioress, and of the Common or Chapter seal of the House; the former from the print of it in Nichols' Leicester,\* the latter hitherto, we believe, unpublished.

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#### ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCH- DEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

THE committee of this society held their usual meeting on Monday, October 8th, at their room, in Gold Street. There were present—the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton in the chair; the Revs. P. H. Lee, D. Morton, A. L. Bromhead, W. Thornton, N. Lightfoot, C. Luttrell West, J. H. Usill, T. Bowman; Mr. E. F. Law, &c. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, the Revs. N. Lightfoot, Islip, and — Baker, Hargrave, were elected members. Mr. E. F. Law submitted a design for the gas-fittings in St. Giles's Church to the committee, who approved it. The Rev. J. H. Usill introduced the subject of staining and oiling new oak seats, requesting the committee's opinion respecting those at St. Giles.' After the matter had been discussed, the committee passed the following resolution:—"The Architectural Society of Northampton wish to express their opinion that the new woodwork at St. Giles' Church should be left without stain or oil of any kind."

\* West Gosc. Hund. Pl. lxxxvii., fig. 3.

The Rev. A. L. Bromhead requested the opinion of the meeting respecting plans, by Mr. E. F. Law, for the restoring and repairing Winwick Church, and several suggestions were made thereon.—*Northampton Mercury*.

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## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday last, in the Lecture Hall, in Gold street, Lord Alwyne Compton in the chair. The Rev. Thomas James read the Report, which opened with a graceful and just tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Henry Rose. Everybody who knew the reverend gentleman will unite in the eulogy, that he possessed "that rare temper that never said, even in jest, an unkind or bitter word of any one." It is proposed to place a memorial window in the church at Brington, in honour of this kind-hearted clergyman, the funds to be raised by subscription. Mr. James then read a paper on "Church Work for Ladies," full of the vivacity and good sense which make the vicar of Theddingworth always a welcome speaker. Lord Overstone moved the adoption of the Report in terms highly eulogistic of the Society, its objects, and achievements. The Rev. sir G. S. Robinson seconded the motion, and drew an amusing contrast between the present care for the decent service of the church, and the neglect which prevailed five and thirty years ago. He was afraid, he said, at that period to ascend the pulpit, lest it should give way with him, and upon representing the case to the churchwarden, that functionary asked him, after due deliberation and with the utmost gravity, whether he did not think an old pipe barrel, with a door cut in the middle, would not make an excellent new pulpit. He mentioned, also, the case of a friend of his, who found, on going into the pulpit to preach, two mangle wurzel roots, with holes in them, for the reception of the candles!—The Rev. G. A. Poole then read a paper on photography as applicable to architecture. The Rev. W. Law, of Marston Trussell, moved a vote of thanks to the reverend lecturer.

Mr. Law is himself an ingenious photographer, and exhibited some excellent pictures. Among other articles exhibited were a curious and very beautiful Anglo-Saxon ring, of massive gold, recently recovered from the bed of the Nene, near Peterborough, by an eel spear, and several specimens of ecclesiastical embroidery, by Miss Agnes Blencowe, of West Walton Rectory, Wisbech.—*Northampton Mercury*, October 20th.

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### RICHARD III.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY JAMES THOMPSON,  
*Author of the History of Leicester.*

#### CHAPTER VII.

#### *Preparations for the Battle of Bosworth Field.*

WE now epitomize the remainder of the events which preceded Richard's downfall. He summoned a parliament in November which confirmed his title to the crown, and entailed it on his issue; but this was of little avail, for within six months of that date, his only son died, after a short illness, at his castle of Middleham. In the course of a year, in the month of March, 1485, the queen also died unexpectedly; and rumour too often prone to defame those who are distinguished by eminence of any kind, attributed her death to poison. It may be left to those who are greedy of calumny and detraction to believe in these stories; but we cannot consider Richard guilty of any of the crimes he is charged with, merely on the strength of rumour. Deprived of his only legitimate son, and of a wife with whom he had lived in harmony for thirteen years, he cannot have enjoyed much happiness at this period; and to add to his discomfort, intelligence reached him of the invasion of his kingdom, a second time, by the earl of Richmond.

Richard was at this time in the metropolis; and the month of May, 1485, was drawing to a close, when the news of the desertion of some of his veteran supporters and garrisons, and of the movements of Richmond, convinced

him of the necessity of action. It may, in passing, be noticed that the last public document which received his signature, prior to his departure, was one empowering the Hermit of Reculver to collect alms for the purpose of restoring an ancient church, "consecrated to the sepulture of ancient mariners, and those who have perished by the casualty of storms." The king went first to Coventry, thence to Kenilworth and to Nottingham, probably again visiting Leicester on his way. The castle at Nottingham was then a strong feudal fortress, offering advantage as a central rallying-point for his forces, and was, besides, one of his favourite places of resort. Here he communicated with the citizens of York, soliciting their special aid in the impending struggle—issued his commissions of array to every county in England—and sent out his instructions to all the sheriffs to take up their residence in the county towns, in order that they might be found there by the recruits. He also published a proclamation, dated from Westminster, on the 22nd of June, in which he denounced the earl of Richmond in no measured terms, setting forth his designs and exposing the fallacy of his intentions. This was met by a counter-proclamation from the earl, in which he designated Richard a "homicide and an unnatural tyrant." At this date Richmond was twenty-seven years old; the king nearly thirty-three.

Richmond landed at Milford Haven, unopposed, on the evening of the 1st of August. His force was small, being constituted of about 5,000 men—3,000 of whom were supplied by the king of France and 2,000 by the duke of Brittany. Immediately on setting foot to the shore they marched, and before sun-rising on the following morning they had reached Haverfordwest. An ancient tradition, cherished by the Welch, predicted that a descendant of the renowned prince Arthur would some day regain the sceptre of the ancient British kings. Richmond, appealing to the superstitious instincts of the people, therefore provided a banner on which were emblazoned the insignia of Cadwalader, the last of the native princes, the principal figure being a dragon; and this was displayed in advance of the invading army. Richmond marched direct to Cardigan,



and on to Shrewsbury, where he first met with a few encouraging circumstances. He was joined at Newport by sir Gilbert Talbot with 2,000 men, the followers of the young earl of Shrewsbury. At Lichfield he was "received like a prince," and he was at Tamworth on the 18th of August. By the 20th, he was encamped at Atherstone, and on the day following he left it, entrenching his troops between that town and Bosworth.

We must leave Richmond for a while, reverting to Richard at Nottingham castle, where he had returned from the metropolis. Richmond had penetrated some distance into the country before the king was aware of his landing; but as soon as he learnt the fact, he summoned the duke of Norfolk, with the whole of his forces, from the eastern counties, the earl of Northumberland from the north, lord Lovell from the south, and lord Stanley from the west, to join his standard at Nottingham. Three of these great chieftains responded promptly to the appeal; but the fourth was treacherous, and feigned illness as an excuse for non-attendance. It need scarcely be stated this was lord Stanley, for history has familiarized and immortalized the treason. At this hour of need the citizens of York manifested their zealous fidelity and attachment to Richard by despatching a body of men in armour to Nottingham. As Richmond was moving with great haste to the metropolis, and lord Stanley had departed for Atherstone on the day before the invaders had entered Lichfield, the king was resolved on checking his enemy's progress, and on preventing a union between the forces of Richmond and Stanley. He therefore moved onwards from Nottingham, southwards, with these views. Even in this decision an incident occurred characteristic of Richard.

The day known in the Roman Catholic calendar as the "Assumption of the Blessed Virgin," is the 15th of August. In the year 1485 it fell on a Monday, and the king might have set his troops in motion on that day; but his regard for the observance of the festival of his church is said to have restrained him, and he did not commence his march until Tuesday, leaving directions that all his levies should follow him to Leicester — thus evincing his scrupulous



reverence for what he conceived to be his duty as a churchman. He did not arrive at that town until a few days after ; for on Friday a messenger from York left him at Prestwold, near Loughborough, then the manor of sir Richard Neel, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas.\*

In tracing Richard's steps during the last few days of his life, it is due to the interests of truth to discard the imaginary and exaggerated statements of ancient and modern writers, which are so plentiful, and to set before the reader a calm and sober representation of events, as they are capable of satisfactory proof. Hence we do not repeat the glowing and coloured accounts of the entrance of Richard into Leicester which may be found in the pages of Speed and Holinshed, and in more modern compositions.

It seems probable Richard entered Leicester with his army on the evening of Friday or Saturday, the 19th or the 20th, and this borough became his head quarters, where on Sunday the 21st he marshalled his forces, as is mentioned in the act of attainder subsequently passed by parliament.

Tradition states that the ill-fated monarch took up his lodgings, while in Leicester, at an inn named the Blue Boar, which was standing within the last few years nearly opposite to the Free School. It is not improbable he might prefer a large commodious tavern, then newly erected, to a dilapidated edifice like the castle ; and besides, it was centrally placed, being in the street which was then the principal thoroughfare of Leicester. It is not improbable) also, that he slept in the building on the nights of Friday and Saturday.

While here, the time of the monarch would be fully occupied in making his military arrangements, in receiving intelligence from his messengers about the movements of his enemies, and in conference with his principal commanders—the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Northumberland, the earl of Surrey, with other noblemen and gentlemen. Soldiers also flocked to his standard from various

\* Davies's York Records.

quarters, there being no indisposition manifested by his subjects to fight in his cause.\* Having collected together his forces, and learning that Richmond was at that time advancing in the direction of Atherstone, the king lost no time in proceeding to that locality, with a view of there bringing him to an immediate and decisive engagement before approaching nearer to the metropolis. He left Leicester (says the chronicler of Croyland Abbey), on the Sunday before the feast of Bartholomew the Apostle with the greatest pomp, wearing the diadem on his head. Richard was fond of pageantry; he observed in war the usages of chivalry and fostered the displays of heraldry. Almost entirely enveloped in plate armour, with pointed steel at his elbows, and a tippet of mail round the neck, his head surmounted by his helmet, and this encircled by a crown, we can have no difficulty in raising up before our mind's eye, the short and slight person of the monarch, and the thin, pale, and regular countenance, worn with anxiety, but animated by a stern and haughty resolve to peril his life for his kingdom. Mounted on his war-charger, also wearing plates of armour on its neck and shoulders, with the well-known spike protruding from its forehead, and perhaps draped in the armorial bearings of its rider, the king set himself at the head of his array, and then the army defiled through the streets. Passing along what was then the High street of the town, from the Blue Boar to the Cross, then down the street to the church of St. Nicholas, the gables overhanging the narrow road on each side; and so forward down Applegate-street, and through the west gate which then guarded the bridge; the moving mass emerged from the town. Knights in armour, billmen, and archers followed each other in rapid succession; the banners of their various leaders, bearing their escutcheons duly emblazoned, rising above the morions or head-pieces of the foot-soldiers. On leaving the west gate, the army would pass by the building and premises of the Augustine Friars, and then arrive at the Bow Bridge. Here, tradition tells us, among the thousands of spectators, who were gathered to see a pageant which was rare enough, an aged

\* Grafton, quoted by Miss Halstead, p. 436, vol. ii.

woman was seated; and as Richard rode by her, his armed foot caught against a stone, upon which she said that where his heel had struck his head would soon strike. With this parting malison, the ill-fated king soon lost sight of the walls and spires of Leicester, pursuing his way across the Foss road to the Frith, and so on past a corner of Leicester forest, over the farm now called the Oaks, and thence in a direct line by Peckleton and Kirkby Mallory to Sutton Cheney, where, in the afternoon or evening of Sunday, after a march of eleven or twelve miles, on an August day, the army halted, and hurriedly entrenched themselves, in a spot known to this day as "Dickon's Nook."

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### BLACKFORDBY, LEICESTERSHIRE.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 217.]

THERE are only two monumental inscriptions visible in the chapel, but others may be concealed by the pewing. One of them, against the south wall of the chancel, is to the memory of Edward Newcomen, who died June 28th, 1722, aged 70, and Ann, his wife, who died April 10th, 1727, aged 63. Mary, their only surviving daughter, "erected this small piece of Marble." She was the wife of Hugh Jackson, clerk, "an eminent master of the free-school at Burton-upon-Trent," says Nichols; "she likewise was remarkable for her erudition, &c."

The other inscription is on a grave-stone in the pavement opposite the porch, and turned north and south:—

Here Lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
 John Chamberlain in  
 firm hope of a blessed  
 Resurrection. He dyed Oct. 25<sup>th</sup>  
 1702. An : Ætat : 76.  
 Here Lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
 M<sup>rs</sup>. Katharine Chamberlain  
 Relict of the Above named  
 M<sup>r</sup>. John Chamberlain. She  
 departed this life to [partake of]  
 A better on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of  
 February, 1716. [aged 67.\*]

\* Nichols' Leicestershire, W. Gosc. H., p. 634.

Three more lines (apparently in her praise) are illegible. I shall have occasion to mention this lady again.

The family of Joyce have been the principal residents in Blackfordby for some centuries. In 1630, William and Ralph Joyce were freeholders here.\*

The stone altar-tomb just east of the chapel had the following inscriptions, (now illegible,) as appears by a note of them among the papers of Mr. J. H. Joyce, taken about a hundred years ago :†—

Here lyeth the Body of W<sup>m</sup> Joyce, Gen<sup>t</sup>, who died March 3<sup>d</sup>, 1706, aged 51 years.

Sarah, Wife of William dyed June 26, 1731, Aged 67.

Nicholas, Son of W<sup>m</sup> dyed May 23, 1739, Aged 45.

Dorothy, Daur. of W<sup>m</sup> dyed Xber 30, 1724, Aged 26.

Henry, Son of W<sup>m</sup> dyed 20 July, 1722, Aged 35.

Head-stones east of the chapel record the deaths of the following members of this family :—

John Joyce, died Dec. 9th, 1771, aged 81.

Ruth, his wife, Jan. 26th, 1768, aged 68.

Three of their children :—Ann, Dec. 18th, 1727, aged 18 weeks; Patience, Aug. 23rd, 1732, aged 12 weeks; Henry, July 19th, 1743, aged 2 years.

William Joyce, their [eldest surviving] son, May 8th, 1775, aged 47 years. [He was brought up an attorney; but being of weak intellect, never practised.]

Nicholas Joyce, their [second surviving] son, Apr. 12th, 1807, aged 75. [He was an apothecary at Billesdon, Leicestershire, and succeeded his brother William in the Blackfordby estate.]

John Joyce, their [third surviving] son, June 13th, 1800, aged 62. [An apothecary at Coleshill, co. Warwick. On the death of his brother William, he came and resided at Blackfordby.] Ann, his wife, Feb. 20th, 1820, aged 82.

Henry Joyce, their [fourth surviving] son, Feb. 4th, 1810, aged 66.

Charles, son of John and Ann Joyce, June 28th, 1787, aged 10 years.

John, son of John and Ann Joyce, July 10th, 1818, aged 53.

Miss Elizabeth Joyce, youngest daughter of John and Ann Joyce, Feb. 2nd, 1840, aged 59.

The last-mentioned Elizabeth Joyce had two sisters. Anne, the elder, married Richard Ellis of Hull; and Mary married George Ross of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

\* Nichols' Leicestershire, Vol. i., p. xcvi.

† For this and other information respecting Blackfordby and the Joyce family, I am indebted to my intelligent young friend, Mr. Matthew-Ingle Joyce.—J. M. G.

Mr. John Joyce, dying unmarried in 1818, was succeeded in the family estate (about two hundred and fifty acres) by his sisters, on whose deaths it passed to their niece Mary, daughter and heiress of their brother, Thomas Joyce of Leicester, by his wife Mary Lockwood. Mary Joyce married Mr. Thomas Stokes, of New Parks near Leicester, and has issue one daughter, Mary-Joyce Stokes. Although not a member of the Church of England, this gentleman has shown his generous disposition by recently giving half an acre of land for additional burial-ground at Blackfordby, and by resigning to the vicar certain rights of pasturage, &c., in the old chapel-yard. This piece of ground will serve as an admirable site for the new church now proposed to be erected, if those who have taken the matter in hand shall only have moral courage sufficient to persist in their righteous intention in spite of the opposition with which they are threatened.

The estate, however, is still occupied by a member of the Boothorpe branch of the family, Mr. John-Hall Joyce, son of William Joyce, by his wife Mary Hall, of Tonge in the parish of Bredon-on-the-Hill. He is the father, by his wife Mary, daughter of Matthew Ingle of Ashby de la Zouch, of four sons and one daughter, namely, William, John, Nicholas, Anne, and Matthew-Ingle. There is an inscription to his grandfather and grandmother on a headstone near the west end of the chapel:—

In memory of William, son of Will<sup>m</sup> and Eliz<sup>th</sup> Joyce, late of Boothorpe, in this parish. He died Jan<sup>y</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 1785, aged 71 years. Also of Martha, relict of the above William Joyce. She departed this life March 10<sup>th</sup>, 1814, aged 79 years.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## HOWDEN CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

[*The following is a reprint of the paper read by the Rev. JOHN DENTON, M. A., at the late annual meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society.*]

WHEN I was invited by the Committee of the “Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society” to read a paper at the present meeting, I purposed to read one on what I called “Local Architectural Peculiarities”—and in it I intended to attempt, as well as I was able, the description of the different



arrangement, style, material, and decoration pertaining to churches in different localities. For instance, how we have here the massive Saxon; there, the heavily-ornamented Norman; in this church, the slenderly-pointed Early English, in that, the flowing-lined, deeply-moulded, harmoniously-proportioned, Decorated; in one place, the declining beauties of the comparatively prim and meagre Perpendicular; in another, the utterly-inglorious Debased, with all its adjuncts of heedlessness and inattention in internal arrangement, befitting well the age which gave it birth. I intended to describe how we have here a district of square towers, there one of graceful spires, and again (as in Norfolk) a district where the highly picturesque round tower prevails: how, in one county, the ornaments are chiefly of stone, while in others brick, flint, and materials of that sort are introduced. I intended, I say, to have endeavoured to call your attention to these and such-like interesting details, regarding the churches of our land, in a paper on "Local Architectural Peculiarities." But I found that, owing to many opposing circumstances, specially the short time which intervened, I was quite unable to put my ideas into an at all sufficiently good shape, much less into such a shape as I felt they ought to be put, before I dared inflict them on a meeting of this kind. And so I gave up the attempt; but with the kind permission of your secretaries I am about to read a paper which I read five years ago before the Cambridge Architectural Society. Of course, I have since re-written it; and perhaps it will be more gracious on my part to rely on your indulgent acceptance of it, than farther to occupy your time with reasons for not reading one paper, and an apology for reading another.

Though with regard to my subject I feel very sure that it needs no apology, for the Conventual Church of Howden is one in every way so interesting to ecclesiologists generally that those present who are not already acquainted with it—I do not mean by personal inspection—will, I believe, think that their time has not been quite thrown away in acquiring such slight knowledge, as I may be able to impart, of the early history and architecture of a church which may with good right proudly raise its head, even in a county which has its two minsters of York and Beverley, its Fountains, Rievaulx, Byland, Kirkstall, Selby, and Whitby, which has its Abbeys of St. Mary at York, and at Bridlington, and whose surface is studded with a host of churches, rich alike in beauty and in interest.

I shall not in this part of my paper describe the site of and scenery around the church of Howden—further than to say, that in *that* flat tract of country near the junction of the Humber, the Trent, and the Ouse, rises this fair and goodly struc-

ture, whose lofty tower stands out boldly and massively, a right conspicuous object from many a distant point.

I am not able to state, with much degree of certainty, the exact time when this noble building was reared, with infinite labour and no small cost, as a voluntary offering to the glory of God—as a place where holy men, clad in the white robe of peace, the costume of that calling, might offer acceptable prayer and praise to God—as a place where prayer might continually be made unto Him, and where daily He might be praised. But this I may safely say, that the foundation of Howden church was of an early date—a foundation, doubtless, small at first—a foundation on which the completion proceeded by a long series of humble endeavours, and of zealous and pious exertions—extending over many years of that age when all hearts and hands were united in the great work of rearing houses to God.

The church of Howden—beautiful at the present day—must once have been eminently so. In plan, its choir and nave, its transepts, with the tower rising between them, give the true catholic arrangement. I need hardly tell you that in our conventual buildings, the first foundations were always those of the church itself; and, moreover, in the church before us we see the well-known ecclesiological truth, that the architect generally began to build at the east end, and proceeded from east to west as funds and alms allowed; and we cannot doubt that his object was to construct, in the first place, that portion in which was to stand the altar. Thus would reverence and pious worship precede and overshadow (as it were) the zeal of the founder and the exertions of the workmen: I say we see this in Howden; for though that purest of the several periods of the mediæval styles, the Decorated, predominates throughout the building, yet, as we proceed from east to west, from the altar to the entrance, we see more and more a leaning to the principles which caused this exquisite style to be afterwards abandoned for one much its inferior—the Perpendicular. Of this last-named style, the upper part of the lofty tower is a fine example. I may here observe that this tower was raised at a period considerably subsequent to the rest of the edifice, by the noblest and most munificent of Howden's benefactors, Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, whose remains were interred near one of the north pillars of the tower which he built, where, according to Camden, a coffin-fashioned stone bore the inscription—

*"Hic requiescant viscera Walteri Skirlaw, quondam Dunelmies episcopi, quæ sepeliuntur sub hoc saxo, A.D., 1405."*

Stone and remains have, however, alike passed away. Both changelessly interchange one common dust, till the morning

of the Resurrection shall separate them. But the tower of Howden stands; and so in the church itself, the bishop has an enduring monument of his piety and good deeds, and surely we could not wish for the holy and the great, a better or more speaking memorial than a monument, which, in words far more powerful than those ever engraven on sculptured marble, hands down from generation to generation the praiseworthy actions of men who, like Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, sought not their own, but God's glory. For in such men as these founders of our holy places, the chill is removed from that sad inevitable word, the "past." We think not of their dead passions,—their fruitless anxieties, their vain unproductive longings—or their never completed plans; for their monuments soften and beautify their memories. We feel not only that they rest from their labours, but we see their works following and surviving them—works not done sparingly, but to the best of their power done worthily—as done to Him whose glory was to dwell there, and as done in the feeling that nothing could be too costly, or too good, for His temples.

Truly, as an architectural example, Howden may well take a high place among the many glorious abbey remains which are still left us; for, in it, richness is united with severity, splendour is produced without gaudiness, grandeur of outline is combined with minuteness of detail. It possesses, in a remarkable degree, that most striking and characteristic feature of a church, the tower, which may well be termed the beacon to direct the devout to the church of God—the place whence the heralds of the solemnities of the church, the bells, send forth their warning summons, their joyous peals, or their muffled mourning strains. Howden, too, has perhaps one of the finest Decorated east ends in the kingdom, and a choir, which ruined though it be, forms a most valuable study, and one which cannot fail to fill even indifferent beholders with a sense of its solemn and impressive construction. At the commencement, and on the south side of its choir, it had in perfect beauty that place where the ruling ecclesiastics held their senate—the Chapter House. It had, too, though perhaps not in equal perfection, the place where the mass of the congregation were wont to assemble themselves, to hear and to be heard—the nave; in short, the external and the internal appearance of Howden in its glory must have been surpassingly fine; for there was the tower, rising as now, in strong and light proportions above the whole, the long line of roofs terminating east and west in most successful designs, the pierced turrets, the crockets, the parapets with their leafage and ornamented cornices, the carved stones, the heads of beasts and of birds, the effigies of saints, warriors and kings, the tall spire of the

Chapter House with its large cross, the great windows with their graceful mullions; these all must have combined to produce, without either incongruity of parts or lack of beauty, one perfect whole. But perhaps we had better go a little more fully into each part.

And in entering on the details, reversing the order which its builders observed, let us begin at the west end; and, first taking the west front into close examination, we find that its chief feature, the great window, is Perpendicular, save in the form of its tracery; but we see in it none of the spirit of the window at York, at Carlisle, or at Guisborough. Its mullions are dissimilar, and a sort of almost stiffness pervades the whole; perhaps the design of the mouldings of the western door, falling into the string beneath, is not a happy one. Otherwise (and I have with much diffidence criticised thus far) the front is pure in its style, and assisted by its rich pinnacles and exceedingly massive buttresses, forms a composition of great beauty, and is entitled to our praise and admiration. The triangular crocketed hood, which forms a feature observable in the west window, follows us to the remains of the noble choir; and in the east window is arranged with peculiarly good effect. This straight hood is a feature not unusual in works of this date; though in York, the great length of uncurved mouldings by some may be considered as detracting from the beauties of a flowing style.

The east end of Howden, contrary to usual custom in the decoration of churches, is far richer than the western front; in fact, it is for its size as much ornamented even as the west front of Wells, familiar to most of us—of Croyland, (in which we are to-day peculiarly interested.) Or Bath (which is justly admired, and is as full of niches as the latter a later composition) the buttresses gain in beauty and lose no strength from the niches which they possess. A magnificent termination to the east end is found at its gable; its vast window was once filled with elaborate tracery—the mullions, guiding its chief divisions, had figures standing on pedestals, and protected by canopies. According to Mr. Sharpe's restoration of it—(whose views of Howden I am sorry not to be able to exhibit)—the wall space in the interior of the choir is of limited height, and though we might perhaps expect the pier arches to have been more acute, and the clerestory loftier, on account of the absence of the triforium member; yet the elaborate mouldings and other rich portions of detail in the internal decorations of this choir, amply compensate for any disappointment on that score.

The Chapter House (which, like the tower, was built by Bishop Skirlaw) shares the fate of the choir—that is, it is roof-



less, and in ruins; yet, even now, we cannot look upon its rich and elaborate details without experiencing feelings of extreme delight, for in elegance and in warmth of finish this exquisite little building is not surpassed in England. Its shape is polygonal, with thirty seats separated from each other by clustered pillars, having foliated capitals and rich tabernacle work above them. Its doorway is most beautifully canopied; in short, the magnificence and beauty of the whole building are unusually striking, and reflect the highest honour on the age which produced it, and on the taste of the magnificent prelate under whose care it was reared.

The transepts of this church are early Decorated; indeed, some portions of them are quite of Early English character. In the south transept and in the north aisle of the choir, there are two fine Decorated monuments, with rich canopies. Among the more minute portions of this valuable structure, we find several clever devices—of these, two curious corbels are worthy of especial notice. They appear to represent grotesque figures, groaning under the weight of huge vases, strapped to their shoulders, from the lids of which spring the mouldings thus terminated.

In various details we find exceedingly rich foilage—so rich that it might almost vie with that at Melrose, described right admirably in “*The Lay of the Last Minstrel*.” Delorain is passing from the Abbey garden to the cloister, and the poet, speaking of the flowers in the garden at Melrose, says,

“Nor herb nor floweret glistened there,  
But was carved in the cloister arches as fair—”

a high and deserved compliment to the mediæval chisel, and coming from the pen of so nice a judge, both of nature and art, as Sir Walter Scott, renders it doubly valuable.

It may, perhaps, be by some considered puerile, when I say that, to me these works are full of holy teaching—that they preach the beauty of holiness—that they proclaim “holiness becometh thine house, O God, for ever.” The forms, the proportions, the materials—each brick and stone—appear to have been arranged (as I doubt not they were) with a reverent solicitude to glorify God, and to foster veneration in the hearts of his creatures. Small effect, alas! they seem to have had on the soldiers of the Parliament, who picketted their horses in the church of Howden, polluted it with their orgies, hewed down the carved work thereof with axes and hammers, and otherwise defiled this dwelling place of the Most High. For, till then, no part of the building had become a ruin: though a sacrilegious and cruel king had deprived it of its revenues, yet it was still complete in nearly all its parts, and those which



now remain had not suffered under the blighting hand of what, half a century ago, was considered church restoration; neither had their perfection been polluted by the barbarous touch of modern improvement and innovation. No clumsy family pews had disfigured the fine pillars on the north side of its nave, and no awkwardly-contrived galleries—those enemies to all effect—had taken away from the powerful impression given by the whole. The spectator in one uninterrupted view looked from the western window of the nave to the noble eastern window of the choir, whilst the side aisles presented a similar length of beauty and proportion—the richly painted, highly-wrought, lofty window of the choir terminating this continued view of arch and pillar. The groined roof of the chancel, which according to Mr. Clarke's interesting book on Howden, was of the finest workmanship—the light tracery of the windows, the lovely fret-work of the ceiling, ornamented with pendants of peculiar gracefulness—the aisles and chantries finished with the most laborious care—the gorgeously-painted windows—the sombre and holy calm—the religious solemnity and repose of the whole,—must have added charms, and produced a sensation to be experienced only in contemplating the mighty edifices of our holy faith.

Throughout the allotted portions of this church were scattered the tombs of saints, bishops, and warriors. Here, too, immediately in front of the high altar, tradition and history places the tomb of Osara, sister of Osred, king of Northumbria, who lived at the very commencement of the 8th century, in the days of the celebrated S. John of Beverley—in those times when unsettled strifes, superstitious bigotry, and Pictish and Danish invasions, conspired to render Northumbria one vast den of carnage and of blood. Under the name of S. Hosana, the renowned Osara has found a place in the Roman Calendar; and at her tomb miracles of no ordinary nature were said to have been wrought, and though time, which tarnishes and corrodes every act into the unsubstantial nature of a tale that is told, has, almost as a matter of course, swept away every indication of her shrine and of her tomb, yet that the so-celebrated sister of the powerful king, Osred, should have been interred within its church, is a circumstance bearing undeniable witness to the antiquity and early importance of Hoveden—importance, which in succeeding years the close proximity of Wressle, castle tended to increase; for in this splendid baronial residence, a long line of Percies kept up their renowned and princely hospitality, and so many personages who figure on the page of history, from the valorous Hotspur to sir Thomas Percy, were brought into close connexion with Howden; though long before their time, its neighbourhood had been the

scene of many a hard-contested battle, and many a warrior had died fighting within sight of its sanctuary. Its green fields had been alternately deluged with British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman blood: near here fought King Harold and Tostig, and Harold Harfagar of Norway: here, the powerful Saxon earls, Edwin and Morcar, were overthrown: near Howden was the castle of Athelstan, and the palace of Wolsey—that palace where so many generations of the magnificent prelates of York held their courts: here, too, was destined to rise the star of Cromwell's fortunes, for the battle-fields of Selby, Stamford Bridge, and Marston Moor, are all within no great distance of Howden, and its tower, seen from afar, was, we may be sure, not unfrequently a beacon promising help to the wounded and the sufferers, in these sanguinary conflicts between the gallant defenders of a persecuted king, and the soldiers of the man who stripped that king of his earthly crown, adorning him with the brighter crown of martyrdom.

In viewing a church, the popular taste decidedly inclines towards making the ascent of its tower the most important part of the inspection. I have no doubt that if you asked the numbers visiting Durham, York, or Canterbury, by means of those very convenient things, excursion-trains, what they saw of those edifices, the chances are, that ninety out of every hundred who noticed them at all, laboured and toiled to their highest point, and told you of that climbing to the top as the great fact of their visit:—that the view from it was very fine, is their gratulation, or that it was not a good day for seeing any distance, is their lamentation. I have myself often been amply repaid for the labours and perils attendant on the ascent, by the view obtained when the top of the tower was reached; and though the ascent of Howden is especially tedious, yet I think the view from its tower is exceedingly interesting. For the spectator looks down upon a well-wooded and fertile country: on one hand rolls the broad and restless Humber, certes a noble stream, pouring its full tribute of many and far-off rivers into the ocean. Immediately under him is the expanded tide of the Ouse, pursuing a devious course through woods and pasture lands; while, in the distance, the eye catches the course of the Trent, flowing to its junction with the Humber. Embosomed in oaks, whose huge branches speak of the growth of centuries, he sees the baronial castle of Wressle—he sees also the palace of Cawood, the abbey church of Selby, the wooded heights of Brayton and Hambleton, the mighty pile of York minster in the distance. Scattered here and there he sees the pinnacled tower or tall spire of the parish churches around, and the undulating wolds closing the extensive prospect in a bending line from north to south.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have trespassed long enough on your time with the description of a district, and the fortunes and architecture of a church which, however interesting to one born within sight of its tower, cannot be supposed to be so to you, otherwise than in a very general way; yet I think that it is one great advantage of such meetings as the present, that the claims of distant buildings, and a knowledge of the districts containing them, should be brought before those hitherto unacquainted with them. And, moreover, I have endeavoured in trying to paint Howden—rather as it once was than as it is now—I have endeavoured, I say, to make it a type of the whole subject; for we live in a land rich in religious and sacred edifices—edifices whose stones teem with exciting and memorable associations with past events; and it must be admitted that the preservation of these buildings from ruin and decay furnishes one, if not the chief, of the duties devolving on the influence of an architectural society. Therefore, when we see what were the glories of the church at Howden—when in its prime it was duly tended and cared for—and then see the picture which it presents at the present day, when the nave where service is performed, is filled with all sorts of abominations, unsightly pews, and clumsy galleries, which block up the walls whereon plaster and white-wash have succeeded the groined work of former days—when we see ivy and no end of creeping plants covering the ruined walls of the choir, chapter house, and chantries—when we see the floors on which once were arranged, decently and in order, the carved stalls of beautiful workmanship, now strewed in hopeless mingling, with remains of columns, parts of crosses, heads of saints, lids of coffins, tracery of windows, and such like—when we view these two pictures, and see the startling contrast which they present, in the former magnificence and the present ruin of this beautiful church,—and recollect that only a little care and cost would have retained the former, and prevented the latter, we must ask ourselves, Is it possible—is it not wondrous strange—that in England, where for so long a time almost every art and every science has made most rapid strides—where resources of every kind—the teeming corn fields, the luxuriant pasture lands, the inexhaustible mines, the flourishing trade, have all poured their riches and wealth into the country, yet that, in the midst of them all, the houses of God, the symbols of our holy faith, which overshadow and guard them, have been suffered to fall into ruin and decay—that their hoary walls and roofless desolation stand in poverty-stricken contrast by the side of the well-ordered, duly-cared-for buildings built for secular purposes, of whatever kind—built regardless of expense, and preserved regardless of trouble?

But, nevertheless, the fact stares us in the face; though we rejoice that it is a fact, every year less manifest, and we trust that *Donec templa refeceris* will not only be the motto of our architectural societies, but that it will practically be the motto of all, whom God has blessed with riches and influence; and I would fondly hope that if *Donec templa refeceris*, continue to be the motto, and the glory of God the object, of such societies as the one which to-day holds its first general meeting, then, through their fostering care, or equally fostering protest, it will not in some future age be said of any of those noble structures which—still in their perfection—adorn our land, what we now say of Howden—"Once it was a goodly building, but now it is a ruined pile."

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## THE HUNDREDS OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

ON a parchment roll, forming one of the archives of Leicester, dated the 27th year of Edward the First, in the mayoralty of William the Palmer, is an account of presents made to various persons. The following items are extracted from the document:

"The same [that is, the Mayor] accounts for one gift sent to sir Roger Brabazon, at the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, *xli*. The gifts by the Community of Leicester to the twelve of Framland at Melton, *xls.*, and to the 'twelves' of Guthlacston and Gertre, *viii. xld.*, and, besides, for one meal at their work, *xiiid.* To the twelves of Sparkenhowe, *lxs.* To the twelves of Gosecote, *viii. vs. viiid.* To the twelve of Leicester, *vli.* To the twelve of Bosworth, *iiis.* To the fifteen twelves at Coventry, Warwick, Stratford, Kynton, Alecester, Dersete, Brayles, and Heale, *iiii. li.* In gifts by the community to Richard of Coleshull, for having his help, *xls.* To sir Ralph of Shepey, *xls.* And to Richard of Walecote, half a mark. And to John Barcolh, half a mark. And to Henry the Clerk of sir Roger Brabazon, *iis.* And to Robert of Walcote, for his services, *iiis. iiiid.*"

The word here translated the "twelve" is in the Latin original "*duodenis.*" As the previous passage in the roll relates to a tax levied by the king's marshall, I suppose the "twelves" constituted the juries of assessors who apportioned the taxation locally; but what are here most worthy of notice are the names of the hundreds, nearly identical with what they are in the present day. These are Frameland or Framland, that is, the land of the "Frem" or foreign people—the district having been principally occupied by Danish settlers, surrounded by the native Anglian



population; Gathlacston, so named probably from a town, no longer existing, called after St. Guthlac; Gertree, now known as Gartree, an abbreviation from Garth-tree, or the farm-tree; Sparkenhowe, a hill, or "howe," once probably known by that name; and Gosecote, or Goscote—either the "cote" or place for geese—hence Gosecote or Goosecote—or the gorse-cote, the place where a gorse-plot existed. The reason of this is, probably, the meetings of the hundredmen were anciently held in the open air, at some well-known spot—on a hill, near a familiar tree, a centrally-situated town, a goose-cote, or a gorse-cover, or at any spot convenient for the residents of the hundreds—and hence the hundreds derived their names, which in themselves carry back the imagination to the times when the freemen of the district periodically assembled at the accustomed places, to show their weapons and to enforce the sheriff's orders in their several localities.

JAMES THOMPSON.

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### MARKET-BOSWORTH CHURCH.

*To the Editor of the "Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

Sir,—

Within the last few weeks, the fine spire at Market-Bosworth has suffered considerable damage from lightning; thus affording another instance of the culpable neglect, so often displayed by rural deans and churchwardens, concerning the valuable relics of antiquity entrusted for preservation to their care.

I have just learnt from reliable authority, that no lightning conductor is affixed to the noble church of St. Botolph, Boston; although £4,000 and upwards have within the last four years been expended in refitting its interior. Allow me, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your valuable, and I hope widely-circulated periodical, to call the attention of the restoration committee to this oversight. Surely a tower 209 feet in height deserves to be protected from the effects of lightning.

Leicester, 1855.

TEE CEE.



## NEWARK CHURCH.

MR. EDITOR,—I send you the enclosed copy of a curious bill, for repairs done to the steeple of Newark church, showing the difference between the value of labour in 1571 and 1855. There are several copies of this in the hands of different inhabitants of Newark, but I am not able to give you any particulars respecting the original. Perhaps you may think it worth insertion in the pages of the *Collector*.

Sept. 1855.

E. M.

“The whole charges for pointinge the Steple to the Battlements, donne and Begonne in Easter weke, and ended the weke before Crosse weke, in the Yere of our Lord God a Thousand five hundreth seventye and one, and in the thirteenth yere of the Reign of our Sovereign Ladye Quene Elizabeth, and in the time of Mr. John Brignell their Alderman.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, one grette Rope for the Cradell pully ..	0	15	0
„ 6 Strike of Malte to make worte to blende with the lyme & temper the same .. ..	0	7	2
„ 7 quarter lyme .. ..	0	4	0
„ three hunderth and a halfe eiggs to temper the same lyme with .. ..	0	4	8
„ a load of Sand and Smithe come .. ..	0	1	6
„ a Rope to drawe up the Cradell with .. ..	0	1	6
„ for a Rope making .. ..	0	3	4
„ a Rope to drawe up his mortar with .. ..	0	0	5
„ paid to the Mason for Workmanshipe of the same Steple	4	0	6
„ given hym in rewarde bezydes his waiges..	0	11	8
„ for bruing the Malte .. ..	0	1	2
„ paid to his laborer for 27 daises .. ..	0	13	6
„ for southeringe the wethercoke .. ..	0	3	4

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Summe totalis £7 7s. 9d.

## FOLK LORE.

*To the Editor of the “Midland Counties Historical Collector.”*

October 29th, A.D. 1855.

Sir,—

Perhaps some of your readers have, at some time, seated on the top of the “Royal Dart,” passed through the picturesque village of Breedon-on-the-Hill. In doing so, they cannot fail to have noticed the tower of its church, which, perched at an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet above the village, seems proudly to look down upon the dwellings of the swains who worship every

Sabbath within its sacred walls. Tradition, still lingering among the inhabitants, says that a fortified town once stood around the spot where now rest the ashes of their fathers; and it is to this and a few local names, which seem to support it, that I would wish briefly to call the attention of your readers. Round the crest of the hill run a rampart and ditch, called by the villagers the "Bulwarks;" and, within them, a square level area, near the church, is still called the "Market Steads." On the north side is a field, whence a spacious cavern is said to run under the hill, and which is called "Hobbes' Hole," after a mysterious personage of whom, on enquiry, amusing tales may be heard. The following is a specimen: It was his regular custom every week to perform the operation of churning at a neighbouring tavern, all the necessary utensils having been placed in readiness by the inmates, before they retired to rest. At length, one night, they chanced to leave a linen apron, instead of the accustomed "linsy woolsy" one, but at this the nocturnal visitor took offence, and never afterwards favoured them with his services.

Not far from "Hobbes' Hole," is the spot from whence the garrison were supplied with water, and they held out for many a long day, until the besiegers managed to destroy the pipes which conducted it. Great was the carnage, and the water which runs hard by is said to have been tinged with the blood of the slain warriors, as far as "Woeful Brig," which, following the windings of the brook through the ancient village of Tonge, is a distance of about two miles. Near this village, too, there are traces of what perhaps once was an encampment.

I remain, yours, &c.,

BREDONIENSIS.

### KING RICHARD'S BEDSTEAD.

FROM panegyric verses on "Penny Sights and Exhibitions in the reign of James the First," prefixed to Master Tom Coryate's *Crudities*, published in 1611.

"Why doe the rude vulgar so hastily post in a madnesse  
To gaze at trifles, and toyes not worth the viewing?  
And think them happy, when may be shew'd for a penny  
The Fleet-streete Mandrakes, that heavenly motion of Eltham.

\* \* \* \* \*

The lance of John a Gaunt, and Brandon's still i' the Tower,  
The fall of Ninive, with Norwich built in an hower.  
King Henry's slip-shoes, the sword of valiant Edward,  
The Coventry Boares-shield and fireworkes seen but to bedward,  
Drake's ship at Detford, *King Richard's bed-sted in Leyster*,  
The White Hall Whale-bones, the silver Bason i' Chester."

*Notes and Queries*, Vol. viii., p.p. 558, 559.

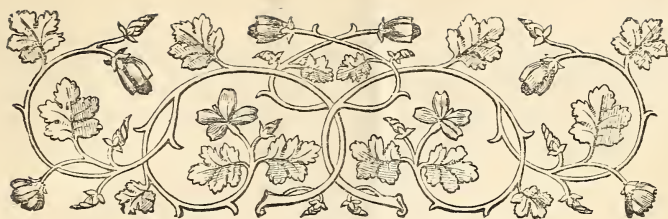
### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN article on the Fleming Brass in Newark church is unavoidably omitted; although we this month give an additional eight pages.

CAN any of our readers inform us when Stathern grange in this county was in existence; and whether any remains of it are now visible?

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Printed and Published by T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, at the Sign of the *Bible and Crown*, Market Place, Leicester, to whom communications for the *Historical Collector* should be addressed.



The Midland Counties  
**Historical Collector.**

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VOL. I. }  
NUMBER 17. }

DECEMBER 1, 1855.

{ PRICE  
TWO-PENCE. }

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TO OUR READERS.

WITH this number of the *Midland Counties Historical Collector* the first volume is concluded. It was commenced nearly a year-and-a-half ago, the present being the seventeenth number. It has been published at a low price, and, we believe, its contents have been generally acceptable; but the number of its subscribers has not reached the point at which the publication would remunerate the publisher for the bare cost of printing, and other necessary expences, entirely excluding all consideration of reward for literary labour. At the same time, neither has the interest in the *Collector* abated, nor have the materials of information to fill its pages been exhausted. In order, therefore, to test the experiment still farther, it is proposed to increase the number of pages it contains from sixteen to thirty-two, and the price from two-pence to six-pence. A printed note, enabling every subscriber to state whether he will continue to take the *Collector*, will be enclosed with this part. Should the intimations to this effect include the present list of subscribers, with the addition of some others, the publisher will be encouraged to commence a

second volume; if not, it will be with regret, but with thanks for the courtesy and kindness he has received at the hands of contributors and subscribers, he will feel obliged to discontinue its publication.

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### RICHARD III.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, BY JAMES THOMPSON,  
*Author of the History of Leicester.*

#### CHAPTER VIII.

#### *The Battle of Bosworth—Richard's Death and Burial.*

By this time [Sunday, the 21st of August] Richmond was at Atherstone, within seven or eight miles of his antagonist. In the few preceding days he had received communications from lord Stanley and his brother, sir William, of their intended treachery to their sovereign; and it is said they had had a secret interview with Richmond at Atherstone. The understanding which the earl had come to with them, in all probability encouraged him to deviate from his direct course to London, and to seek an encounter with Richard as eagerly as he coveted the trial. The Stanley forces were encamped apart from the royal army near to Market Bosworth;—one body to the right of it, the other to the left, in the neighbourhood of Stoke Golding. The troops under the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Northumberland were stationed in the neighbourhood of their royal master. On the morning of Sunday, while Richard was preparing for his departure from Leicester, or was on his way to Sutton Cheney, Richmond was in the act of encamping his force, which had left Atherstone at the dawn of day, in the neighbourhood of Shenton. On the evening of Sunday both armies lay within three miles of each other, and no doubt the hostile pickets could exchange conversation, if so disposed. The hammer of the armourer and the smith (busily engaged in preparing the weapons of the combatants for the mortal strife of the coming day), with the calls of the sentinels, might be heard in the hours usually so still, and on a spot so sequestered; while the darkness which prevailed in the short interval

between the twilight and the dawn was only interrupted occasionally by the flickering of the watchfires. At this solemn hour, with a knowledge of the false intentions of professed allies, and with the prospect of losing his crown, his life, and his all, in the conflict of the morrow, it is said that Richard's rest was disturbed by terrible dreams; and a contemporary historian records that he rose early, unrefreshed, dispirited, and before his chaplains were ready to officiate, or the breakfast prepared. He was pale and agitated. During the night, also, a written paper had been affixed to the duke of Norfolk's tent which was calculated to throw a shadow over his spirits: it was the well-known couplet:

Jockey of Norfolk be not too bold;  
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold.

But Richard's soul was too brave to be long affected by midnight dreams. His earliest act, on the morning of Monday, was to ascertain directly from lord Stanley what his sentiments were, so he summoned him to his quarters. Lord Stanley refused to obey the command. The king was about to order the execution of lord Strange, the son of Stanley, whom he held as a pledge of the father's fidelity; but was persuaded from so doing by lord Ferrers of Chartley.

Midway between Sutton Cheney and Shenton lies an elevated tract of ground, rising gradually from the surrounding country on all sides, with a summit covering a few acres, not quite level, but forming an uneven platform. At the date of which we are speaking, this and all the land around was unenclosed. To the north of it might then be discerned the spire of Market-Bosworth church; to the south the spire of Stoke Golding; to the east the tents of king Richard; and to the west, among the thick foliage, those of Richmond. This hill was a position which both parties manœuvred to obtain, and the king secured it. To the south of it, at the bottom of the slope, was a marsh, through which ran a small stream.

Richard occupied the morning in the disposition of his troops, then amounting to about 16,000 men—more than twice the numbers of the enemy. Richmond's forces were



placed in the valley below, on the south west side of the hill, having to their right the swampy ground already mentioned, and the trees of Shenton on their left. The Stanleys still held aloof on either side. The plan of arranging the soldiers on both sides was the same. The archers formed the front line, the billmen the rear; while the cavalry occupied the wings at either extremity. The centre of Richard's army was composed of a dense square or phalanx of serjeants, compactly placed in a row, altogether 140, armed with pikes, small cannon, and muskets mounted on stands. The front line was under the command of the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Surrey; the second by lord Ferrers and the earl of Northumberland. The whole was led by the king, wearing his crown over his helmet.

The opposite forces were thus marshalled: the front was under the direction of the earl of Oxford,—the rear, of the veteran earl of Pembroke, Richmond's uncle. The earl of Oxford was supported on his right by sir Gilbert Talbot, and on his left by sir John Savage. Richmond was not actively engaged in command.

The trumpets having sounded the advance, the two armies approached each other about ten o'clock in the morning, the sun of a late summer's day shining in the face of the king's army. The battle began by a discharge of arrows on both sides, as was customary in war before the general use of artillery. This was followed by the use of the sword, and by the mutual assaults of the foot-soldiers with their long pikes or bills; and Richard's men are said to have fought with a want of heartiness, while, on the other hand, the French soldiers of Richmond are likely to have displayed the characteristic impetuosity of their nation, under circumstances so desperate as those in which they were placed. During the conflict, the earl of Oxford, observing his line to be rather scattered, ordered that every man should keep near the standard; and the men opposed to them desisted from fighting for a brief space, thinking some stroke of stratagem was intended. This movement induced the duke of Norfolk to attempt to outflank Oxford's division on its right; and lord Stanley, seeing this, united his body of men with Oxford's, in order to support

them in anticipation of the duke of Norfolk's assault. In leading their respective divisions these two nobles came in contact, when a duel ensued; but the duke of Norfolk fell by an arrow, which, launched from a distant bow, pierced his brain, and killed him. Surrey, the son of Norfolk, was also in great peril; being surrounded by foes he surrendered. The earl of Oxford, reinforced by Stanley's accession to his corps, renewed his attack on the king's vanguard, deprived of its leader. At this crisis, the earl of Northumberland, with Richard's second line, showed symptoms of inaction and wavering. The king, who had been a close observer of these tactics, saw now that the battle was turning against him, so he determined to set an example of valour to inspirit his own followers. He quitted his position in front of his own army, and, irritated by what he witnessed, he rode between the opposing lines, quite out of the range of battle, frequently crying "Treason," "treason," resolved on seeking out Richmond, who was on the lower ground in the rear of his army, behind its left wing. The king was followed by some of his devoted friends. In his search for Richmond he encountered his standard-bearer, whom he slew, and sir John Cheney, a powerful knight, he unhorsed. He then challenged Richmond to personal conflict, and was by his example rallying his forces, when sir William Stanley, with 3,000 men, joined Richmond, and enclosing the king with his staff on all sides cut them to pieces. It is related that in the moment of his extremest peril, Richard was offered a fresh horse and a chance of flight, but his answer was "not one foot will I fly, so long as breath bides within my breast; for by Him that shaped both sea and land, this day shall end my battles or my life. I will die king of England."

Covered with a heap of the slain, who were true to him to the last, and after a conflict of two hours' duration, the monarch bravely perished. Four thousands of his followers were killed, others captured, and the remainder fled in confusion. His crown had been struck from his helmet, having been picked up by a soldier, and by him secreted in a bush. There it was discovered by sir Reginald Brey, who presented it to lord Stanley, by whom it was placed on

the head of Richmond, amid cries of "Long live king Henry!"

It was not much past mid-day; so the victorious army pushed on from the field immediately to Leicester, where Henry refreshed himself and soldiers. The body of the deceased king was taken up from the field, hacked to pieces; it was stripped of all clothing, and in this state thrown over a horse, behind one of the late king's heralds—the head on one side and the legs on the other—and brought to Leicester.

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What became of the body of king Richard, when brought to Leicester, is a question not easily answered. Leaving the historical summary, I propose to add a few observations in relation to this enquiry; and, in doing so, I will lay each account of the disposal of the body recorded by the various writers who have alluded to the matter, before the reader.

In the Harleian manuscripts, number 542, folio 34, it is stated that

"They brought king Richard thither [that is, to Leicester] that night as naked as ever he was born, and in Newark was he laid, that many a man might see."

On the south-west side of Leicester, in the neighbourhood of its ancient castle, was an inclosed space, surrounded by a stone wall, originally intended as an addition to the bailey of the castle, and for military uses. It was so set apart and fenced in by one of the dukes of Lancaster, who was also earl of Leicester. It was called the "new work," from the circumstance of its being new, when compared with the fortifications existing at the time of its formation. Within the "new work" (subsequently and now known as the Newarke) a church was erected by Henry, earl of Lancaster, in which he and many distinguished persons lay buried. At the time under notice, it belonged to the duchy of Lancaster, an appanage of the crown, and may therefore have seemed to Richard's herald (who had the charge of his master's corpse), the proper place to take the body to for interment. But, on consideration by Richmond and his advisers, it may have been

thought needful, to satisfy the world of Richard's decease, that his dead body should be exhibited in the most public place in the town. Indeed, as much as this may be inferred from the following extract from a proclamation addressed to the municipal authorities of York, and inserted in Drake's *Eboracum*.

"And, moreover, the king ascertaineth you that Richard duke of Gloucester, lately called king Richard, was slain at a place called Sandeford, within the shire of Leicester, and brought dead off the field into the town of Leicester, and was there laid openly that every man might see and look upon him."

It is not improbable the body would be removed from the church to the town hall, then standing near to St. Nicholas' church, for exposure to the gaze of the multitude—that building being more central and more accessible than a church within a fortified enclosure.

However this may have been, the body was ultimately taken or carried to the Grey Friars Monastery. Mr. Nichols, the county historian, says (quoting from Wren's *Parentalia*):—

"The wicked and tyranical prince, Richard the Third, being slain at Bosworth, his body was begged by the nuns [friers] at Leicester, and buried in the chapel there."

In *Baker's Chronicle* it is related:—

"All besprinkled with mire and blood, he was brought to the Grey Friars Church within the town, and there lay like a miserable spectacle; and afterwards, with small funeral pomp, was there interred."

Bacon says, in his life of Henry the Seventh:—

"Though the king, of his nobleness, gave charge unto the friars of Leicester to see an honourable interment to be given to him, yet the *religious people themselves*, being not free from the humours of the vulgar, *neglected it*, wherein, nevertheless, they did not then incur any man's blame or censure."

Let it be remembered, Bacon wrote his history in the reign of Elizabeth, about a century after the battle of Bosworth; and he says nothing of the subsequent disturbance of the remains.

We now refer to Throsby, the local historian, who says:—

“We are informed, from the best authority, that at the end of the second day, it [the body] was taken to the church of the Grey Friars, near St. Martin’s church, and there buried in a stone coffin.”

Throsby does not state who the “best authority” was to whom he refers, and the burial in the stone coffin may therefore be purely conjectural.

In order to show what the popular belief was, I may add that in the month of May 1491—about six years after the death of Richard—the lord mayor of York, having instituted an enquiry into a conversation which took place a few months before, between “Master William Burton,” a schoolmaster, and John Paynter, a citizen, respecting the late king, Paynter stated that he had heard Burton say “that king Richard was an ypocryte, a crochebacke, and beried in a dike like a dogge;” to which Paynter replied that Burton “lied, for y<sup>e</sup> kyngs good g<sup>o</sup>ce hath beried him like a noble gentleman.”

Paynter was in some degree right; for an entry occurs in the privy purse expenses of Henry the Seventh, for the year 1495, proving the fact:—

“To James Keyley, for king Richard’s tombe, £10 1s.”

A somewhat costly monument was therefore provided in memory of Richard the Third. Holinshed (quoted by Nichols), writing in the reign of Elizabeth (1577), says of this monument that “it was set up over the place where the monarch was buried, with a picture of alabaster representing his person; which at the suppression of that monastery was utterly defaced, since when, his grave, overgrown with nettles and weeds, is not to be found; only the stone-chest wherein his corpse lay is now made a drinking-trough for horses, at a common inn in Leicester, and retaineth the only memory of this monarch’s greatness. But his body (as is commonly reported) was carried out of the city, and contemptuously bestowed under the end of Bow Bridge.”

Throsby, writing in the year 1791, gives the following account of what became of the monument, *on* which he says was the figure of the king:—

“At the dissolution of the religious houses, in the suc-



ceeding reign, about fifty years after his death, it was ruined with the church, the grave ransacked, and his bones *taken in triumph through the streets*; and at last *thrown over the bridge over which he rode to the fatal battle of Bosworth.*"

It will be remarked that Throsby's description of the monument, and of the way in which the king's remains were disposed of, differs from Holinshed's in various particulars; and probably, as the latter-named person lived nearer the time when the event took place of which he speaks, his authority is more worthy of credit than that of Throsby, who refers to no preceding writer, and probably perpetuates merely the vague tradition of his day. Holinshed tells us the "common report" was, the *body* was carried out of the city, and contemptuously bestowed under the end of Bow Bridge; the coffin being converted into a drinking-trough. Throsby informs us the bones were carried in triumph through the streets, and then thrown *over Bow Bridge*. These are irreconcilable discrepancies.

From an unauthenticated extract in Nichols (Vol. 1, part 2, p. 298), it seems that the Grey Friars stood at the south end of Wigston's Hospital; and, indeed, the ground on which that building was erected, originally formed a portion of the property of the community. The warden and brethren surrendered in the year 1539, and the building was demolished about the year 1545, when the stone was carted to St. Martin's church for the repair of the nave and other parts, as is specified in the parochial accounts. At this time, then, the monument may have disappeared, and the bones supposed to be Richard's removed.

Where they were removed to finally is a point involved in obscurity, as will appear from a repetition of the conflicting accounts above cited. Baker and Wren say Richard was interred in the Grey Friars church—lord Bacon says the "religious people" neglected the interment. The schoolmaster at York, producing the popular belief, asserts that the monarch was "buried in a dyke like a dog." Holinshed and Throsby, again, are at variance; we find, therefore, that beyond the fact of the body having been brought to Leicester, and left in the hands of the friars, all is uncertainty.

But I think it possible the remains are yet in existence ; as I will proceed to show. In the month of December, 1846, Mr. Paul Dudley, attorney of Leicester, was laying the foundations of a house in Halford-street, in which he resides, when the workmen found, on removing the earth, a stone coffin, about four feet below the surface. A building had previously covered the site, but the coffin had not been disturbed, the brickwork having been laid right and left of it, though not sufficiently near to come in contact with it. On removing the lid of the coffin, several of the bones of a male human being were discovered, including the skull, *one* arm-bone, the thigh and leg-bones, and the dust of the remainder. The body lay with the legs to the east—the head to the west. The teeth were large and sound ; and surgeons who have examined them have pronounced them to be those of a person between thirty and forty years of age. On measurement, the thigh-bone is found to be eighteen-and-a-half inches, and the leg-bone fourteen-and-a-half inches, in length ; the skull from the root of the nose, over the head, to the opening for the spinal column at its base, is fourteen-and-a-half inches, and its greatest circumference twenty-and-a-half inches. If there be any truth in phrenology, the head was that of a man who was combative, cautious, ambitious, strongly inclined to veneration, attached to friends, and partial to children—a man, in short, with ability for energetic action, and possessing strong domestic affections. This discovery gives rise to certain conjectures, remarks, and inferences :—

1. The body was not that of a felon, a malefactor, or an excommunicated person ; for a stone coffin would not have been employed in such a case, for obvious reasons.

2. No person, however humble, would be buried in unconsecrated ground before the Reformation ; and excommunicated persons were left unburied.

3. The expense of providing a stone coffin would not be incurred for an obscure person, and therefore the remains are those of some individual of rank or wealth, held in estimation by the buriers at least.

4. The interment must have been secret, because not made in consecrated ground.

5. The coffin being that of the Norman period—wide at the head, narrow at the feet, and with a part carved out for the head—was probably taken from an older burying-place, and re-employed for a second interment; for, when made at first, it would not be allowed to be used for burial in unconsecrated ground. No person would be better able to provide such a coffin than a body of friars.

6. The consideration shown for the rank and circumstances of the deceased, is not explained on a reference to ordinary considerations.

7. I recapitulate the facts and draw the conclusion. The remains of a short man, between thirty and forty years of age, and apparently mutilated, are found buried outside the ancient walls of Leicester, and in unconsecrated ground, in a stone coffin, apparently used before; under such circumstances as indicate, however, that the deceased was a person of consideration, and reverently but secretly interred by persons who had the opportunity of finding a coffin, like that described, more readily than laymen—what more likely than that the last wardens and brethren of the Grey Friars monastery, foreseeing the spoliation of their buildings and grounds, from motives of respect might have buried, in such a place, intending to remove them again to consecrated ground but being never able to do so afterwards, the remains of Richard the Third?

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## NEWARK CHURCH.

### *The Fleming Brass.*

[The following paper was intended to be read by the writer, Mr. E. Marshall, before the Committee of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, at its last meeting, but time did not permit; we therefore now lay it before our readers, thinking it worthy of extended publicity.]

WHEN I mentioned my intention of laying Fowler's engraving of the Fleming Brass, in Newark church, before this meeting for inspection, it was thought better that I should at the same time read a few remarks descriptive of it. I have therefore collected a few particulars (so far as is known) of the person represented in this engraving, and the monument itself, as well as a few remarks upon brasses in general, which I

have taken the liberty of introducing into this paper, for all of which I confess myself indebted to various sources of information. Dickenson, in his *History of Newark*, published in 1805, at p. 323, says, "The early date of this inscription, the magnificence of the monument itself, and the peculiarity of the decorations, have made the person whom it commemorates the object of more than common curiosity of late years, since enquiries of this sort have become the subjects of antiquarian research. The first instance in which mention of his name is to be found, is as a witness to a deed, in conjunction with that of Thomas Adam, constable of the castle of Newark, by which one Thomas de Sybthorp conveyed a tenement in Newark. This instrument bears date 23rd, Edward the Third, 1350, and still remains among the archives of the mayor and aldermen. Others of the family appear to have lived at Newark, as their names frequently occur as witnesses to deeds, deposited in the same place, at no distant period from that in which the subject of this enquiry lived. Thomas Fleming appears in that capacity in the 1st of Richard the Second, 1377; and Arnold, Ralph, and John, severally surnamed Fleming, to other deeds, between the last-mentioned period, and the reign of Henry the Fifth. In this reign, we find Richard Fleming consecrated bishop of Lincoln, 1420; his brother being at the same time dean of the same church."

I find, from another source of information, that Alan Fleming was the founder of one of the fourteen chantries which existed in Newark church previous to the Reformation, the foundation-deed of which is given in Torre's manuscript, the *Collectanea*, at York, as follows, "On the 25th May, A. D. 1349, Alan Fleming, of Newark, founded in the chapel of Corpus Christi, within the church of Newark, a chantry for one secular chaplain, to celebrate masses for the souls of William de la Zouch, archbishop of York, of himself, the said Alan Fleming, and Alice his wife, and of others his friends: and for his support appointed five marks of silver to be yearly paid by the prior and convent of Shelford. The patronage, after the death of the said Alan, to be in the vicar of Newark, and four faithful men in name of the parishioners thereof."

The Rev. J. F. Dimock, in a paper read by him at the Newark meeting of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society last month, said, "The endowment was increased by Fleming himself before his death, or by some benefactor afterwards; for in the account of this chantry in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, besides the five marks from Shelford, the chaplain had another pension of one mark from Thurgarton priory, and was in receipt also of certain rents from tenements in Newark."

The brass, one of the finest remaining in the kingdom, was



removed from its original position on the floor of the south transept, in 1823, by the churchwardens for the time being, and fixed in an elevated position on the back of the reredos, in the lady chapel. The stone (a black marble slab, measuring 9 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 3 inches,) on which it was fixed, was also removed at the same time, and now covers a modern family vault in the nave of the church. During the late restoration of the church, the brass was fixed on the west wall of the south transept, over the place it originally occupied; its dimensions are 9 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 7 inches.

A particular description of this monumental brass, to accompany Fowler's engraving of it, was written in the year above-named, by the late E. J. Willson, esq., of Lincoln; and I think I cannot do better than give it in his own words. "Of the person commemorated by this curious monument nothing can be ascertained from history. There was, indeed, a family named *Flamang*, *Le Fleming*, or *Flandrensis*, who possessed lands in Nottinghamshire in the preceding century; but their pedigree does not descend to this *Alan*. Dr. Thoroton (*Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, p. p. 198, 413,) has printed the epitaph, but takes no particular notice of the deceased. Mr. Gough contented himself with a slight and erroneous description, in his vast work on 'Sepulchral Monuments' (vol. i. p. 185), and his account has passed current with two or three later writers. According to that account, *Alan Flemyng* was an ecclesiastic—a gross mistake for so experienced an antiquary as Mr. Gough to fall into, the whole costume of the figure being that of a lay-man—a merchant, or burgess. Some of the richest brasses of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are found on the tombs of persons of that class. One of these, at Lynn, in Norfolk, bears so striking a resemblance to this at Newark, as to countenance a supposition of their coming from the hand of the same artist. The Lynn brass is very well represented in Mr. Gough's work: it contains three principal figures; but the architectural details, the canopies, smaller figures, &c., are designed in a similar style to the Newark brass. At St. Alban's, there is a brass on which the principal figure is clothed in the ancient pontifical vestments, with the name of 'Abbat Thomas' inscribed upon the verge; but, unfortunately, without any date. Many of the ornamental particulars on that brass very closely resemble those on the one at Newark; and being better preserved, our description will be assisted by reference to them.

"The portrait of *Alan Fleming* reposes within a gorgeous tabernacle of architectural design; various smaller figures are placed in niches at the sides, and upon the canopy; and a double border of tendrils and leaves encircles the whole com-



position, including the epitaph. Such is the outline of the design; but the elegant taste and minute care displayed in filling up every part with appropriate enrichment, are beyond the power of verbal description. The back ground to the principal figure is diapered with architectural tracery, filled up with an animal in every compartment. At the bottom, a hunting-match is exhibited in the centre; and, on one side, a mock tournament performed by animals,—on the other, animals ludicrously dancing. Immediately over the head of the deceased was a small figure, denoting the disembodied spirit, held in the bosom of its Divine Creator, who was represented in the likeness of an ancient man, as in the vision of the prophet Daniel. On each side, were angels offering incense, or playing upon musical instruments. In the other niches were saints, holding scrolls inscribed with sentences of prayer, or instruments of their martyrdom. On each hand of the deceased are six of his friends—three men and three women standing in pairs. The countenance of *Alan Fleming* appears young. He is placed in the pious attitude invariably observed in our old monuments, and holds in his uplifted hands a scroll inscribed with the pathetic prayer, '*Miserere mei Domine Deus meus!* His head rests upon a pillow, richly flowered, supported by two angels. Under his feet is a lion, in allusion to a passage in one of the Psalms. It is remarkable that there is no shield, nor armorial bearing of any sort; such distinctions being regarded as inappropriate to the peaceful followers of commerce. The inscription on the verge may be read thus: '*Hic jacet Alanus Fleming, qui obiit anno Domini Millessimo cccxviº in die sancte Helene. Cujus anima per Dei misericordiam requiescat in pace. Amen. Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum et rursus circumdabor pelle mea et in carne mea ridebo Deum, salvatorem meum, quem visurus sum ego ipse, et oculi mei conspecturi sunt, et non alius: reposita est hec spes mea in sinu meo.*' On three of the small compartments, inserted between the words of the inscription, appear what seems to be the engraver's personal device, or cipher. It would probably be in vain to enquire who this excellent artist could be. From the peculiar style of some of the architectural details I am inclined to think he was a native of Flanders or Germany: whoever he was, he has left a splendid proof of his own skill, as well as of the munificent encouragement of the arts in his days."

Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect, said (when inspecting the brass, with the members of the Lincoln Society, on the 21st of last month), that the diapered background which it possessed, satisfied him that the great brasses at Lynn, at St.

Alban's, and also at Lubeck and Stralsund, had all emanated from one and the same manufactory.

In the Rev. Charles Boutell's work, on "Monumental Brasses," is an engraving of the head of a bishop or abbat, on a small portion of a Flemish brass, of very large design; it is now in private hands, at Ramsgate, and measures 28 inches by 23 inches; its date is assigned in the Oxford Manual to about 1353, by Mr. Boutell to 1375. "In the tabernacle-work above the head of the deceased, his soul is represented as a small figure naked, but wearing a mitre, received in a sheet into the hands of the Heavenly Father. In the niches are figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, and two other saints." The above appears from the engraving to be in a very perfect state. This description helps to give a clearer explanation of the upper part of the Fleming brass. In front of the central figure, over the head of Alan Fleming, may be traced a sheet, held in exactly the same manner as by the figure on the fragment above referred to.

These Flemish brasses usually retain the appearance of a square figure with background, whilst our English brasses are commonly cut round to the figures represented. Though the effect of the latter is altogether less splendid, some advantage is gained in distinctness of outline.

It appears that brasses are found in far greater numbers in England, than in any other part of Europe. "The whole number remaining here is probably not less than four thousand. On the Continent, the specimens are far from numerous. In France, very few seem to have survived the Revolution. One of the fifteenth century is in Amiens cathedral. They are to be found in different parts of Germany. A very fine brass in the Cathedral church of Constance, to the memory of bishop Hallum, is rendered doubly interesting by the generally believed tradition that it was manufactured in England, affording a presumption that in the early part of the fifteenth century, our brass engravers were reported to be superior to those of the Rhenish cities; bishop Hallum was made cardinal in 1411, and died on the 4th of September, in the same year, being then ambassador from the English court to the council of Constance. There is one fine example at Seville, in Spain; also a few in Funchal cathedral, Madeira; and in Denmark there are known to have existed some of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Italy is entirely without them; but some incised slabs are to be found at Rome. Very few brasses are to be found in Wales; Beaumaris, Swansea, Ruthin, and Whitehead possess the best. One example only is at present known to exist in Scotland, namely, in Glasgow cathedral. Dublin cathedral contains two of the commencement of the

sixteenth century, which are all that have hitherto been found in Ireland." And now, when the numerous works published and announced for publication on monumental brasses, bespeak the great interest excited on behalf of these beautiful remains of ancient art, it is to be hoped that the comparatively few left us will be cared for, and well looked after, by those to whose care are committed the equally beautiful buildings containing them: as, from various causes, they seem to be rapidly disappearing from amongst us. I saw at the Newark meeting, a piece of brass labelled, "from Waltham Abbey," representing four or five small figures; and heard the gentleman who exhibited it say, that it was given him by a person who had several pieces in his possession from the same building.

It has been stated, on good authority, that during the late restoration of Boston church (which has been so well effected) brasses were lost or stolen from the church, thus proving that innovation is not the only evil to be feared in our modern church-restorations. Let us hope, then, that every individual having a regard for objects of antiquity, and who has it in his power, will, by authority or example, do his best to preserve from threatened destruction, these unfortunate, but (in so many respects) valuable memorials of the past.

### THE RIVER OUSE.

At the late annual meeting of the Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society, the Rev. W. Monkhouse rather startled the meeting by an "audacious attempt" to prove that the four principal streams in the County, namely the Ouse, Ouzel, Ivel, and the Hiz, all derived their names from whiskey. *Uisge* is the British word for water—this the Romans changed into *Usca*, and to prove this Mr. Monkhouse gave quotations from Latin authors. In process of time the *Usca* became *Ouse*. There are many rivers of the name both in England and in Celtic countries, and it is universally admitted that they derive their names from the generic word *Uisge*. The *Ouzel* is the same word with the Norman diminutive *l* appended to it to distinguish it from its larger namesake. Then again the *Oise* that flows into the Seine only differs from the *Ouse* in one letter, consequently is of the same etymology. The Latin word for the *Oise* is *Hiza*, as he proved from some chronicles of the wars between the Franks and Normans in the 9th century, and any one may see the affinity between the *Hiza* and the *Hiz*. Thus three out of the four are disposed of; but the great difficulty still remains of connecting the *Ivel* with this family. There is a stream of the same name in Somersetshire, which after joining the *Parrot* flows into Bridgewater Bay. Ptolemy speaking of this æstuary calls it the *Ouzena*, and Camden says that Ptolemy so called it at *Ivello flumine*, thus making the two words identical.

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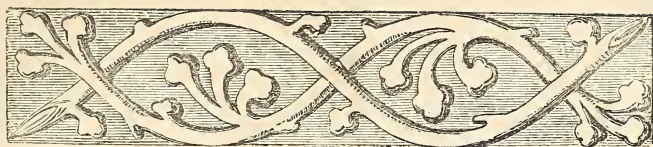
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Printed and Published by T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, at the Sign of the *Bible and Crown*, Market Place, Leicester, to whom communications for the *Historical Collector* should be addressed.



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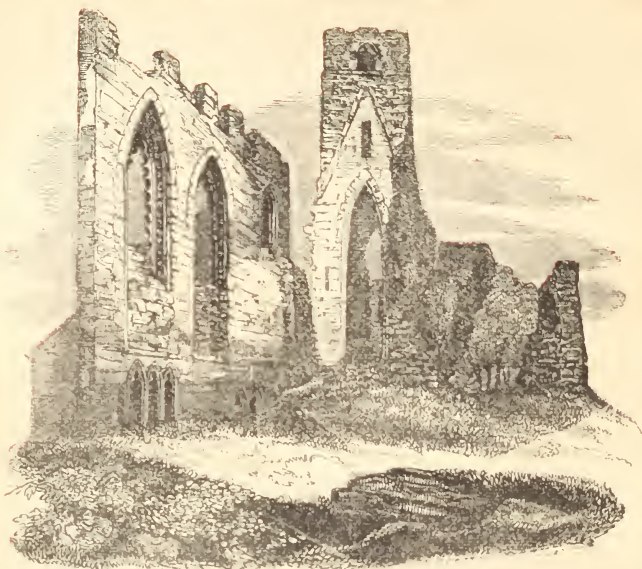
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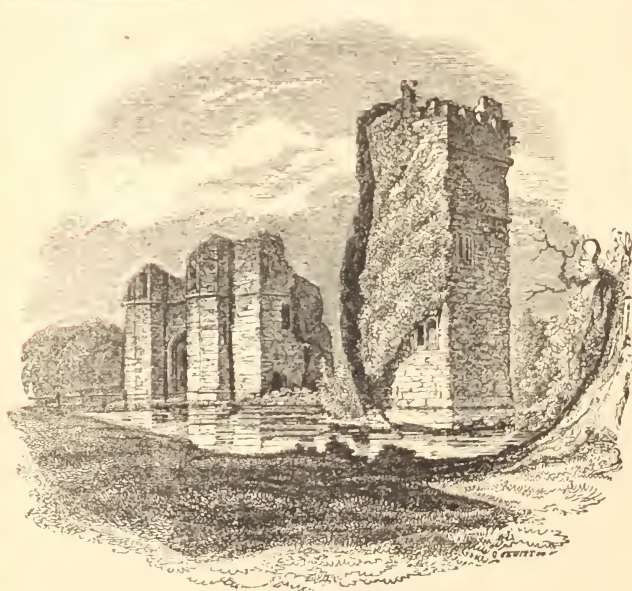
Zouch of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, arms of, 9







Alverscroft Priory. Ruins of the Chapel.



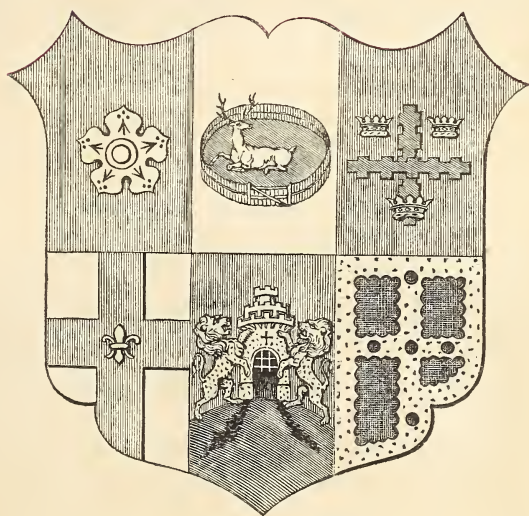
Ruins of Kirby Castle.



The

Midland Counties

Historical Collector.



Vol. II.

Leicester :

T. Chapman Browne, Bible and Crown.

mdccclvi.

LEICESTER :  
PRINTED BY T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, BIBLE AND CROWN,  
MARKET PLACE.



# The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 18. }

JANUARY 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE.

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## TO OUR READERS.

THE encouraging way in which the appeal made in the last number of the *Collector* has been responded to, has induced the Publisher to commence a second volume, at the price and with the increased size proposed.

In entering on another year, we trust our readers will allow us to urge on them the desirability of sustaining a periodical of this nature; and in so doing we may observe, that various attempts have been made to establish literary magazines in the Midland Counties, but they have all, we believe, hitherto failed. Probably their failure was owing principally to two causes—one, the natural preference of the public for publications of established reputation; the other, the absence of any cogent specific reason in their favour. It is obvious, for example, that the metropolitan magazines, numbering among their contributors the eminent literary men of the day, would throw into obscurity local magazines resting on the pretensions of amateur writers. On general grounds, therefore, such periodicals cannot be expected long to continue in existence. But the case of a

magazine like this is different ; for its purpose is one which can be promoted without enlisting the services of practised and professional writers, and which appeals to a widely-diffused taste, as will be seen from a glance at our objects.

1. We propose to make the *Collector* the Chronicler of the proceedings of the various Architectural and Antiquarian Societies within the range of its circulation. In carrying out this object, the secretaries of the various societies can materially help us by forwarding to us their reports. From this source alone, a large amount of useful information might regularly be derived. In addition to this, the short papers read at the monthly meetings of the societies might be inserted in our pages. The Publisher would be willing to meet the wishes of the writers of such papers, if communicated with.

2. We propose to make the *Collector* a Recorder of Antiquarian Discoveries. In fulfilling this function, not only is knowledge diffused on subjects attractive to all antiquaries, but suggestions are incidentally afforded to those who are engaged in prosecuting archæological researches in different quarters, and comparisons are elicited between the discoveries of one district and those of another ; and in this manner occult resemblances may be discovered, or obscure questions cleared up, in reference to the remotely-ancient remains of the Midland Counties, thus sometimes leading to the fuller development of the science of ethnology. From an examination of pottery we may, for example, infer whether it be the production of foreign or native workmen ; from the shape of fibulæ, we may infer the relationships of Anglo-Saxon tribes ; from the construction of a sword-hilt, we may determine whether it once belonged to a native or a Northman ; and thus we bring the Past vividly before ourselves.

3. We propose to make the *Collector* a Repertory of Folk Lore and of materials for the future Topographer. How many interesting stories—how much interesting knowledge—of this kind has been lost for want of a publication like our own ! How much yet requires to be fixed for ever in type before it escapes remembrance or record !

It is well remarked by an eloquent and picturesque



writer, "Let those who are interested in the history of Religion consider what a treasure we should now have possessed, if, instead of painting pots, and vegetables, and drunken peasantry, the most accurate painters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had been set a copy, line for line, the religious and domestic sculpture on the German, Flemish, and French cathedrals and castles; and if every building destroyed in the French or in any other subsequent revolution, had thus been drawn in all its parts with the same precision with which Gerard Douw or Mieris paint basreliefs of Cupids. Consider, even now, what incalculable treasure is still left in ancient basreliefs, full of every kind of legendary interest, of subtle expression, of priceless evidence as to the character, feelings, habits, histories, of past generations, in neglected and shattered churches and domestic buildings, rapidly disappearing over the whole of Europe—treasure which, once lost, the labour of all men living cannot bring back again; and then look at the myriads of men, with skill enough, if they had but the commonest schooling, to record all this faithfully, who are making their bread by drawing dances of naked women from academy models, or idealities of chivalry fitted out with Wardour Street armour, or eternal scenes from Gil Blas, Don Quixote, and the Vicar of Wakefield, or mountain sceneries with young idiots of Londoners wearing Highland bonnets and brandishing rifles in the foregrounds. Do but think of these things in the breadth of their inexpressible imbecility, and then go and stand before that broken basrelief in the southern gate of Lincoln Cathedral, and see if there is no fibre of the heart in you that will break too."

How greatly does this apply to the question before us! It is true these observations speak of the pencil as the instrument by which a remembrance of material objects might have been preserved; but does not every word tell with equal force in reference to the pen as an instrument by which tradition, folk-lore, and local history might have been preserved?

There is no body of persons so capable of co-operating in this work as the parochial clergy, if they were pleased to

think it worthy of their consideration. Their education, their classical knowledge, their daily contact with the rural population, their social position, their superintendence of the fabrics of the church, and their familiar acquaintance with the antiquarian remains of the immediate scenes of their labours, eminently qualify them to become compilers of the histories and conservators of the antiquities of our villages. They could mark the fading custom and decaying usage, could gather the fleeting folk-lore and the perishing tradition, could note the painted window and copy the encaustic tile, could, in short, arrest history in its flight, and bid it surrender its message, before taking a last farewell of the sweet villages of the land, where our forefathers have for more than a thousand years dwelt in honest worth and humble industry, transmitting to their descendants the stories and the legends which probably had their origin in the forests of Germany or among the rocks of Scandinavia. Leicestershire has afforded an example of a clergyman who appreciated his position in the way here described, as any one who has read the account of Claybrooke, written by the late Rev. Aulay Macaulay—a model of what may be done by others in a like position—may testify; and those persons who are disposed to decry the labours of the antiquary, will find that some of the most graphic and fascinating descriptions of the Claybrooke clergyman's nephew—Thomas Babington Macaulay—are composed of the materials which Professor Carlyle sees fit to despise as the refuse collected by “Dry-as-dusts.”

We may, in conclusion, disinterestedly ask the thorough support of every Midland archæologist for the *Historical Collector*. The Publisher has deserved well, and still deserves well, for his enterprise and for the style in which he brings out this periodical. He has sacrificed a considerable amount on the first volume; but under the new arrangement, with a little generous effort and kindly appreciation of his spirited undertaking, he may be at least secured from loss, if not guaranteed his legitimate reward, in future.

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ARCHITECTURAL AND ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETIES.

## Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

COMMITTEE MEETING, December 31st. Present, E. B. Hartopp, esq., in the chair; the Revs. G. C. Bellairs, R. Burnaby, J. M. Gresley; and G. H. and T. Nevinson, esqrs.

Letters were read from sir Henry Dryden, bart., M. H. Bloxam, esq., and the Revs. J. L. Petit, and G. A. Poole, expressing their gratification on being elected honorary members of the society.

Warren Lindley, esq., was elected a member; and Alfred Ellis, esq., added to the committee.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Council of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, for a present of their volume of Papers and Report for the year 1855.

A Memorial was read and signed, addressed to the Treasury respecting the sale of the important collection of London Antiquities formed by Mr. C. Roach Smith, and now to be disposed of. It was stated that they had been offered to the Treasury for £3,000; but the purchase having been declined, they are now to be dispersed by public auction. The object of the memorial was to urge the importance of the entire collection being secured for the benefit of the nation.

It having been explained that Mr. Gresley's paper upon Croyland Abbey could not accompany the Report, &c., of the Society in the collected volume of "Transactions," a resolution was passed, that with the writer's permission it should be printed for the members in accordance with Rule 15.

The committee meetings in future were fixed for half-past twelve o'clock.

The Rev. R. Burnaby exhibited a rosary of glass beads and metal, and a small crucifix of mother-of-pearl.

Mr. T. Nevinson exhibited an ancient pair of oak bellows, having a coat of arms with supporters, helmet, and crest, carved upon one side of them, apparently foreign.

Mr. Gresley produced a massive gold signet-ring, weighing 16dw. 17gr., engraved with a cross, and the letters

**R. S.** It was discovered in 1847, during the excavations for the Syston and Peterborough railway, on the site of the Benedictine Nunnery at Stamford. The navy who found it, sold it to a brother-labourer for six-pence, by whom it was disposed of again for ten shillings.

Mr. Gresley also exhibited an heraldic manuscript volume containing drawings of the armorial bearings and seals of the town of Leicester, followed by those of the nobility and gentry of the county, in the year 1619, when W. Camden, Clarendieux, made a Visitation of Leicestershire by his deputies Sampson Lennard, Bluemantle, and Augustin Vincent, Rouge Rose, Pursuivants. It commences,—“These are the armes and towne Seales vsed by the maio<sup>r</sup> and B . . . . . of the Boroughe of Leicester, which now is in Corporated by the n . . . of Mayor, Baylies, and Burgesses of the said Boroughe of Lei . . . . ., and Enabled with Manie great preiuledges and large Mounimentes [by] Manie of The aunciente Kinges of Englande, and Since Confermed And enlarged by Kinge James that now is ded. Of which Saide borogh at the tyme of this present Visitation, viz: 23 Septembris, 1619, was Maio<sup>r</sup> of the sad Towne, Nicholas Gillott; and Will. Morton Will<sup>m</sup> Tue, Thomas Erick, and Tho: Pusey, were Justes of the peace within the sad Borighe; & John Willney and William hunt, Barliffe there; and John Freeman, Steward; John Tattan and John Norrice, Chamb'lains; and Fraunces haruie esq: Sirgante of the Lawe, Recorder of the sad Borough. Which sad Francis harui is since one of the Justices of his Majesties Co<sup>t</sup> of Cher place [?] and Westmi’.”

Among the armorial bearings are those of Hartopp, Abney, Appleby, Sherard, Hazlerigg, Pochin, Keble, Belgrave, Farnham, Danvers, Dixie, Cave, Beaumont, Brudnell, and Beresford. Interspersed are short pedigrees; also, notices of the period when the grants or confirmations of the arms were made, and the names of the heralds who granted or confirmed them. From page 52 to 100 is a collection of miscellaneous arms of a later date, followed by the armorial bearings of the city of London, and about eighty of the various companies of tradesmen.



Votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor of Leicester for the permission he had given the Society to hold its meetings in the Town Hall, and to the chairman for presiding.

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### Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.

A COMMITTEE meeting was held on Monday, December 10th. Present, Lord Alwyne Compton, in the chair; Revds. D. Morton, H. De Sausmarez, C. L. West, T. James, H. J. Bigge, W. Butlin, &c. The Rev. J. T. Hallett, of Brington, and W. Smith, esq., St. John's street, Adelphi, London, were elected members. There were presented a set of perforated flue-tiles, manufactured by Minton, from the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Bagot; Records of Rockingham Forest, privately printed, from Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart.; Anastatic Drawings of the new Middle School at Bloxham, from G. E. Street, Esq., a large collection of drawings of open seats, &c. from the London Church Building Society; Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire, the Cambrian Archæological, and the Bucks Architectural Societies. The plans for Winwick church were re-discussed, and the raising the walls of the nave much deprecated. In conformity with a request from the North Hants Educational Society, a sub-committee was appointed to co-operate with the sub-committee of that society, in respect to the site and plans for the Training School to be established at Peterborough. A sub-committee was also formed to communicate with the London and the Diocesan Church Building Societies on the expediency of giving their grants to new churches, with respect to the amount of area rather than the number of sittings. The Rev. N. Lightfoot, of Islip, was recommended to the general meeting as secretary, in the room of the late Rev. Henry Rose. The committee for placing a memorial window to Mr. Rose, in Brington church, reported to this committee that the contributions are coming in satisfactorily, and that they expect enough to insert a design of the highest class of art in the east window of the chancel. Plans for Earl's Shilton church, in Leicester-



shire, and for a new iron church, both by Mr. Slater, were approved of by the committee. Mr. Butlin appeared to urge upon the committee the necessity of taking up the cause of St. Sepulchre's church, now that St. Giles' was finished, and the committee resolved that their interests in the restoration and enlargement of this church continued unabated, and that they would use what influence they had in again bringing the matter before the public at the earliest opportunity.—*Northampton Mercury*.

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## CONTRIBUTIONS TO TOPOGRAPHY.

### Grace-dieu Priory.

[Read at the October meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, by the Rev. J. M. Gresley.]

THE Priory of Grace-dieu, in Latin "de Gratia Dei," was founded about 24 Hen. III. (A.D. 1239-40,) by lady Roesia de Verdun, of Alton Castle, Staffordshire, for Nuns of the Order of St. Augustine. It is not my intention here to repeat its fortunes and misfortunes, which may be found in the works of Nichols and Potter, but to mention some documents relating to it not to be found in our county histories, nor in the Monasticon.

The first four are very meagre abstracts of charters formerly among the evidences of my own family, a member of which, Agnes de Gresley, was the first prioress of the house. These I have taken from a manuscript in the Chetham Library at Manchester, frequently referred to by Nichols as "the Gresley Chartulary," being a collection of breviates of documents connected with that family, written probably late in the reign of Elizabeth. They are as follows:—

I. Between Agnes de Gresley, prioress of Grace-dieu of Belton, and sir William de Wasteney of Osgodthorpe. An. 1262. (fol. 38.)

II. 1264, between the prioress of Grace-dieu and sir Thomas Wasteney, before sir Martin de Littlebury,

justice of our lord the king. At Turlington; Witness, Alan de Trenggiston. (fol. 33.)

III. Of the time of Henry the Fifth or Sixth.\* Margaret Zouch, prioress of the holy and undivided Trinity of Grace-dieu, has received from William de Gresley, esq. (fol. 53.)

IV. "The second year of the regne of K. Richard the Third betwene Elizabeth Shyrbourne prioress of the Blessed Trynitie of Gracedieu & her covent, & John Gresley, knight, lord of osgarthorpe, afore Katharen Hastings, lady of Hastings, wedow, Thomas Kebell, and others. The prioress claymeth a yearly rent, the w<sup>ch</sup> dame Rose of Verdun had of the gyfft of Willm Wasteney, Knight." (fol. 60.)

These documents appear to relate to the same thing, namely, a payment from Osgathorpe to the prioress, granted originally by William de Wasteney, lord of Osgathorpe, the heiress of whose family, Thomazine, married, temp. Richard the Second, sir Nicholas de Gresley, whose heirs thus became liable to the payment.

V. Among the charters bequeathed in 1827 to the British Museum by Adam Wolley, esq., of Matlock, Derbyshire, is one relating to Grace-dieu,† dated in the 53rd year of king Henry III. (A.D. 1268 $\frac{2}{3}$ .) It is an agreement between Agnes de Gresley, prioress, and the convent, and Matthew de Chyneton (Kniveton, in Derbyshire,) before sir Gilbert de Preston, justiciary, and others, then at Derby; setting forth that as the entire land which Walter de Stretton formerly held of the house of Grace-dieu in the towns of Bradlege and Surstant‡ had devolved into the hands of the said Matthew, and to Norman de Bigham and Henry de Hessebury, for homage, rents, and other services, the said prioress had conceded for herself and her successors that the said Matthew and his heirs might have the whole of

\* This appears to be an error: at any rate she was prioress 1 Hen. VIII.

† Wolley Charters, No. 6, 28. This agreement is mentioned in Nichols' Leicestershire, West. Gosc. Hund., p. 651.

‡ Sturston, a hamlet of Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

the said land of the house of Grace-dieu of Belton, freely and entirely as Walter de Strettone held it; rendering thence annually to the said prioress and convent twenty silver pennies annual rent at Bradelege, at the Feasts of St. John Baptist and St. Martin, for all services, &c., except those to the principal lord of the fee. And for the greater security, the said William bound the whole of his tenement at Bradlege and Surstant to the aforesaid prioress and convent, that they might be able to distress the said Matthew, his heirs, and assigns, as often as they should fail in the payment of the rent. In witness the parties alternately affixed their seals; these being witnesses,—sir Henry de Beo, knight, sir Peter de Too and Peter de Bakepuz, knights, Haytrop de Osomstone, Robert de Strettone, Richard Fitz Herby, Thomas Fitz Herbert of Somersall, and Richard his brother, and others.

No seal remains.

VI. Among some "Ecclesiastical Charters" published in 1840 by the Camden Society (p. 66) is one which the editor ascribes to "probably about A. D. 1250:"—Agnes de Grisele, prioress de Gratia Dei, and the nuns of the same place, by the unanimous consent of their whole chapter, concede to John de Verdun their advocate, and his heirs, that whensoever any prioress of their house shall quit her office, they will not elect a successor without his licence: and that when they shall have elected a successor, they will present her to the said John for him to present. And that if the said John or his heirs shall happen to be in parts beyond sea, that then the seneschal of the said John, or the constable of Alton, shall be in place of him. In testimony whereof, to this writing "our seal together with the seal of our chapter" is appended. Witnesses, sir Thomas de Chawrthe, sir William de Wasteney, sir Robert de la Warde, Robert Malishonerise, Robert de Stapeltone, Ricard de Navisby, and many others.

You will observe in this charter that two seals are mentioned,—the privy-seal of the prioress, and the common-seal of the chapter. It appears, however, from the editor's note that only one was actually appended, but not which of them.

This John de Verdun was the son and heir of the foundress and her husband Theobald de Boteler; but he kept, it appears, his mother's name. It was probably after her death in 1248 that this charter was made, confirming his mother's rights to him as their founder and patron.

VII. The editor mentions another instrument which illustrates the preceding charter. It was then in the same collection of documents, but is now in my possession, and before you. It is addressed to the illustrious and noble sire [domino] John Merbiry, esq., by his devoted beadwomen, lady Alice Mortun, sub-prioress, and the convent of the house or priory of the Holy Trinity of Grace-dieu, of the Order of St. Augustine, informing him of the death of lady Margaret de Rempstone, late prioress, on the 2nd of April, 1418: that lest the priory should too long lament its widowhood, they had elected in the chapter-house as her successor lady Alice Dunwych, their treasurers, a woman provident, discreet, and learned, to be commended for her good deeds, of lawful age and legitimate birth, circumspect in both spiritual and temporal affairs, of the Regular Order of St. Augustine, professed in their house, and able to defend the rights of the priory: which said Alice, thus canonically elected, they presented to his reverence by William Sumpter, their messenger in the Lord for this purpose, humbly beseeching him to grant his assent to the said Alice, and to direct letters-patent concerning all these things to the reverend father in Christ lord Phillip, by the Grace of God bishop of Lincoln, their diocesan. Given in their chapter-house, under their common seal, on the 8th day of the month and A.D. aforesaid.

A fragment of the seal remains.

Here we find that the patronage of the priory had passed from the Verduns to John Merbury, esq. Theobald de Verdon, the last of that name, dying in 1316, left three daughters, of whom Margery, the youngest, born 1310, married, for her third husband, sir John Crophull, knight, of Sutton Bonnington, Nottinghamshire, who died 1384. In 1356, it was found to be of no damage to the king or any other, if the king gave leave to sir John de Crophull, knight, and Margaret his wife, to enfeof Ralph de Crophull,

parson of Cottingham, and Richard de Makkeley, clerk, in the advowson of the priory de la Grace-dieu.\* They had a son and heir, sir Thomas Crophull, whose daughter and heir, Agnes, married first sir Walter Devereux, by whom she had a son, Walter Devereux. She afterwards became the second wife of sir John Merbury, knight, and died 1435 seized of the advowson of the priory.†

The second Walter Devereux above-named, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the said sir John Merbury by a former wife, left a son, Walter, who married Anne, sole daughter and heir of William lord Ferrers, of Chartley, and was summoned to parliament as lord de Ferrers. Their grandson, Walter Devereux, appears to have been the patron of Grace-dieu priory at the time of its suppression by king Henry the Eighth; for the visitors of the monastery, doctors Leigh and Layton, say,—“F'undator, dominus Ferys.”‡

VIII. By the Harleian charter, 44, D. 51, which is without date, the prioress and convent of Grace-dieu conceded and confirmed for ever to God and the church of the blessed Martial of Neuheus [Lincolnshire], that toft in the village of Limberge, which they had of the gift of Alice le Roch; which said toft lay near the toft of Hugh Fitz Lamber on the west side, according as was more fully set forth in the charter which the said abbot and convent had of the afore-said Alice. In testimony whereof they appended their seal. Witnesses, Robert vicar of Kernigton and dean of Fordburgh, Lucar de Fontibus, John de Keleby, Hugh de Senerby, Geffrey de Kilmholm, and others.

A large portion of the seal remains in good preservation.

IX. I have two other charters (hitherto I believe unnoticed) to mention, both of them from the evidences of lord Ferrers at Staunton Harold, and which by his kind permission I am able to submit to your inspection.

\* Nichols' Leicestershire, West Goscote Hund. p. 652.

† Ibid, pp. 639, 640, 652. Guthlaxton Hund., pp. 117, 147 where Thomas Crophull is said to be “cousin and heir” to Sir John Crophull.

‡ Nichols' Leicestershire, West. Gosc. Hund. p. 652. Nicholas's Synopsis of the peerage, vol. i., p. 230.



They are both of the same date, November 10th, 1 Hen. VIII., and therefore probably relate to an arrangement of property by which both parties were accommodated. One of them witnesses that Margaret Zowche the prioress, and the convent of Grace-dieu, conceded to Ralf Shyrley, knight, one virgate of land, with a toft and a croft in the ville and fields of Staunton Harolde, namely, that virgate, &c., which Alan son of Richard Staunton by his charter aforetime gave them in pure and perpetual alms; to have and to hold the said virgate, &c., for ninety-nine years, rendering thence yearly to the prioress and convent one pepper-corn, if demanded. In testimony whereof, to one part of these indentures remaining in the possession of the said Ralph, the prioress and convent affixed their common seal; and to the other part remaining in the possession of the said prioress and convent, the said Ralph affixed his seal. Given in their chapter house, November 10th, 1 Hen. VIII.

A portion of the common seal remains.

X. The other indenture made between the same parties witnesses, That the said Ralph Shyrley has conceded to the said prioress and convent and their successors, one half virgate of land, with tofts, and crofts, and appurtenances in the ville and fields of Osgathorpe, formerly John Herbert's, called "herbertes thing," and of old called "Reignolds londe;" To have and to hold the said half virgate, &c., for ninety-nine years, rendering thence annually to the said Ralph and his heirs one pepper-corn, if demanded, and to the chief lord of that fee the accustomed rents and services thence due. And if it should happen that the said prioress and convent should be hindered in the profitable possession of the said half virgate, &c., by the said Ralph, then the said Ralph grants that it shall be lawful for the said prioress to enter upon one virgate of land, &c., [viz., that leased to sir Ralph by the preceding instrument] and to repossess and enjoy it. In testimony whereof the seals of the parties were appended to each part of the indenture, as in the former instance. Given at Staunton Harold, November 10th, 1 Hen. VIII.

No seal remains upon the vellum label, nor is there any appearance of one having ever been affixed to it.

From the documents now enumerated we learn the names of four prioresses of Grace-dieu not recorded by Nichols nor in the Monasticon.

Margaret de Rempstone, died 2 April, 1418.

Alice Dunwich, elected 8 April, 1448.

Elizabeth Shyrbourne, 2 Ric. III.

Margaret Zowche, 10 Nov., 1 Hen. VIII.

I observed that to the charter printed by the Camden Society the seal of Agnes the prioress and the seal of the chapter are both said to be appended. Of these seals, but from other charters, I have brought drawings. It is plain from the Early-English character of the architecture of the canopies upon them, and from other seals of acknowledged date, that they are both coeval with the foundation of the priory. They are very similar in general design, being oval in shape, with a seated figure under a canopy, and below this a person kneeling. On the seal of the prioress is the Blessed Virgin, with our Lord. On that of the chapter, is (apparently) a bishop: his right hand is uplifted, as giving the benediction; a book is in his left, and on his head seems to be a mitre, the *infulæ*, or pendant bands, of which appear on each side above the shoulders. Below him, under a second canopy, is a kneeling figure, which we should expect to represent Roesia de Verdun, with her charter of foundation in her hand; but the person has the appearance of an ecclesiastic.

The drawing of the seal of the prioress is copied from a print in the rare volume of Nichols' Leicestershire,\* who took it from a charter then in the possession of lord Ferrers, but which I could not meet with at Staunton when I searched for it last summer. The other of the chapter or common seal, hitherto I believe unpublished, is from a drawing by Howlett in my possession, taken in 1823 from an impression in red wax attached to the deed of the surrender of the priory in the Augmentation Office, dated Oct. 27th, 30 Hen. VIIIth, A.D. 1538; with some deficiencies supplied from the impressions to lord Ferrers' and the Harleian charters, and from a cast by Mr. Doubleday.

\* West Goscote Hundred, pl. lxxxvii, fig. 3.

## RICHARD III.

His stay in Leicester before the Battle of Bosworth Field.

ANTICIPATING that the *Midland Counties Historical Collector* would cease its publication with the last number, I did not conclude the historical sketch on this subject in so complete and methodical a manner as I had intended to do, leaving untouched various matters on which I had intended to advert in detail. Among these was the stay of Richard in Leicester, immediately before the battle of Bosworth Field was fought. As the *Collector* is continued, I here add some remarks upon this point, a point which has excited some controversy among historical enquirers.

I have said (*ante* p. 247) Richard commenced his march from Nottingham on Tuesday, leaving directions that all his levies should follow him to Leicester, while he, apparently, halted on the way, as is proved by the following extracts from the York records :

“Ven’is post f’m Assump’e tc. vz. xix. die Aug’.

“It was determined upon the report of John Nicholson, which was comen home from the king’s grace from Beskwood, that iiij<sup>xx</sup> men men of the Citie defensibly arraiyed, John Hastings, gentilman to the mase, being capitayn, shud in all hast possible dept towards the kings grace,” and so forth.

“Beskwood,” as Mr. Davies observes, is obviously a mis-spelling for Prestwoud, then the manor-place of sir John Neal, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. As John Nicholson delivered his message in York, on Friday, the 19th, he must have left the king at Prestwoud on the day, or the day but one before that date, that is, on Thursday, the 18th, or Wednesday, the 17th; for Prestwoud is more than one hundred miles from York, and in those days the journey would have occupied a day or more in the performance. It may be concluded, I think, Richard was at Prestwoud on Wednesday, the 17th. —Again, Polydore Vergil states that the king’s army came into Leicester a little before the sun-set, *about* the same time that Henry removed from Lichfield to Tamworth.

Now, as this took place (according to the best account) on the 18th, the Thursday, we are somewhat confirmed in supposing Richard entered Leicester on the Friday evening following. That he was at Leicester on Sunday, the 21st, is undoubted; an act of attainder passed in the year in which the battle took place distinctly recording the fact in these words:

“Richard, late duke of Gloucester, calling and naming himself by usurpation king Richard the Third, with John, duke of Norfolk, Thomas, earl of Surrey, and many others [here follow names], the 21st day of August, the first year of the reign of our sovereign lord, assembled to them at Leicester a great host,” and so forth.

The precise day of the battle is also entered in the York records as Monday, the 22nd day of August, 1485; and on the day following the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Council addressed a letter to the earl of Northumberland, referring to the fact as communicated to them by their messenger, who brought the intelligence from the field of battle. (See Davies's *York Records*, p. 281.)

To these remarks, I am induced to add one or two observations on the place of Richard's sojourn in Leicester. The tradition is that the king slept at the Blue Boar inn;\* Mr. John Gough Nichols, in an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of July, 1845, says Richard “merely *passed through it* [Leicester], with his army,” thereby leading the reader to the conclusion that the king would scarcely stay long enough to sleep in Leicester at all. The text shows that I adhere to the popular tradition. I do so for various reasons, which will be enumerated. It is admitted on all hands that Richard left Leicester on the Sunday. The distance from that town to the place where he encamped on the same day is eleven or twelve miles. If Richard had not slept in Leicester on the previous night, he must have marched from some place beyond Leicester on the morning of Sunday, which is unlikely; as we have seen he left Nottingham early in the week, having been seen at Prestwold on the Wednesday or Thursday. There was

\* The building represented in the frontispiece to the first volume of the *Collector*.



no halting-place suitable for the lodging and provisioning of an army between Nottingham and Leicester, and therefore his troops would bivouack in the latter place; nor is it likely he would do more than stop a night or so at Prestwold, while his presence among his officers and soldiers in Leicester would be of so much importance. This, I think, renders it certain—taken also in connection with the statement of Polydore Vergil already noticed—that Richard did *not* “merely pass through” the town with his army, but actually remained here two or three nights.

Where, then, did he rest on those evenings? My faith has not been shaken in the local tradition by any doubts thrown upon it hitherto. The story of sir Roger Twysden, published about the year 1635, or six generations after the date of the battle, distinctly is that Richard slept at the Blue Boar inn. The inhabitants might, then, have heard from their grandsires, what *their* grandsires, had handed down about the monarch’s sleeping at that inn before he fought his last battle, and about the bedstead on which he reposed. The building as I remember it was clearly of late Gothic construction; and a sketch taken of its lower part, when the plaster was removed, which a friend of mine has in his possession, shows the front on the ground floor to have been lighted by a long window, divided by mullions, the compartments foliated in the heads in the Perpendicular style. It was, in fact, a new inn in the reign of Richard, and might have been the *White* Boar in his reign, as it assuredly was the *Blue* Boar in the reign of Elizabeth, being so mentioned in contemporary documents.

A word or two about the bedstead: the same writer who discredited the tradition of Richard’s sleeping at Leicester, also throws suspicion on the other parts of sir Roger Twysden’s narrative;—but the fortunate discovery of original documents [see *History of Leicester* by the writer] places beyond question the murder of Mrs. Clark, though some of the dates and details of the tradition are incorrect. It may be conceded the piece of furniture now known as “king Richard’s bedstead” is not what it is considered to be; but does it hence follow there never was a bedstead identified with the monarch and the Blue Boar? I think



not; for according to certain panegyric verses, prefixed to "Master Tom Coryate's Crudities," "*King Richard's bedsted in Leyster*" was then, in the year 1611, known popularly as a curiosity. Thus, five generations after Richard's visit to Leicester, a bedstead was identified there with his name, and, as it happens, eight years after the murder of the landlady of the "Blue Boar," and twenty-four years before sir Roger Twysden wrote his account of that event. If, then, we write down alderman Drake's bedstead, now at Rothley, we cannot write down the other, of an earlier date, which confronts us and defies our penmanship.

Seeing, then, that the murder of Mrs. Clark to secure her money took place (as told us by the tradition); that there was a bedstead, known in 1611 as king Richard's, the existence of which is consistent with the tradition; that the inn was known as the "Blue Boar" in the reign of Elizabeth,—what improbability is there in the narrative of sir Roger Twysden? Why might not the innkeeper have found in a bedstead, forming part of the stock-furniture of an inn, more than a hundred and twenty years old, part of the treasure of king Richard? And why may not that monarch have carried about with him his own bedstead, fashioned on purpose to conceal a hoard, in days when bankers were unknown, and in emergencies when it was requisite to have a large sum at immediate command? It appears to me the greater difficulty lies in ignoring the facts, and setting down the tradition and them as entirely fabulous.

JAMES THOMPSON.

#### PROPHECY CONCERNING RICHARD THE THIRD.

The following paragraph taken from a work entitled, "Seven Severall Strange Prophetes full of wonder and admiration. Foretelling long since things of late come to passe, some whereof are accomplished in this year of wonders, 1643. Printed at London for Richard Harper, and are to be sold at the Bible and Harpe, in Smithfield."

*"A Prediction of King Richard the Third.*

"In the reign of King Richard the Third, his Majesty with his Army lay at Leicester, the night before the Battell

at Bosworth Field was fought. It happened in the morning, as the King rode through the South gate, a poore old blinde man (by profession a Wheelwright) sate begging; and hearing of his approach, said, That if the moone changed twice that day, having by her ordinary course changed in the morning, King *Richard* should lose his Crowne and be slaine: and riding over the bridge his left foot struck against a stump of wood: which the old man hearing, said, Even so shall his head at his return backe hit on the same place, which so came to passe: And a Nobleman which carried the moone for his colours revolted from *King Richard*, whereby hee lost that day his life, Crown, and Kingdom, which verified the presages of that poore old Blinde Man."

"The old countess of Desmond, who had danced with *Richard*, declared he was the handsomest man in the room except his brother *Edward*, and was very well made."

Walpole's *Historic Doubts*, p. 102.

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## HISTORICAL ENQUIRY.

### The Roman Legions and their Auxiliaries Stationed in Britain, during the Roman occupation.

THE Legio Prima, or the first Legion, we find stationed in Italy, in company with the thirteenth, during the reign of Julius Cæsar, which was by him employed in his Gallic war, B. C. 48; afterwards in the civil war between him and Pompey. No further mention of it occurs till A. D., 14, when it appears to have been quartered in Lower Germany, in company with the fifth, twentieth, and twenty-first, and engaged in a violent mutiny; for no other cause, says the historian Tacitus, than from the licentious spirit which is apt to shew itself in the beginning of a new reign (for Augustus had just then died), and the hope of private advantage in the distractions of a civil war. It was with some considerable degree of difficulty quelled by Germanicus. From this time till A. D. 68, we find no mention made of it, when it was still serving in the same province; but this

time in company with the fifth, fifteenth, and sixteenth, and also at the commencement of the reign of Vespasian it is still here, and mentioned on the reverses of coins of Sept. Severus and Gallicus.

Another legion was raised by the emperor Nero, and was called the *Legio Prima Italica*, which was stationed at the commencement of the reign of Vespasian in Gaul, in company with the eighth and eighteenth. This latter legion was one that suffered so severely in Germany, under Varrus, A. D. 9. Another was raised by the same prince as the preceding from the marines, and was called on that account the *Legio Prima Adjutrix Classicorum*, which took part in the civil war following upon the death of Nero, when Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian severally contended for the empire, in company with the third, fifth, seventh Claudian, seventh Gallian, eighth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-second, and some Tungrian cavalry; and in the reign of Vespasian it appears to have been stationed in Lusitania, in company with the sixth Valens Victrix, and the tenth.

We now come to consider the *Britannic legion*, the *Legio Secunda Augusta et Britannica*. The first time I see any mention made of this legion is in its taking a part in Caesar's Alexandrian war, in company with the fifth, thirteenth, twenty-first, thirtieth, and thirty-sixth legions, and his African war, which followed soon after the above. It was again actively engaged in company with the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, and thirtieth legions; and in A. D. 14 it was quartered in Upper Germany, with the thirteenth, fourteenth, and sixteenth. While those of Lower Germany mutinied, these remained firm in their allegiance. In the Germanic campaign of A. D. 15 and 16, under Germanicus, honourable mention was made of this legion; as also of the fifth, fourteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first; also, of several auxiliary cohorts, consisting of Gauls, Rhætians and Vindelicians. It was continued in this province till A. D. 44, under the command of Vespasian (afterwards emperor), when it was removed into Britain. Vespasian was then serving in the subordinate

capacity of lieutenant. It was frequently led to victory by him during the Britannic war under the emperor Claudius, and his proprætor, Aulus Plautius. We next find it serving under the proprætor Julius Frontinus, in his Silurian campaign, in the reign of Vespasian. Then again in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, in the Caledonian war under Calphurnius Agricola, the proprætor; and we learn from Dion Cassius that it was here in the reign of Severus Alexander, who reigned from A. D. 222 till A. D. 235, after which time its history is a blank, until we descend towards the closing scenes of the Roman occupation in Britain, when it is mentioned in the *Notitia Imperii* as being quartered some time between the years 425 and 453 at Rutupiæ (Richborough) in Kent. On its first arrival in Britain, its head quarters were fixed at Isca Silurum (Caerleon), the capital and seat of government of that part of the province, called *Britannia Secunda*; and we learn from various remnants of antiquity, such as inscribed and sepulchral stones, parts of it were stationed at *Londinium Augusta* (London); also, a part at *Camalodunum* (Colchester), as a colony in company with portions of the ninth and fourteenth legions by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 44. Another detachment of it was quartered at *Venta Silurum* (Caerwent). This legion, in conjunction with the *Legii Sexta Victrix* and the *Vexillatio* of the twentieth *Valens Victrix*, built that celebrated wall, denominated by the various names of the Upper and Lower Barrier, the Roman Wall, and the *Antonini Valli*.

Having briefly related the history of this legion, we will see what records it has left of its presence in and upon the various stations and forts of the Upper and Lower Barrier in the shape of inscribed stones, sepulchral stones, and votive altars; and first of all we shall see what records of this class are found upon the stations of the Upper Barrier, then those of the Lower Barrier, and lastly those found at the various stations on this side of the Wall. At *Birrens* we meet with a stone inscribed thus: "IMP. CAESAR TRAJAN HADRIAN LEG. SECUND. AUG." that is, "To the Emperor Caesar Trajan Hadrian, the Second Legion Augusta." At *Duntocher*, the second station, *Ad Linearii*



Valli, that is, on the line of the wall, we meet with a large slab, called by antiquaries a Legionary Stone, on account of its recording some act performed by a whole legion or any part of one, and the inscription divested of its contractions, is thus rendered, "To the Emperor Antoninus Augustus Pius, Father of his country, the second legion (surnamed) Augusta [dedicates this] having executed 4270 paces." Here we have the record of this legion performing an extent of 4270 paces in the building of the wall. Upon another one (the place of its discovery not being known) which in execution is much inferior to the preceding, "The Second Legion Augusta executed 4111 paces," was simply inscribed. Upon this were represented their favourite devices, the Pegasus and Sea Goat.

*Stamford.*

J. S.

### The Guilds of the Middle Ages.

[The following account of the origin of these institutions is taken from a work by Dr. Wilhelm Edouard Wilda, entitled "Das Gildenwesen in Mittelalter." We are indebted to Mr. Richard Waddington, of Leicester, the accomplished translator of Bodenstedt's "Morning Land," for the English form in which the extract appears; as no translation has yet been made of the original, though a work of high merit and evidencing the deep and conscientious research so characteristic of the German scholar.—ED.]

THE remarks of Tacitus (Germ. c. 22) on the significance of festivals and banquets in the life of the German people are well known. Unmistakeably does the peculiar love of the northern people for social pleasure, for eating and drinking, reveal itself in his narration. Abundant testimony of a later date, and a glance at their manner of life after the lapse of centuries, do not fail to show that the Roman did not attribute too much to the Germans by inconsiderate and extravagant accusation. That love, moreover, inherent in the German character, for social gatherings, where the heart grows warm, expands and opens, here presents itself to our notice. The rude, but not corrupted son of Nature, could not leave at home his untamed desires, his unbridled passions, easily breaking out into wild exploit; but, nevertheless, he did not bring to his



fellows merely brutal instincts and inclinations. Whatever touched the German as a man of deep and hearty feeling, was the subject of participation and communication at the social unions, and constituted their proper object. After their manner, therefore, they sought to regulate, and after the manner of the time to beautify, the social life. Short, indeed, are the indications of the deep-glancing Roman ; fuller knowledge of the style, significance, and progress of the banquets among the German people, flows to us from the more prolific sources of the Scandinavian North.

Every event in the circle of closely-united families had a claim in the participation of those who belonged to them. Hence the assistance of such persons at every important circumstance. They had partly their own interest to maintain, partly to represent another. Easily explicable, therefore, and independently of religious considerations, is the origin of social gatherings and festive banquets on all important family events, on joyful as well on mournful occasions. What, perhaps, was at first the simply necessary consequence of such assemblings, namely, that the dwellings often lay far from one another, became at last custom and use. Inclination favoured the extension of such a state of things ; abuse and misdirection was here also unavoidable ; and degeneracy is the common end of human institutions.

Marriages, above all things, gave occasion to festive gatherings. The parents of the bride proclaimed the bans, which the house alone had power to do. Friends and relatives were invited, far and near. The guests vied with each other in the pomp of their attire, and in the splendour of their retinue ; mirth and joy, and merry-making of all kinds, prevailed. Such a feast lasted full eight days, and if it was meant to be right jovial, often twice as long ; the guests were frequently several hundred in number. Long centuries elapsed, and still legislation was endeavouring in the most different German provinces to check, although most ineffectually, the extravagance and luxury that were the consequence of such festivals.

In like manner with these joyful circumstances, the death of a near relative likewise furnished an occasion for festive

entertainments. The nature of these banquets (*“erfi,”* “inheritance-feast,” is the exact designation), we become acquainted with from some accounts supplied to us by Snorro. The historian of the north delightfully lingers over the description and narration of festive gatherings, as a subject of general participation, and often the source of important events.

When king Ormud was dead, Ingiald, his son, commanded that a banquet should be prepared, and he would enter upon the inheritance of his father. He caused a new hall to be built and furnished, which was in no wise less than the (king's) hall at Upsal, and which he named the “seven king's hall,” for in it were seven high-seats. King Ingiald sent ambassadors throughout all Sweden, and ordered them to invite kings, earls, and other distinguished men. To strangers who came, seats were assigned in the new hall, and king Ingiald gathered together to the banquet his whole retinue and his people at Upsal. It was the custom of the time, when a banquet was held, after the death of a king or earl, that the entertainer, who was entering on his patrimony, should sit down on a low bench before the high seat, until the Beaker was brought, which they called the “Braga-beaker,”—then, standing up, he seized hold of the same, vowed to perform some manly exploit, drained the beaker, and forthwith mounted the high seat which his father had possessed. Thus he followed him into his whole estate. In this manner, likewise, it happened on the occasion referred to: when the Braga-beaker was brought, Ingiald rose up, seized hold of the mighty horn, and made the vow that he would enlarge his kingdom by one half, towards all the four quarters of heaven, or die; thereupon he drained the horn. It is instructive to complete what we here learn, by comparing the account of the banquet which king Sweyn gave, after the death of his father Harold. To this all the chiefs of the kingdom, and even the Jomsvikings were invited. They came, with forty ships from Wendenland, and twenty from Schonen. The king Sweyn, before he sat down in the seat of his father, drank to his memory (*tha drak hann minni haus*); and vowed that before three winters

were gone, he would go to England, and kill king Ethelred, and drive him from his kingdom. All were to drink the remembrance-beaker, who were at the banquet. When, then, the remembrance was drunk, all were to drink in remembrance of Christ, and the third beaker to St. Michael.\* Thereupon Siegvold drank to the memory of his father, and vowed, that before three years were passed, he would go to Norway, and slay earl Hacon or expel him from his kingdom. Thorkell the tall, vowed he would follow his brother, and never fly while Siegvold fought; Bue the fat, likewise vowed he would follow and not fly. Many chiefs also made similar vows.

The feasts of the dead had likewise, in ancient times, a juridical significance: they occupied the place of a festal entering upon inheritance, and with kings, it seems, of the coronation. When the heir had ascended the high seat of the father of the house or ruler, he was recognised as the lawful successor. However much, too, the custom may only have developed itself in this manner in the north, we see that the festive gatherings of the Germans have a manifold significance for life in its multiform relations. They were also appointed to celebrate the memory of the dead; and as we may judge from the contents of many vows, so it is likewise a beautiful thought, that the son, in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company, dedicating a beaker to the memory of his father, vowed a deed, whose accomplishment would make him worthy of his father in the estimation of his fellows; and then first took his seat. Others, also, fired by the example, were emboldened by the occasion, to display their courage and resolution; they recalled the memory of their dead fathers, whose ever-living example lighted them forward up the path of glory; and thus their social unions became the sources of great deeds, and the hearth of many political events.

\* This reverence of Christ and the saints had come into the place of Odin and the other heathen deities. Of this we shall see more in the sequel.

## ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.

## Excavations at Lenton Priory.

IN the course of laying down pipes in the streets of Old Lenton for the supply of water, several discoveries of considerable interest have been brought to light by Mr. J. Froggatt, of Lenton Poplars, and others taking an interest in archæology, in the vicinity of the once extensive and magnificent Abbey or Priory of Lenton; of which, besides the shell of the old church, or probably of a separate chapel, there are now only portions of two pillars remaining in a garden. The recent excavations in Old Church street, and along the main street of Old Lenton, as well as along the street especially denominated the Abbey, including within these bounds a considerable area of many acres of ground, have, however, revealed the great extent of the Abbey grounds, and shown by the exhumation of the bones of men and animals, of the carved and moulded architectural stones of the former ecclesiastical buildings, such as the volutes of pillars and the mullions of windows, as well as occasionally a rare old coin, that all traces of the monks are not yet absolutely extinct. In the course of digging last week, in Old Church street, a small, but extremely rare old coin of queen Mary, which the possessor presumes to mean Mary, queen of Scots (and if so it is historically valuable for a variety of reasons — chiefly as determining the disputed point of her likeness) was picked up. It is very small, rude, and not intrinsically valuable, being composed of a silver alloy. Shortly before, a curious iron key was also found, much corroded, with an oval ring at the head, and highly ornamented and intricate in the wards. Last week also a fragment of mediæval pottery, a rude red clay crock, or portion of a patera, turned up. A profusion of bones of men and horses, unaccompanied, however, by any other reliques, were disinterred about the same period in Old Church street—"heaped and pent, rider and horse"—as if they had been slain in battle, and had hurriedly obtained "Christian burial" on the spot, which happened to be, however, within the monastic precincts. In the lane called the Abbey, another description of bones, evidently



those of oxen, were turned up on Thursday; and human skulls, &c., have been found in abundance all along the line of excavation. Undoubtedly the most remarkable ossifications which the ground has, however, yielded, were the bones in a tremendous stone coffin found several years ago, and transmitted by Mr. Froggatt to Dr. Hood, of London. These huge gigantic bones were dug up whilst enclosing a garden at the extremity of Old Church street, on the left of the way. The spot had previously been an open field, the property of Mr. Kirke Swann. The stone coffin measured internally the enormous size of nearly eight feet, and the bones found within it corresponded in dimensions. Those entire consisted of two thigh bones, two tibia or leg bones, and an under-jaw, with the whole of the teeth in a state of wonderful preservation. The bones were, in short, gigantic—enormous—and more roughly ossified than any human remains ever seen. On Thursday, during the excavations in the street termed The Abbey, many carved stones and fragments of window mullions, beautifully carved and moulded, were also turned up; a whole cart-load of the stones having been drawn to Ison Green to build a wall, and others used in repairing the roads, &c. One of the workmen also found here in a bent condition a splendid specimen of the English Rose noble of Edward III. (1344.) in pure virgin gold, which, on being cleaned and straightened presents as bright and beautiful an appearance as the day it was coined. To any of our readers who may not have seen an example of this finest of our old English coins—the first after the Conquest, coined in sufficient quantity to make it current—it may be mentioned, that, on the sharply relieved obverse of the piece weighing 5 dwts., and flattened (without milling) to the superficies of our half-crown, is a galley on the waves, with the standard cross of St. George displayed from the poop, and the half length figure of the King in armour, sustaining a drawn sword, and displaying a pointed shield with the quarterings of France and England—the three lions passant, and the *fleurs de lis* (what is singular, France preceding). Around this exquisitely artistic picture (for so beautiful is the piece we can call it nothing else) runs in grand mediæval charac-



ters the legend—"Edward: Di Gra: rex. Angl. Franc. D N S. Hib: et Aquit." The reverse of this beautiful coin bears the curious religious motto "J. H. C.: autem; transiens: per: medium: illorum: ibat;" "And Jesus passing through the midst of them went his way." The passage occurs in Luke iv., 30, where it is said, "the prophet hath honor save in his own country," and where the Nazarenes were about to stone the Saviour, when he thus miraculously delivered himself from their hands. The application of this motto to English history is obscure. Certain it is, however, that encircling that part of the best specimen of our English coinage which is termed "the rose," but which, on examination, will be found to be a most artistic arrangement of the single figures of lions and crowns, *fleurs de lis*, disposed within beaded and other borderings, around the intersections of a finely foliated St. George's cross, this motto was maintained upon the gold coinage not only of Edward's reign but of that of Richard II. and subsequent monarchs, the initial of the particular sovereign being found in the centre of the cross. In addition to the above a remarkable antique stirrup iron of the olden time, now in the possession of Mr. Hickling, of the Rose and Crown, Lenton, was likewise turned up some time ago, within the monastic precincts. It greatly resembles in form and ponderosity a door scraper, but appears to be of tempered iron or steel; and strikingly illustrates the picture in which similar stirrup irons are represented from the Bayeux Tapestries of the Conquest, or the Field of the Cloth of Gold *temp.* Henry VIII., with strength enough to resist the blow of a weapon, and capacity sufficient to repose the long pointed iron shoe of the knight in armour.—*Nottingham Review*.

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#### FAMILY PAPERS.

#### An Ancient Inventory of the Effects of a Country Gentleman.

LITTLE need be said by way of preface to the following old family paper. It will be seen on comparison with the inventory, printed at page 231, of first volume of the *Mid-*

*land Counties Historical Collector*, how much the luxuries of life had increased, even in a retired village in Lincolnshire, during the reigns of the two later Tudor sovereigns.

The originals of these documents, with many other valuable manuscripts, are in the possession of Francis Wells, esq., of Dunstall, near Gainsborough.

EDWARD PEACOCK,  
Bottesford,  
Brigg.

The Inventarie of All the goods & Catteltes of John nevill late of ffauld-  
ingworth taken & made the xxix day of Aprill Anno Dom 1590 by John  
nayer George nayer Thomas nevill and John knowlles.

		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	Imprimis xxij <sup>tie</sup> oxen & iiij <sup>or</sup> steres	..	lxvij	
	Itm xv yong beastes before the herd	..	xx	
	Itm xvj kine & ij bulles	..	xxxij	
	Itm xij yearinge Calues	..	ix	
	Itm xiiij stackt calues	..	vj	x
	Itm foure score & xij ould sheep & nine and twentie lames	..	xxvj	
	Itm xiiij horses yonge & ould	..	xx	
	Itm xvij ould swine & viij houldings	..	iiij	xvj
	Itm geese duckes & pullen	..		x
	Itm corne growinge vid wheat Rye barlye & pease	..	c	
	Itm one shodd wayne & one bare wayne	..	liij	
	Itm ij waynes more & iij cartes	..	xxxiiij	
	Itm xij yokes	..	viiij	
	Itm plowes & plowe geres	..	xl	
	Itm the belfrey w <sup>th</sup> other wood	..	xx	
	Itm one yron harrowe	..	vj	viiij
	Itm vj harrowes more	..	xiiij	iiij
	Itm ij steepfatts & one heare Cloth	..	xxvj	viiij
	Itm viij quarters of wheat in the barne	..	xij	
	Itm xvj quar of pease in the barne	..	x	xiiij
	Itm ij of barlie & x quar of mault	..	ix	iiij
	Itm the lease	..	l	
hall	Itm In the hall one longe table w <sup>th</sup> a frame ij square tables w <sup>th</sup> frames ij buffet formes ij long saddles one Counter and three chares			xl
	Itm one Cubberd w <sup>th</sup> ij Cubberd clothes the basin & ver	..	xiiij	iiij
	Itm ij Carpet clothes	..	vj	
	Itm paynted Clothes..	..	x	
parler	Itm in the parler one bedsteede w <sup>t</sup> a fetherbed furnished	..	iiij	iiij
	Item one trundle bedsteede	..		viiij

		<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	Itm one long table w <sup>t</sup> a carpett & xij buffett stooles .. ..		xl	
	Item one square table w <sup>t</sup> a carpen ..		ij	vj
	Itm iiij <sup>or</sup> Chistes and ij Chares ..		xxxvj	iiij
	Itm one dosin of Cussions w <sup>t</sup> hangings in the parler .. ..		xl	
Cha <sup>r</sup> ber	Item in the guest chamber ij bedstedes w <sup>t</sup> fetherbeds furnished .. ..	v		
	Item one presse & iij Chares .. ..		xiiij	iiij
	Item one square table & one chist ..		vij	
	Item painted clothes.. ..		xiiij	iiij
Cha <sup>r</sup> ber	Item in the chamber over the hall one fetherbed & bedsteed furnished .. ..	iiij		
	Item ij beds more for children furnished ..		xxxvj	viiij
	Item i chist and one Counter .. ..		vij	
	Item iij chares and one litle table ..		viiij	vj
	Item painted clothes.. ..		vj	viiij
Cha <sup>r</sup> ber	Item in the chamber ou <sup>t</sup> the parler ij bedds the one a fetherbed w <sup>t</sup> one bolster & one coberlite the other ij Mattrisses & i coverlit		xxvj	viiij
	Item one chare .. ..			xx
	Item one hutche .. ..		vj	iiij
	Item one great chare .. ..		vj	viiij
	Item xiiij fustion pillowes filde w <sup>t</sup> downe ..		xlviij	viiij
	Item iij Cou <sup>r</sup> ings iij Twiltes .. ..		l	
	Item ij pare of blanketts .. ..		vj	
	Item iij servants bedds w <sup>t</sup> iij mattrisses and iij Coverlits .. ..		xxx	
	Item v lin <sup>e</sup> n shetes elne broad .. ..		l	
	Item x pare of lin <sup>e</sup> n shetes more ..	v		
	Item one fine lin <sup>e</sup> n shete w <sup>t</sup> a seame ..		x	
	Item one linninge table cloth five yeades longe & elue broad .. ..		xiiij	iiij
	Item v lin <sup>e</sup> n table clothes more .. ..		xl	
	Item iiij midling table clothes .. ..		xx	
	Item ij long towells .. ..		vj	viiij
	Item one Dosin of fine lin <sup>e</sup> n napkins ..		xviiij	
	Item ij Dosin & An halfe of lin napkins more		xxx	
	Item iij Cubbord clothes .. ..		vj	
	Item iiij handtowells .. ..		vij	
	Item xvij lin pillowe covers .. ..		xxiiij	viiij
	Item xj pare of midlinge shetes .. ..	iiij	xiiij	iiij
	Item vj midling table clothes .. ..		xvj	
	Item one Dosin of midling napkins ..		viiij	
	Item four linn pillowe covers .. ..		v	
	Item ij Towels .. ..		iiij	
	Item v pare of hempen shets .. ..		xxx	
	Item viij midling pillowe covers .. ..		vj	
	Item one Dosin of midling napkings ..		vj	
	Item ij hempen handtowells .. ..		ij	

			li.	s.	d.
	Item ij hempen table clothes .. ..			ij	
	Item iiij pare of harden shets .. ..			xvj	
Kitchinge	Item in the kitching vj brasse pots .. ..			xl	
	Item xvj bacon flicks .. ..			liij	iiij
	Item ij posnets .. ..			vj	
	Item j great panne .. ..			xx	
	Item one lesser panne .. ..			xiiij	
	Item one Cauldren .. ..			xxj	
	Item ij kettles .. ..			viiij	
	Item iiij hangle panes .. ..			v	
	Item j latten basen .. ..			ij	
	Item one sco'mer .. ..				xij
	Item ij frying pannes .. ..			iiij	
	Item ij Dreping pannes .. ..			iiij	iiij
	Item one screen .. ..				xij
	Item ij brandrethes & an apple yron .. ..			iiij	
	Item v spitts .. ..			xiiij	iiij
	Item one pare of Cobyrons .. ..			ij	
	Item j galowe tree ij Rekyrons w <sup>t</sup> jx hookes ij landyrons one fire shovell w <sup>t</sup> a pair of tonges .. ..			xx	
	Item one dishbinke iiij tables ij shelves and one hemptroughe .. ..			v	
brewe house	Item in the brewe house one leade .. ..			xij	
	Item ij tubbes and a litell kinnell .. ..			iiij	iiij
	Item j pare of musterd quernes .. ..				xx
	Item iiij beare barrells ij soes and iii pale kitts .. ..			viii	
	Item in the milk house one Chirne .. ..			ii	vi
	Item one chees presse .. ..			ii	
	Item xvii milke boules .. ..			iiii	xi
	Item one Creeme barrell one sile ix Chesfatts & iiij chesebords .. ..			iiij	
	Item one litle table & xij shelves.. ..			iiij	iiij
bake house	Item in the bake house ij Knedinge kimmells ij Temses w <sup>t</sup> iiij bouting tubbes & one kneding boule .. ..			vj	viiij
	Item in the litle spence ij brasin chafin dishes & four brasin candlestiks .. ..			v	iiij
	Item one brasin mortar w <sup>t</sup> a pestill .. ..			iiij	
	Item vj lether flacketts .. ..			vj	
	Item iiij wimbles a handsawe one whartsawe a hollow gouge a former j pare of pinsins & ij ham'ers .. ..			v	
	Item ij yron wedges .. ..				viiij
whit- parler	Item in the white parler one fare chafin dishe w <sup>t</sup> a Case .. ..			iiij	iiij
	Item iiij brasin candlesticks .. ..			viiij	
	Item ij pewter candlesticks w <sup>t</sup> iiij pewter flower potts .. ..			v	
	Item iiij Chamber potts .. ..			v	

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item iij pewter saults w <sup>t</sup> a litle pewter Cuppe		iiij	iiij
Item ij heckles .. ..			xviiij
Item xj silver sponnes .. ..	iiij	vj	viiij
Item xij pewter platters .. ..		xxx	
Item j great charger .. ..		iiij	
Item xiiij great pewter dishes .. ..		xiiij	
Item ix lesser w <sup>t</sup> a plater .. ..		vj	viii
Item vj broade pewter pottadge dishes vj lesse w <sup>t</sup> eares .. ..		viiij	
Item v great sawcers & v litle ones ..		v	
Item one great arke one bedde chest one litle table & a planck .. ..		xij	
Item in the larder house one heare Cubbord ..		ij	
Item one brasse pott w <sup>t</sup> kilpes .. ..		iii	iiij
Item one salting kimmel w <sup>t</sup> shelves and one Clever .. ..		v	
Item one bread grate w <sup>t</sup> iii sickles .. ..			xvj
Item in the butterie one gilefatt w <sup>t</sup> another tubb .. ..		iiii	
Item ii stands .. ..			xx
Item ii Dosin of trenchers .. ..			vi
Item i planke .. ..			xvi
Item in the Dark entrie one chist w <sup>t</sup> a table and a shelve .. ..		ii	
Item x peeces of old pewter .. ..		iiii	
Item ii peeces of lin ing being xix yards ..		xx	
Item xviiij yards of hempen .. ..		xij	
Item x yards of linn harden .. ..		v	
Item xxii yards of hempen harden .. ..		vij	
Item viii yards of midlinge .. ..		vi	viii
Item ii strike skepps one peck skeppe vii sacks an oulde feing cloth iii scuttles one half stone w <sup>t</sup> other pound stones being leden..		iiii	
Sum <sup>a</sup> total	ccccxii	xvii	iiii

Ex<sup>tum</sup> fuit apud Lincoln pro pleno Inuentar eu protestacoe de addendo q<sup>d</sup>  
sign<sup>e</sup> vndecimo Die mens Maii Anno Dni Milli<sup>mo</sup> Quingen<sup>mo</sup> Nonage<sup>mo</sup>.

J. HARRYS, 1590.

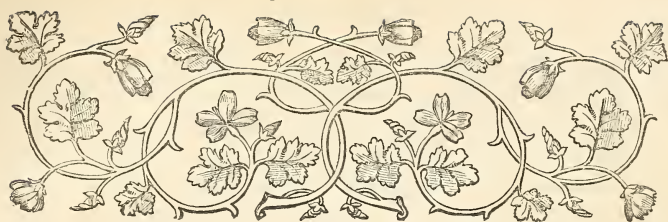
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Market Place, Leicester, to whom communications for the *Historical Collector* should  
be addressed.





# The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 19. }

FEBRUARY 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE.

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## ANTIQUARIAN ETYMOLOGY.

### Local Names.

THE following paper, it is believed, was the last written by the late Mr. John Just, of Bury, an antiquary of considerable attainment. The derivations of local names may interest and instruct young antiquaries and others, who like to comprehend why a number of localities have certain common affixes or suffixes, and especially terminations:—

TON OR TOWN.—*Ton* or *tun*, the origin of our modern term *town*, is a pure Anglo-Saxon word. Its original meaning is an enclosed space. The early settlements of the Anglo-Saxons required this precaution, as beasts of prey were then common in the land. It indicates in general the first settler on the spot to have been an Anglo-Saxon. It does not necessarily imply any residence, though such was in general the case. This residence, however, was that of *yarl*, *thane*, or *ceorl* being free, and included all the inmates and dependents, bondmen and thralls, who owed

life, suit, and service to their lords and masters. Towns hence consisted of one dwelling, like our modern farms, or several, including labourers and artisans, like a modern village or hamlet. The selection of a residence was after the Teutonic fashion—fancy and caprice, or the convenience of a spring of water or a brook flowing near at hand. What the Roman British had left them they allowed to fall to decay—and little but foundations are now to be seen of British residences. Dwellings the Anglo-Saxons had, but no buildings; indeed they did not know such a word. They timbered every abode, whether for prince or peasant. Not a remnant therefore remains of their handicraft in this department of their history, to show us what they could do. Our old houses of two or more centuries, especially in the interior of this country, may suffice to give us an idea of their houses. A number of such towns lying in proximity frequently founded associations for mutual protection. Such an association constituted a township. *Tunering* ale or beer, i. e. putting it into a barrel or vessel for protection, is a word deduced from the self-same root—Anglo-Saxon *tun*.

HAM.—The root *homan*, to cohabit, &c.—*Ham* is not exclusively Anglo-Saxon. The northerners from the great deep had their homes. *Ham* literally means the habitation of a married couple. A bachelor in early times might have a house, but he could have no home. Yea, even now in our days of progress and refinement, the unmarried man is a stranger in his own residence. His housekeeper is far more at home than he. The *ham* was the abode of the free. Bondman and bondwoman, as Christians, might marry, and live together as man and wife, yet such had no home. They were merely a husband and a housewife—two allowed to live in place apart from the family, but they were the property of another. United to-day they might be separated to-morrow. From the same root as *ham* is derived the word *hamper*: said of one in those early days who was sick of home, because he was what we so strikingly express by being henpecked by his wife.

WORTH.—*Weorthe*, Anglo-Saxon, a field, &c. *Worth* means land, close, or farm. It does not necessarily imply any residence, although thereon might be a hall or mansion.

It likewise sometimes means nothing more than a road, or public way. Hence it is connected with the names of many places on our old roads, as Ainsworth, Edgeworth, on the Roman military road to the north; Failsworth, Saddleworth, on the Roman military road from Manchester to York; Unsworth, Pilsworth, on the old road between Bury and Manchester; also Ashworth, Whitworth, Butterworth, &c. on old roads, and connected with old places in the neighbourhood of Rochdale. Whether originally land, closes, or farms, *worths* were acquired properties. The old expression of "what is he worth?" in those days meant—Has he land? possesses he real property? If he had secured a worth to himself, he was called a *worthy* person; and in consequence had *worship*, that is, due respect, shown him. A *worth* was the reward of the free; and perchance the fundamentals of English freedom were primarily connected with such apparently trivial matters; and produced such a race of *worthies* as the proud Greeks and haughty Romans might not be ashamed of. *Worth* is pure Anglo-Saxon. The Scandinavians applied it not in their intercourse with our island.

WICK, OR WICH.—*Wick*, or *Wich*, is another of those terms by which our Anglo-Saxon fore-elders delighted to express the distinctions as regarded habitations among them. The industrious free might acquire their worths and little properties. The great also had their mansions. In the choice of these selections were made. They required protection. The earl and thane had their *wicks* or protected places; and so had the clergy and religious houses. Ardwick owes its name in all probability to the first fortified residence in the vicinity of Manchester; and Prestwich to the early protection afforded to the clergy, in a fortalice being provided at that place for them. Bays, which furnished a more natural protection to vessels at sea, were distinguished by the name of *wiches*. Wick or wich commutes with the old Norse *vig* and the Danish *vic*. The Viginger were bay kings, and most Scandinavian *vags*, *vics*, &c., were bays. In English they would have been *wiches*, as Ipswich, Norwich, &c.

SAL.—*Sal* is alike Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian. *Sal*,

*sel*, and *sil*, as the final syllable of the names of places, means a hall, or entertaining room. Hence, guests and numerous dependents feasted in such places, according to the custom of the times. Ordsal, Crumpsal, &c., were places of note then. *Sal*, as a prefix, never means hall, or guest-chamber. There it always signifies a willow tree or willow, as Salford—the willow ford. *Salig*, or more commonly *selig*, meant prosperous, abundant, happy, when the saloons of the great were daily scenes of entertainment. Our modern word *silly* is the relic of this word. Not even the times are more changed than this expression.

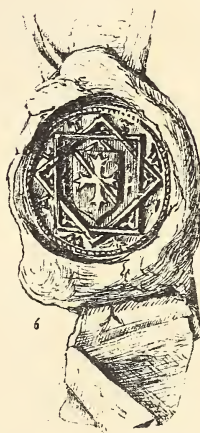
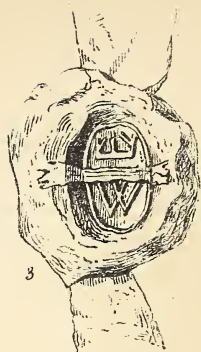
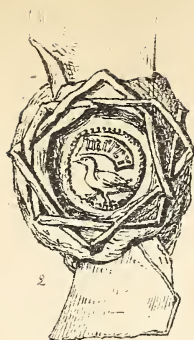
HOLM OR HULME.—This suffix to proper names of places, both Anglo-Saxon and Danish, always means a small islet in a stream or river; or else a flat area by the side of the same, overflowed during floods. It has been very liable to corruption; oftentimes it has been substituted for *ham*, and *ham* for it. Thus Brandelsome Hall is corrupted from Brandelsholme Hall. Near the hall is no *holme*; and the undoubted original name of the place was Brandelsham Hall. *Some* is no correct termination for any proper name of a place.

COMB OR COM.—In Danish *cam*. Comb or cam is a low, secluded valley, running up, with a comb or curve, into the adjacent hills, as Holcombe near Bury. Combe is apt in its orthography to be confounded with *ham* and *holm*. A slight observation of character, however, will enable any one to make out the proper distinctions.

DEN OR DENE.—Anglo-Saxon terms. The word means a narrow valley bound in by hills on both sides, and furnished with a small strip of flat alluvial land adjoining the brook or the stream at the bottom. The den or dene winds up some distance along the banks of the rivulet, as Haslingden, Todmorden.

CLOUGH.—This word is likewise pure Anglo-Saxon. It differs from a den or dene, in having no alluvial flat at the bottom. Merely a watercourse is there, with a steep acclivity on both sides—so steep as to prevent cultivation,—and thence covered with brushwood and low trees. Such localities are quite indigenous in their vegetation; and herein lingers many a rare plant, for a treat to the breed of the genuine practical Lancashire botanists.





1 William or Richard Gresley, 27. Edw. IV.

2 Andrew Sperlynge, ?, 1488.

3 Thomas Halshey de la Wall, 1 Ric. III.

4 S. du conseil du roi en Normandie.

7 Upon a letter from James IV of Scotland to Henry VII, 1502.

6 Johanna, dau. of Nich. de Rahewell, 17. Edw. [III.]

5 William Hayne, chaplain, 17. Ric. II.

2 Common, or Chapter Seal of Grace-Dieu Priory Leicestershire, 1210-1528





CLIFF.—Cliff is also Anglo-Saxon. It differs from a clough in being so precipitous as not to be accessible. The curious Rambler can wind his way up the sides of a clough; but he gazes into the cliff at objects he cannot reach.

HURST OR HERST.—An acclivity, commonly on the sides of a stream, covered with brushwood. Here our forefathers were in the habit of getting their fuel. The faggots so obtained they also named *herst*. Soon got, and generally close at hand, the faggots or *herst*, were used to fry a rasher of bacon for a guest or wayfaring man. A frying pan in those days was named a *hyrsting-pan*.

HOLT.—A grove of trees of the timber kind. Wood was commonly procured from such places for the purposes of the wrights or wryhta. Handles made so were named *hilts*, as the hilt of a sword, &c. The Scandinavians had their *holts*, as they wanted timber as well as the Anglo-Saxons.

SHAW.—Both Anglo-Saxon and Danish. It means a cleared space surrounded by wood. It includes merely the open ground. It seems a slow improvement was going on in those early times. Here and there a *shaw* indicates that the woody districts were being reduced, and brought under cultivation.

CAR OR CARRE.—An Anglo-Saxon term. It means a swampy place covered with *carry* water, which, running off the coal measures, bursts out at the bottoms of hills and acclivities. Such places encourage the growth of alder trees; but these have no connection at all with the name. Most *carres* at present have trees growing on them, in consequence of the inattention of the owners to the drainage of such places. The owners are care-less, whatever their properties may be.

HEY OR HEYS.—Primarily *fences*, but afterwards applied to places abounding with thorns, which supplied the farm or district with fencing material. These coppice woods entered extensively into the names of places imposed upon many localities by the first settlers thereon. They were in their various services of great importance to the natives. Hence they derived many privileges of common right, as in some places the inhabitants still do. In consequence of

being planted round with thorn fences, common pastures were sometimes named *heys*. Such being on elevated spots on the acclivities of hills, have been supposed to have been called *heys* from *heg*, high. Heys may have derived their names from both sources.

HAUGH OR HALGH.—A green meadow in a low sheltered valley, such as early surrounded religious houses and the fortalices and homesteads of the corls and great men. The northmen were fond of such places; not having the terms on their tongue for like plots, they not unfrequently changed their names.

LEE OR LEY.—Ground under pasturage. The cattle were allowed to leese in such (i. e. graze) for their livelihoods as at present. The grounds were commonly off places, and of inferior quality. They were not always cleared from natural obstacles; and persons had to attend the cattle in such places, as there were no fences around the lees. Hence the origin of cowherds—occupations of tending cattle being assigned frequently to the most insignificant thrals. Pigs, too, had their separate lees—but such places were woods and glades, where oaks and beeches furnished mast for their sustenance. The swineherd was an inferior specimen of thralldom to the cowherd.

HOPE.—Low sloping ground amidst hills. It does not express any cultivation, or interference by the arts of man—but the natural inclination of the ground. It is yet a common suffix in this part of Lancashire, as the country is not remarkably hilly.

FRITH.—A name for a wood, one indigenous and free. It was kept as coppice wood, a certain portion being cut down annually for domestic and other purposes; while what had been previously cleared off was growing and waiting for its season of rotation. Generally the limitation to the rotation was fourteen years. Birchwood ashes and hazel bushes were plants chiefly favoured in such places. The birch trees were tapped for wine. The ash and the hazel came in for the numerous uses of husbandry and cooperage, gardening and fencing. After two or three tapplings, the birch trees were exhausted. They were cut down for fuel, and allowed to shoot again until strong enough to

tap in their rotation. Not unfrequently such woods extended along the sides of rivers, and covered the steep banks.

SHORE OR SORE.—A deep dell issuing from a dene or bottom, and running very abruptly into the hilly ground surrounding. It seems more of the nature of a chasm, though wide and extended. Its boundaries are very abrupt, and adapted for forming natural limits. Helmsore or Helmsore is a good exemplification, on a scale in all its proportions larger than common. Shore on the sea-coast means an inlet of greater or less extent; a *cut* of the ocean waves into the interior of the land.

PORT does not always mean an opening like a gateway from the sea to let ships inland into inlets where they may ride in safety. It sometimes means the gate or outlet of a fortified place; at others, the guarded passage over a ford. Aldport and Stockport fall under the last application of the word. Were the passes across the streams in the vicinity of Manchester guarded in the early times, especially in this direction? Ports seem to have been uncommon elsewhere, and why applied here at present seems mystical.

EAS.—Debris left by the courses of rivers through many ages: generally swampy, sandy, and covered with osier holts; at others, fallen under the care and cultivation of man, and forming some of the finest fertile meadows in the country. Ey and eys, as terminations to names of places, do not always mean river islands, but sometimes are corruptions of *eas*. The true meaning of *eas* is water-courses, wherever situated.

COT OR COTE.—A cote, cot, or fold for cattle or sheep, where not unfrequently during the summer months, being at a distance, they required protection. Near the cotes or sheds were the residences of the *cotsæta*, or cottager, under whose care the herds or flocks were during their summer pasturage. Sheds for pigs, sheep, calves, hens, &c., in many places go by the names of pigcotes, sheepecotes, hencotes, &c.

FOLDS OR FOWTS.—Farmsteads, including farm-house, out-buildings, and the farm yard. Formerly farm-yards used to be walled round, and were the only protected part

of the entire property. During the summer nights the cows were let in to milk, and allowed to remain in the fold until the morning—then milked again—the yard gate opened, and they were allowed to go to pasturage. The folding of sheep implies confining them to certain places, to eat down the produce. The protection now-a-days required is merely a set of hurdles to keep them within their limit.

FIELD.—This, as a termination to the name of a place, shows that its first occupation was that of a field, or protected space. Fields were not merely enclosed spaces, as they are at present, but oftentimes large plains. Whether for pasturage or meadow ground, or arable, the name field was general. When large open spaces, and there was a lack of fencing material, the whole area was divided into allotments, and mere-stones set up at the limits: some few of which may be seen at this day. Field means cleared ground, and applies to all kinds of grounds so circumstanced. Closes, crofts, &c., were plots taken up from these for special purposes. Closes were fenced off, and the entrance secured by a gate or hurdle. Crofts were plots near home, taken from the main field, and used for some special service.

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## ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.

### The Runic Cross at Bewcastle.

At the January Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dr. Charlton was called upon by the Chairman to read his paper "On the Runic Inscription on the Cross at Bewcastle." This cross stands on the line of the celebrated Roman road, the Maiden Way, in the wastes of Cumberland, near the Borders, and is about fourteen and a half feet high, and twenty-one inches square at the base, tapering upwards to about fifteen inches square at the top. At the summit is a socket in which a cross was doubtless placed. The pillar bears on its four faces various figures and ornaments (as may be seen engraved in Lysons' Cumberland), and also inscriptions in Runes. The first notice of this relic of antiquity



appears in Camden, two centuries and a half ago; and various attempts have since been made, from time to time, to decipher the inscription—one of the latest being that of the zealous incumbent of Bewcastle, Mr. Maughan. Having, with great care, cleansed the stone of its lichens and moss, Mr. Maughan took careful casts of the characters, and communicated copies to several archæologists:—amongst others, to the Rev. Daniel Haigh, of Erdington, near Birmingham. On the north side of the cross is inscribed, very plainly, “Kyniburuk,” or “Cyneburg,” the name of a queen of Northumbria, being the wife of Alchfrid, son of Oswiu, king of Northumberland. On the western face, the inscription as deciphered, is—“THIS SIGBEGUN SETTÆ HWÆTRED, WITGAER, FELWOLD, & ROETBERT, UMÆ KYNING ALCFRITHÆ GEBIDÆD HISSUM SAULA”—intimating that the four persons first named had set up this cross to King Alcfrith, and requested prayers for his soul. Roetbert is commemorated, in the Falstone inscription, as dead. Here he is named, with three other “thegns,” as raising a stone to the memory of the good king Alcfrith, eldest son of Oswy, who succeeded St. Oswald, as king of Northumbria, in 643. Alcfrith, or Alchfrid, married Cyneburg, daughter of Penda, the pagan king of Mercia. Oswy and Alchfrid were zealous Christians; and to the influence of the latter was owing the conversion of Peada, son of Penda, and eventually that of the nation of the Mercians or Middle Angles. Peada, with all his jarls and soldiers, and their servants, were baptized at King Oswy’s village of *Ad Murum*, supposed to be Walbottle. When, in 654, old Penda invaded Northumbria, for the last time, Alchfrid stood by his father; and Penda, then eighty years of age, was utterly discomfited at the battle of Winwidfield, near Leeds, and afterwards slain. Not to follow Dr. Charlton into the controversies of Oswy and Alcfrid—the sire inclining to the theology of his tutors, the Scots, and the son, a pupil of Wilfrid’s, leaning to Rome—we return to the Runes. Mr. Haigh’s interpretation of the inscription on the western face—(which, however, he gives subject to correction, his opinion being that the characters may not, all of them,

have been accurately deciphered)—is remarkably confirmed by the occurrence of “Cyneburga” on the cross, as read by Mr. Smith and others some years ago. On the south face is a Runic inscription, interpreted by Mr. Haigh—“OSWU KYNING ELT”—or Oswy the king. “Elt” may possibly refer to his being the elder (or head) of the family. This inscription confirms the supposition that the cross was reared in the lifetime of Oswy. No prayers being asked for the souls of Oswy and Cyneburga, as for the soul of Alchfrid, it may be inferred that they were still living. If so, the memorial must have been erected between 664, when we last hear of Alchfrid, and 670, when Oswy died; and we have then a good date for fixing the age of the Falstone inscription, and of the many similar crosses which have escaped the ravages of time and man in the remote districts of Cumberland.—In a note to his paper, Dr. Charlton refers to a new version of the Bewcastle inscription, published by Mr. Maughan in December, viz.:—“This sigbeacithon saetta Hwaetred, Withgar, Aalewolthu, aft Alcfrithu, ean Kunig eak Oswiung. Igebid heo sinna sawhula.” “Hwaetred, Withgar, and Alfwold, erected this little beacon in memory of Alfrid, at one time king with, and son of, Oswy. Pray for them, their sins and their souls.” The Doctor thinks the version of Mr. Haigh the more probable of the two, and nearer the truth.

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## HISTORICAL ENQUIRY.

### The Guilds of the Middle Ages.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 25.]

THERE were three high feasts in the year (connected probably with the division of the year into three seasons), on which public assemblies for sacrifice took place. Every free inhabitant of the country was obliged to attend these, and bring with him what he required, for the time the sacrifice should last, as well in food as in beer.\* But the

\* From this custom the significance of the word “guild,” “banquet,” “meal,” which it still retains in Danish, is to be derived. “Guild” according to the unanimous explanation of all glossers (Haltaus, Scherz, Wachter,

king, or the prince, who had the care of arranging the sacrifice, and during the festival sat on the high seat, had to consecrate the beaker, from which they drank in honour of the gods, and all the sacrificial viands. The consecration appears to have been performed by a symbolical sign, for when earl Sigurd had consecrated the beaker to Odin, and drank it to Hakon, who secretly was Christ, he made the sign of the cross; and when his suspicious associates remarked it, he said it was the sign of the hammer, to denote the beaker to Thor. First in order they drank the beaker to Odin, to implore victory for the king, and the happiness and enlargement of his kingdom; then to Niord and Freya for a fruitful year and peace. Many also were accustomed then to drink the "Braga-full," in honour of fallen kings and leaders, and several next did the same, in memory of distinguished friends and relatives. This is the meaning of *minni* in the strict sense of the term; for in general the beaker, which they drank in honour of God's men, is called *minni*.

That the great justice and market days occurred at the same time with these sacrificial assemblies, is more than conjecture. In Sweden, relates Snorro, it was the custom in the pagan times to hold a principal sacrifice (*höfot-blot*) in the month of Goe at Upsal. Sacrifice was then made for peace and for the victory of the king, and a great multitude of men came together on the occasion. At the same time the *Landes-thing* of Sweden, and the market and fair (*markadr* oc *kaupstefua*) were held there. By the introduction of Christianity little was altered in the main at the beginning. The old Germans clung fast to the old faith, which they looked upon as the foundation of their freedom.\* The apostles of Christianity, therefore, where

Thre, Sourner, Spelman), comes from the German "*gelten*," the Anglo-Saxon *gyldan* to pay, to make good. *Gild*, according to Ulphilas, is equivalent to *tributum voluntarium symbola*. Guild is a banquet managed by mutual contribution in food and drink, or in money, and then is applied to every social gathering in general.

\* Compare the vigorous speech, which Snorro attributes to one of the people of the country addressing king Haco—(Sago Hakonar godo c. 117), which also Münter has translated in his Church History, p. 144. 1. Among others the following words occur: "but now we cannot tell what we are to

the arm of an emperor Charles did not secure them success, went sparingly to work, by squaring the new doctrines to the prevailing notions of the people, and to the existing customs and institutions ;—nay, they contented themselves almost exclusively with the doing away of certain heathen abominations, as for example of sacrifice, the eating of horseflesh, and so forth. Doubtless, also, many a ruler converting with the edge of the sword, little more than a few formulas were known. Even the life of the priests, who, as we shall presently see, fell back again into the old customs of their people, was, even in later times, heathenish enough.

It continued customary in the North, even after the inhabitants had become Christians, on the death of a relation to hold a dead or inheritance-festival, and commonly indeed to the seventh or thirtieth day. At the same time a priest was commanded to read a soul's mass, and was paid for so doing ; and the same priest was then conducted to the banquet, which was called *Siarle-Gel*, literally a *soul's beer*, and, beside him, was obliged to consist of at least three persons. Here, therefore, we see the existence of Christian and heathen ideas and usages by the side of each other. The Christian element however gained by degrees the upperhand, as we gather from the ordinance contained in Magnus Lagabäter's laws, for the abolition of these feasts for the dead. The welfare of the soul of the deceased, says the lawgiver, would be better cared for by the greatest possible donation of alms. The festivals in honour of the dead served more for the gratification of the passions, and they were so often carried on with such unbounded expense, that the inheritance itself was not seldom consumed, and the payment of debts rendered impossible ; violent contentions, moreover, and even murder and manslaughter, have not been wanting on such occasions. For a long time legislators fought in vain against the once

think of thee—whether thou wishest to lay upon us a new yoke of slavery, and that in quite a different way ? Thou demandest that we should throw away our faith and the worship of our Gods, which our fathers and our ancestors, braver, better, and more distinguished men than we, have cherished for so long a time, and in observing which we ourselves have been so happy."



deeply rooted custom; even in the recent centuries they have been wont, in the most different German provinces, to publish similar prohibitions,—as an example of which it is sufficient here to refer to one in Denmark. Nay, even to the present time, here and there the old custom has continued, although the feasts for the dead have long since lost all significance, and nothing but the unreasonableness of the custom has been left behind. In a similar manner, for centuries, the old sacrifice-festivals, transforming themselves only by degrees, continued to flourish after the heathen world had fallen into ruins. At first they were contented with the abolition of the sacrifice, into whose place other religious performances entered, and of the names of the heathen gods. But still the banquets were kept up in the same style as formerly, only that now they drank no more in honour of Odin, Freya and Niord; but of Christ, of Mary, and of a saint whose choice was determined according to circumstances.

An example has already been given from the story of Olaf Trygvason; it is related that at the table of king Sweyn they drank in honour of Christ and of saint Michael. To this king Olaf, moreover, previous to the mighty gathering of people at Agda in Norway, St. Martin of Tours is said to have appeared in a dream, and to have exhorted him to drink the drinking-horns consecrated to Odin and the demigods, in honour of God, of him, of St. Martin, and of the other saints. King Magnus in his northern manor-rights commanded his people to drink in honour of St. Olaf (*at Olafs minni*) at Christmas. Martin was the first patron saint of the north, into whose place then Olaf entered as native saint. It was sought also to bring the times of these heathen festivals nearer to the Christian Holydays, and so to blend them with each other. From the story of St. Olaf an example has already been quoted above. King Haes the Good commanded that the *Juel*-feast should be celebrated at Christmas, and every man was to brew for this feast a third of a ton of malt, and to keep holyday as long as the beer lasted.

These drinking festivals, when they had once become a Christian celebration, and as they corresponded with the



habits of the people, and the idea of a religiously-social union at the table, contained nothing contradictory to Christian views and doctrines, but rather admitted of comparison with old-Christian practices,—were made use of as a means for the maintainance and establishment of the Christian faith. The lawgivers of the Church therefore themselves, in order to secure the celebration of the festal days, made it a duty to hold such mutual banquets, and enforced it by penalties. These feast-beers, as perhaps we may call them—(*samburdar-öl* is the name occurring in the ordinance itself, and corresponding to the word guild)—were to be consecrated to Christ and to St. Mary, as a thanksgiving for peace and good times. The seasons appointed for this purpose were All Saints' day, Christmas, and according to another ordinance, St. John's. Husband and wife, moreover, in every house, were to furnish one in particular, and the company was to consist of at least three persons.

The last part of this enactment is of course to be explained from the condition of the country, in which it was issued, from the partial poverty of the inhabitants, who frequently lived in solitary manors, situated at a great distance from each other, and so forth. Not the less on this account did general gatherings, for those who would and could therein take part, continue in all their force.

But it is also possible, that in general on the introduction of Christianity, the attempt was made to abolish the great festivals, and to restrict them to a narrower circle, whereby perhaps the origin of less extensive unions to this end, was encouraged and countenanced. To this conjecture, the following account communicated by Snorro, gives occasion. It was once announced to king Olaf the Holy, that the inhabitants of Thronðheim had had in the winter-nights, great festal gatherings and a strong drinking (*at braendor hefði þar haft veitrlor fjölmennar at vetruottom : varo þar drykior miklar*); the beakers were consecrated to the demigods, (*minni öll signod Asom*), children and horses had been sacrificed, and the altars of the gods besprinkled with the blood; these things, it was said, had taken place, to implore the favour of the gods, because the

Heligolandiers had submitted themselves to Christianity. When the king heard this, he ordered some persons distinguished among the people to come before him, in order to call them to account. One of them, however, with spirited eloquence, repulsed all accusation, and said;—they had held no banquet (*veiklor*) at all, (*nema gielda sin eda hvirfings drykior eun sumir vinabod*). By the expression “*gieldi*,” therefore, which also seldom occurs in Snorro, less numerous, permitted, Christian banquets, appear to be denoted, in opposition to “*veiklor*,” as in the above-named ordinance, where they are called *samburdur-öl*. *Hvirfrings-drykior* (from *Hvirfinr circulus*) was the name given to their smaller festivals, probably from another more moderate manner of drinking, since two did not drink with each other for a wager, as it were, but the beaker went round the circle. Besides Olver, (the name of him who spoke before the king,) means that some festivals had taken place on special occasions, such as marriages, &c., when the host invited his friends (*vinabod*).

It is related of king Olaf the Fat or Tame, that he was very fond of the pomp and splendour of social banquets. He altered the methods customary hitherto, of arranging the table and the seats. To sit in pairs at table was a very ancient custom. He commanded that the festal gatherings should no more be held in the country but in the towns, and to this end founded banqueting-houses in several towns; among which especially that in Thronðheim is distinguished. It was built of wood, the floor was laid with stones, and ovens were first introduced in it. A large bell, denominated *Bärarbot*, or the ornament of the town, now called together to the banquets.

Even until a much later time, the greatest guildhouse in Norway was to be found at Thronðheim; it was named “*Gildescal*,”\* and there feasts, banquets, marriages, and so forth, were held; as Torfäus informs us in the Chorography prefixed to his history. It may also have been made use of for deliberation and other public purposes; and as the times of the banquets corresponded with the assemblies and the judicial courts, it is possible that after the removal

\* Equivalent to our English word “Guildhall.”—ED.

of the festive gatherings to the towns, the buildings appointed for these, served likewise as the places of justice. According to the Thronðheim Town-right, of Magnus Lagabäter, the Holy Cross Guildhouse, probably that which Olaf the Tame erected, was the proper "Ding" place, and in Bergen the court of justice was held in the St. Mary Guild-house.

In many parts of Sweden, also, banqueting-houses (*gillestuvor*) were built, in which the members of every parish were accustomed to assemble at certain festal times, made themselves merry with eating and drinking, and held a general religious service. The times of these gatherings were termed *Mungatstidir* or *Oclstemma*. At these meetings, likewise, marriage-consultations were held; as, indeed, general deliberations on family and other circumstances; and hence in several provincial Rights, we find the declaration that the bridegroom, or the parents of the bride, could justly complain, if either party had put off the time of marriage longer than three such *Mungatstidir*.\* There was, therefore, a particular kind of materials furnished by family-circumstances, such as marriages, inheritances, which were called *Oldrhustritni*, from the place where they were wont to be negotiated.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## The Roman Regions and their Auxiliaries Stationed in Britain, during the Roman occupation.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 22.]

AT Castle hill, near Kilpatrick, the third station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we again meet with another legionary slab, measuring fifty-three by twenty-three inches, embellished in the following interesting manner—on the right, a naked figure is seated on the ground, with his arms tied behind him, while above is to be seen a sea-goat, supporting upon its back the rude effigy of an eagle, which seems to be looking around and flapping its wings. On the left, we

\* Three such *Mungatstidir* made up about a year, and so far this agrees with the provision of other northern rights.

have two miserable beings, like the first—naked and in fetters—with a dagger placed between them, over whom a horseman, in a Roman helmet and cuirass, is dashing along, bearing the usual cavalry shield in one hand, and raising his spear in a menacing attitude in the other. Behind him stands a female figure, carrying a wreath, probably victory. The slab is divided into three compartments, the centre one bearing the inscription, and the two outer ones embellished as described above; the inscription is thus rendered, “To the Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus [Pius, father of his country. The Second Legion Augusta [dedicates this, having executed] 4666 paces.” At Bemulie, the fifth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we meet with a somewhat remarkable votive altar, raised by this legion, and inscribed thus, “Placed by the Second Legion Augusta, to [or in honour of] Quintus Lollius Urbicus, Legate and Proprætor of the Emperor.” Upon another monument discovered here, is exhibited a laurel wreath, supported on either side by what is supposed to be a winged Victory, each standing upon a cornucopia, and terminating in eagles’ heads. Within the wreath appears this inscription, “Leg. II. AVG. FEC.,” i. e., “Legio Secunda Augusta Fecit,” shewing that the Legio Secunda Augusta had erected the building to which it had originally belonged—perhaps a barrack, perhaps a sacellum, perhaps even the station itself; above whose gateway this inscription might have stood. Upon a third stone we find this inscription, “To the Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, the Second Legion Augusta, having executed 3666 paces.” At Auchindavy, the eighth station or fort, *Ad Lineam Valli*, we meet with four votive altars, discovered in 1771, in rather an extraordinary position. Three of them were unfortunately broken through the middle; they were all lying huddled together, as if they had been thrown in hastily, and then covered up with earth, to conceal them from view, telling, as they lie, a silent but expressive tale of the sudden order of retreat, the precipitate muster of the garrison, the hurried dismantling of the station, and the disappearing footsteps of the legionary cohorts, as they defiled



upon a southern route; while perhaps the shouts of the advancing Britons were already heard in the distance. At the same time were found part of a fifth altar, a mutilated stone figure, and two ponderous iron hammers. The Roman soldiers doubtless exerted themselves to the utmost of their power, rather than permit the altars of their gods to fall into the sacrilegious hands of the barbarians, and the pit had according been hastily formed to receive them, and the iron hammers were likewise thrown into it, on account, we may suppose, of the value of the metal, and to prevent them becoming of service to the enemy. The four perfect altars, thus thrown hastily together, had all been erected by one individual, Marcus Coccius Firmus, a centurion in the Legio Secunda Augusta; they varied in height from twenty-eight to forty-one inches. The first contains several compound letters, which being explained, appear thus, "To Jove, the best and greatest (and) to Victory the vanquisher, for the welfare of the emperor Antoninus and of his (family), M. Coccius Firmus, centurion in the Second Legion Augusta (dedicates this.)" The second altar was inscribed to a whole host of immortals, as will be seen from the inscription: "Marti, Minervæ, Campestribus, Heroi, Eponæ, Victoriæ, Marcus Coccius Firmus, Centurio Legionis Secundæ Augustæ." The third was inscribed to Diana and Apollo, and on the fourth we find this most liberal centurion bestowing a share of his regard on the tutelary genius of our native isle: it is thus inscribed—"Genio Terræ Britannicæ M. Coccius Firmus Centurio Legionis Secundæ Augustæ." The fragment of the fifth altar, found along with the above, measured eleven and a half inches in height; it was the upper part of the stone, and only contains the name of the forest deity, "Silvanus." As regards the statue, nothing can be learned respecting whom or what it was intended for, being in so mutilated a condition. The whole of the above altars, &c., are figured in that excellent work "*Stuart's Caledonia Romana*," page 332. At Shirva we meet with several sepulchral memorials, one of which is inscribed to the shades of Flavius Lucianus, a soldier of the Second Legion; and upon another stone, we can only trace a part of the



inscription, to the effect that it had been raised by the vexillation of the Second Legion Augusta. At Castlecary, the twelfth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we meet with an altar; and, as the inscription informs us, it was raised to Fortune by the United Vexillations of the Second and Sixteenth legions, which ran thus, "Fortunæ Vexillationes Legionis Secundæ Augustæ, Legionis Sextæ Victricis Pro Salute Posuerunt Liberites." At Carriden, the seventeenth fort, we meet with a stone finely cut and in good preservation, inscribed thus, "Vexillationes Legionis Secundæ Augustæ, et Legionis Vicessimæ Valentis Victricis Fecerunt," that is, "The Vexillations of the Second Legend Augusta, and that of the Twentieth Valens Victrix erected this." This inscription is well executed, and is remarkable for several strange-looking flourishes ornamenting some of the letters.

Having finished these notices respecting the remains of the presence of the Legio Secunda Augusta upon the stations and forts of the upper barrier, we will next proceed to notice what records it has left of its presence in and upon the stations of the lower barrier. The first time is at Apiatorium (Bewcastle), where a detachment was quartered to afford security to the workmen employed in the construction of the wall, and a stone discovered here is inscribed to Hadrian by the Second and Twentieth Legions under Licinius Priscus Augustal Legate and Proprætor. At Ellenborough (Virasidum) we again meet with this legion. At Old Carlisle (Olenacum) the vexillation of this legion inscribed a stone in honour of Hadrian. At Benwell (Condureum) the third station *Ad Lineam Valli*, an altar to "Jupiter Dolichenus and the deities of Augustus, and for the health of the emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus, Father of his country (raised by) Marcus Liburnius Frondus, centurion of the Legio Secunda Augusta," has been discovered. At Halton Chesters (Hunnum), the fifth station, a stone occurs simply inscribed thus, "Leg. II AVG. F." that is, "Legio Secunda Augusta Fecit." At Procolitia (Carrowbrugh) an altar has been found, raised and dedicated to Fortune by Caius Julius Rhæticus, centurion of the Second Augustan legion. At Magna (Carvoran),

the eleventh station, we meet with an altar inscribed to Fortune by Audacius Romanus, centurion in the Second, Sixth, and Twentieth Legions. At Netherby (*Castra Exploratorum*) it raised an altar to the emperor Hadrian. At Middleby, also, another to Hadrian. Near Irthlington, in 1852, was found a stone inscribed by this legion. Upon raising the foundations of one of the *Castella*, or mile castles, upon this barrier at Hotbank farm, near Housesteads, (*Borcovicus*, the eighth station) was discovered a tablet, having the following inscription: "Of the emperor Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, the Second Legion, styled the August, Aulus Platorius Nepos being legate and *proprætor*." This is a very remarkable document, from mentioning the names of Hadrian, and his *proprætor* Platorius Nepos; and also from the fact of its being found in one of the *castella* on that part of the line usually attributed to Severus. This seems to nullify all accepted criticism respecting the author of these two barriers, and to induce us to believe that they were the labours of successive emperors, each altering or repairing as the exigencies of the different times required. At Little Chesters (*Vindolana*) the ninth station, we meet with the name of this legion for the last time on this barrier; it is a slab inscribed in honour of Hadrian, similar to the preceding, excepting that the name of the emperor is in the dative case. Thus, the one preceding is inscribed "*Imperator Cæsar Trajanus Hadriano*," &c., while the one before us is inscribed "*Imperator Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus*," &c.

Having finished my remarks concerning the presence of traces of the Second Legion in and upon the above stations, we will now see what records it has left us of its presence upon the stations this side of the barrier; and the first place to which we shall naturally turn our attention will be to its head quarters *Caerleon* (*Isca Silurum*), where we meet with an altar, found in 1664, raised to Jupiter *Dolichenus* by *Æmilianus Calphurnius Rufillianus*, a soldier of this legion. This was a deity chiefly worshipped by miners. In 1602 a stone was found recording the erection of a Temple to Diana by an officer of this legion, named *T. Flavius Postumius Varus*. In the church of Try Dyn

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is a sepulchral monument to Julius Julianus, a soldier of this legion, found at Caerleon. At Caerwent (Venta Silurum) have been found innumerable bricks, &c., stamped by this legion. At London (Londinum Augusta), where another detachment of it was stationed, we meet with a sepulchral monument found on Ludgate Hill, in 1669, to the memory of Vibio Marcianus, a soldier of the Second Legion; and, lastly, another part of it was established at Colchester (Camalodunum) as a colony, by the emperor Claudius, in company with part of the ninth, fourteenth, and sixteenth legions; but I have never heard of any discovery being made here mentioning this legion. Two other Roman legions, it seems, bore the surname of "Augusta," namely, the third and the eighth. Another second legion bore the surname of "Adjutrix," which was raised by Vespasian during his war against Vitellius, and which about the year 70 A.D. was stationed in Germany, in company with the sixth, fourteenth, and tenth. The Third Legion, surnamed "Gallica," took part with Cæsar in his civil war with the first, third, sixth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, ninth, fifth, and twenty-seventh, legions; and in the reign of Vespasian (70 A.D.) it was engaged in the Judaic war, in company with the fifth Macedonica, tenth, twelfth, sixth Ferrata, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and twenty-second, and, after the conclusion of the war, was quartered in Syria, in company with the fourth and sixth. Another third legion, surnamed "Augusta," about the same time was quartered in Africa. The Fourth Legion, surnamed "Macedonica," in the reign of Vespasian was quartered in Upper Germany, in company with the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Legions. This legion is also mentioned as taking part in the African war, in the time of Julius Cæsar. Another bore the surname of "Scythica," which we find, late in the reign of Vespasian, quartered in Syria, in company with the third, sixth, and twelfth legions. The Fifth Legion, surnamed also Macedonica, was quartered in the reign of Vespasian in Judea, in company with the tenth and fifteenth legions. Another fifth legion took an active part in Cæsar's civil, Alexandrian, African, and Spanish wars,

and in the time of Vespasian it was quartered in Lower Germany, in company with the first, fifteenth, and sixteenth legions.

We now come to treat of another Britannic legion, the sixth, surnamed "Victrix." The first historical notice of it is made by Julius Cæsar as having taken part in his civil war, in company with the first, third, fifth, ninth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, tenth, and twenty-seventh legions. Again, it took part in his African war, in company with the fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, seventh, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, and thirtieth; and also in his Gallic war with the eleventh, seventh, eighth, ninth, thirteenth, and fifteenth legions. In the year 57 A.D., we find it serving under Corbulo in the Armenian war, in company with the third, fourth, tenth, and twelfth legions. In the reign of Nero we find it serving in Upper Germany, in company with the fourth, eighteenth, and twenty-first. In the reign of Vespasian it was quartered in Spain, in company with the First Adjutrix and the Tenth. To this legion Galbea owed his elevation to the empire, for it was a firm supporter to his pretensions; he being at that time governor of Lusitania. After which it appears to have returned to Germany, whence it passed into Britain, with the emperor Hadrian, when he came to suppress the incursions of the Caledonians 120 A.D., and its head-quarters were established at Eboracum (York.) It was in the reign of Antoninus Pius engaged in perfecting the Carr Dyke navigation to Peterborough. There is a complete blank in its history from 222 A.D., when we find from the writings of Dion Cassius it was still serving here, till the time of the emperor Honorius, when it was recalled to serve under Stilicho against Alaric, king of the Goths. It, in conjunction with the Second Legion, and the vexillation of the Twentieth, built the wall, upon which we oftentimes meet with it, and at what places it will be my object to point out in another paper.

*Stamford.*

J. S.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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## An Account of the Borough of Leicester for the year 1517-1518.

THE account of Nicholas Heyn and Nicholas Wayse, Chamberlains of the town of Leicester, in the time of the Mayoralty of Thomas Smith, from Michaelmas 1517, to Michaelmas 1518.

*Rents of Assize and at Will.*—A tenement at the North bridge, late in the holding of John Bird, in rent of assize, 3s. 4d. A tenement there in the holding of John Seagrave, 8s. Thomas Baker, for a tenement there to him let by indenture, with reparation, and to pay the chief rent, 9s. A tenement there, now in the holding of Nicholas Kattern, by indenture, 6s. 8d. A tenement in the North gate, in the holding of the Neatherd, 6s. A cottiar there in the holding of Malard, 3s. 6d. A tenement there in the holding of Thomas Tomkinson, let by indenture, 4s. A tenement in the holding of Hugh Tomkinson, let by indenture, without reparations, 10s. A tenement there in the holding of William Norris, in rent of assize, 2s. Robert Gadsby, for a piece of ground there, 21d. A tenement there in the holding of the Swineherd, 8s. A garden in Sanvy gate, late in the occupation of Robert Newarke by year, 12d. A tenement in the North Gate, now in the holding of Richard Stacey, in rent of assize, 4s. Two chambers over the North gate, 5s. A tenement with a garden, in the said gate, in the holding of Roger Agard, 6s. A tenement in the Dead lane, late in the holding of William Shaw, 4s. A stable there in the holding of John Westowes, 3s. 4d. A tenement at the High cross, late in the holding of John Organmaker, 13s. 4d. A tenement there called the Bull Head, in rent of assize, 11s. Of John Collins, 6d. A tenement in the High street, in the holding of Mr. Reade, in rent of assize, 7s. A tenement within the South gate, in the holding of John Herring, 10s. A tenement within the West gate, in the holding of John Lockyer, 8s. A chamber over the West gate, by year, 3s. 1d. Two leys in the Millstone lane, 7d. A tenement in the Swine's market, sometime in the holding of Robert Knowles, 8s. A tenement there, now in the holding of Randal Hill, 26s. 8d. A tenement within the East gate, now in the holding of John Martin, in rent of assize, for a window, 4d. Two chambers over the East gate, in the holding of Robert Bonevaunt, 4s. A tenement in St. Nicholas' parish, in the holding of John Pinder, in rent of assize, 4d. A croft in the Parish of St. Margaret, in the holding of the Guild of Corpus Christi, in rent of assize, 12d. A croft there in the holding of Robert Croft, in rent of assize, 12d. A croft there, sometime in the holding of William Mitchell, 18d. A tenement in Belgrave gate, sometime in the holding of William Miller, 8s. Another tenement there sometime in the holding of William Hampton, 8s. A garden, sometime in the holding of Margaret Stence, 6d. A piece of ground there in the holding of John Grisby, 20d. A tenement in Pasture lane, sometime in the holding of Richard Pinner, 6s. Two tenements there in the holding of Mr. Gillott, to him let by indenture with the reparations, 8s. A garden next the Mayor's hall, in the holding of John Saltum, 18d. Four cottages in the Friar lane, in the holding of Ralph Giles, 6s. For a water lag, in the holding of Thos. Hall, 12d. For the



herbage of the Butts, in the holding of Richard Allsopp, 20*d*. The Abbott of Leicester, for a tenement in the North gate, in the holding of William Plumber, 13*d*. A cock and two hens, price 5*d*. Sum total £11 5*s*. 9*d*.

*Rents in Wheston.*—Chief rent of a messuage and two acres of land there, in the holding of the Lord Hastings, 4*d*. A toft and a half yard-land, in the holding of William Bodycoat, by year, 6*d*. Of the same William, for a messuage and a yard-land and a half, by year, 1*d*. A cottiar and a half acre of land, in the holding of William Webster, by year, 2*d*. A messuage and two yard-lands, in the holding of John Stretton, 1*s*. A messuage, with a yard-land and a half, in the holding of Robert Bedford, 17*s*. For an oven, and a half yard land, in the holding of the said Robert, by year, 6*s*. 8*d*. A messuage, with a yard-land and a half in the holding of William Vincent, 15*s*. 9*d*. A toft in the holding of the same, 12*d*. A half yard-land in the holding of the said William, by year, 5*s*. A messuage land and a yard-land, in the holding of Thos. Townsend, by year, 11*s*. A messuage, with twelve roods of land, in the holding of John Gent, 5*s*. A toft and a half yard-land, in the holding of William Bodycoat, 6*s*. 8*d*. A cottage with three roods of land, in the holding of Thos. Rose, by year, 2*s*. 4*d*. The farm of a mill late in the holding of Robert Power, 4*s*. A messuage and seven roods and a half of land, in the holding of Robert Glover, by year, 3*s*. 6*d*. A messuage and twelve roods of land, in the holding of John Hurburd, 5*s*. Sum total, £4 9*s*.

*Rents in Ratcliffe, Thrussington, and other places.*—A tenement with certain lands, meadow, and pastures, in Ratcliffe, in the holding of William Burbage, 15*s*. 8*d*. A messuage with certain lands, meadows, and pastures, in Thrussington, in the holding of George Villiers, 12*s*. A messuage with certain lands in Gilmorton, in the holding of John Sprigg in rent of assize, 3*s*. 4*d*. A tenement, in Great Ashby, in the holding of Thos. Morton, 6*d*. Certain lands in Ratcliffe, in the holding of Thos. Cramp by year, 3*d*. Two hens. Certain lands in Scraftoft, in the holding of Ridley, 6*d*. Certain lands in Cosby in the holding of Broughton, 6*d*. The sum total, £1 12*s*. 9*d*. Total from rents, £17 7*s*. 6*d*.

*Guild merchant.*—We, the said chamberlains, charge as received of the farm of the sheep's market, £6 6*s*. 8*d*. Received of Henry Jamyson for the chapman guild, 10*s*. Received of Robert Woley of Leicester, Barker, for the same, 10*s*. Received of George Scott, Glover, of the same 10*s*. Received of William Alexander, for the same, 10*s*. William Metcalf, 10*s*. John Olyff, 10*s*. Richard Holt, 10*s*. John Stanley, 10*s*. William Token, of Coventry, 10*s*. Richard A'Lee, 10*s*. John Ripley, 10*s*. Richard the Rutter, 10*s*. Randal Wood, 10*s*. Gilbert Swanborn, 10*s*. Oliver Scotham, 10*s*. Christopher Smith, 10*s*. Thos. Burdon, 10*s*. Roger Gillott, 10*s*. Thos. Tomkinson, the second son of Hugh Tomkinson, 5*s*. Ralph Payner of Lutterworth, 10*s*. John Burley, 10*s*. William Rutter, 10*s*. William Ogden, 10*s*. We the said chamberlains charge us with money received of Robert Davey for the redeeming of chamberlainship, 53*s*. 4*d*. Christopher Clough, for the same, 53*s*. 4*d*. We charge us with money received of Richard Stacey, 19*s*. 10*d*. William White for the same, 10*s*. Sum total, £21 8*s*. 2*d*. Sum total of charges, £38 15*s*. 8*d*.

*Rents paid out.*—Paid to the king in rents of assize for divers grounds and tenements in St. Margaret's parish, 22*d*. Paid to the king, for a tenement in the South gate in the holding of John Herring, 12*d*. Paid to the king, for the

common butts, 4*d*. Paid to the king, for a piece of ground behind the butts, 4*d*. Paid to the king, for a tenement next to the Bull Head, 2*s*. Paid to the bailiff of Winchester fee, for certain lands in Wheston, for suit of court, 12*d*. Paid to the lord Hastings for certain lands there, 3*s*. 10*d*. Paid for the obit of sir Richard Ikesley, priest, kept in the church of St. Margaret, for a tenement in Belgrave gate, 21*d*. Paid to the dean of St. Mary's, for a tenement next the horse-mill, 6*d*. To the same dean for a tenement in the holding of John Herring, 3*d*. To the same dean for two tenements in the Church lane, in the holding of Mr. Richard Gillott, 17*d*. Paid to the king, for a tenement next the horse-mill, 12*d*. Paid to the king for divers tenements without the North gate, 3*s*. 3*d*. To the dean of St. Mary's, for a tenement at the High cross, some time in the holding of Robert Knowles, 4*s*. Sum total, 22*s*. 6*d*.

*Fees with other payments.*—Paid to Mr. Thos. Smith, then being mayor in the name of his fee, £10. Paid to the recorder, for his fee, 26*s*. 8*d*. Paid to William Bolt, for his fee, 6*s*. 8*d*. Paid to the same mayor, for expenses done over the recorder and justices of peace, with others, in time of sessions at two times, 13*s*. 4*d*. Paid to Nicholas Heyn and Nicholas Wayse, chamberlains, in the name of their fee, 40*s*. Paid to the mayor's clerk, for making of this account, 3*s*. 4*d*. Paid for making of the rent roll, 10*d*. Paid to John Robinson, for cleansing the Market place, in the name of the fee, 6*s*. 8*d*. Expenses done at Wheston court, as appear by bill, 11*s*. The clerk for keeping the court, 12*d*. Paid for making of the rolls for the fifteenth penny, 3*s*. 4*d*. For writing of the statutes of labourers and vagabonds and beggars, 3*s*. 4*d*. Paid to Mr. Bailiff for a commission, 12*d*. Paid to Mr. Fowler for his fee, 6*s*. 8*d*. Paid for baize for the poor people, 4*s*. 8*d*. Sum total, £16 8*s*. 6*d*.

*Expenses of Wine.*—Wine presented to my lord of Shrewsbury, 16*d*. To the dean of the king's chapel, 22*d*. To my lord Hastings, on Simon's day and Jude, 20*d*. To the king's auditor, 20*d*. To my lord dean of the Newarke, 2*s*. 8*d*. To my lord Ashonysbury on Palm Sunday, 2*s*. 6*d*. For two gallons of wine presented to Mr. Beltenape, 16*d*. To my lord of Shrewsbury at another time, 2*s*. To my lord Hastings, over the new fair, 2*s*. 6*d*. For wines spent at the chapter, to the canons of the High Cross, ten gallons of Gascony wine, 6*s*. 8*d*. Ten cakes, 12*d*. Wafers, 8*d*. Sum total, £1 5*s*. 10*d*.

*Reparations.*—For three pieces of timber to Randall's house, 12*d*. Another piece of timber to the same house, 4*d*. Paid for nails for the same house, 8*d*. For boards and lathes for the same house, 4*s*. 1*d*. To two wrights one day, 12*d*. To two torchars for a day's work there, 16*d*. Carriage of filth out of the same house, 4*d*. A load of sand, 4*d*. Lathe and nails, 2*d*. Paid to two slaters and a server half a day, 8*d*. Paid to a wright for half a day's work, 3*d*. Paid for half a load of lime, 20*d*. For slates and slate pins, 4*d*. For slater and a server there, 16*d*. Lathes and nails to the chambers over the East gate, 2*d*. Two torchars there, 4*d*. For litter, 2*d*. Two slaters there and a server there, 16*d*. Two wrights half a day at the house which Hugh Ellis lately held, for half a day's work, 6*d*. For six spars there, 5*d*. For a board on the window, 2*d*. For nails, 1*d*. For mending a lattice there, 5*d*. Two slaters and server a day there, 16*d*. Paid for (thack) rope, 3*d*. For latches, 2*d*. For nails, 1*d*. For a load of stubble, 3*s*. 4*d*. Thatching the same, 20*d*. Two torchars for a day's work there, 8*d*. For

thatch rope, 1*d*. Nails, 3*d*. A load of clay, 3*d*. Litter, 2*d*. Another load of clay, 4*d*. A load of stubble to the Swineherd's house, 3*s*. Thatching the same, 20*d*. For lathes and nails to the same, 5*d*. Making a window and mending a door, 2*d*. Mending a gutter there, 2*d*. Lead to a gutter there, 16*d*. Two labourers for half a day's work, 4*d*. Thatch rope, 1*d*. Load of clay, 4*d*. For three "stolpes" [? staples] for the pinfold in the Market place, 2*s*. Another "stolf," 8*d*. Two rails to the same, 12*d*. Two door cheeks to the same, 6*d*. For a door, 16*d*. Ironwork to the same, 12*d*. A pale and board to the same, 2*s*. 4*d*. A horse locker to the same, 8*d*. A wright for workmanship of the same, and mending the stock, 2*s*. Mending the mace, 22*d*. Mending the arms at the South gate, 8*d*. Mending the — at the East gate, 4*d*. Mending the brazen mace, 4*d*. Three keys to three tenements, 6*d*. Mending a lock to the cow-hay, 2*d*. A key to Laverock's house, 2*d*. Three spars to the cow hay, 3*d*. Digging turves for the butts, 7*d*. Sum total, 49*s*. 10*d*.

*Decays*.—Decay of two chambers on the North Gate, 5*s*. Decay of two tenements in the Dead lane, late in the holding of William Shaw, 4*s*. We ask allowance for a stable there in the holding of John Westowes, 2*s*. 2*d*. In decay, a garden, sometime in the holding of John Collin, 6*d*. In decay a tenement in the Swines' market, sometime in the holding of Robert Knowles, 8*s*. In decay there a tenement now in the holding of Randal Hill, 6*s*. 8*d*. We ask allowance of a tenement in Belgrave gate, late in the holding of John Spencer, 16*d*. In decay, a garden there, sometime in the holding of Margaret Stener, 6*d*. In decay a bench, in a tenement in the North gate, in the holding of William Plumber, 13*d*. A cock and two hens, price 5*d*. In decay, a tenement at the North bridge, in the holding of John Seagrave, 16*d*. In decay, a tenement next the Bull Head, 6*s*. 4*d*. In decay, a tenement in the Church lane, 2*s*. 3*d*. In decay of chief rent, for certain lands in Ratcliffe for two hens, 3*d*. In decay of a messuage, with seven roods of land and a half, in Wheston, 18*d*. We ask allowance for a cottage and three roods of land, 4*d*. In decay, a tenement in Belgrave gate, late in the holding of — Spencer, 5*s*. Sum total, £2 6*s*. 8*d*.

And we ask allowance for the expenses done on Mr. Mayor and the auditors of this account, 6*s*. 8*d*. For charcoal, 3*d*. Sum total, 6*s*. 11*d*.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

## FOLK LORE.

*To the Editor of the "Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

SIR,—Would your correspondent, "BREDONIENSIS," be good enough to say who were "THE Garrison," and also who were "THE besiegers" mentioned by him in a late number of the *Collector*?

H. T. B.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO TOPOGRAPHY.

## Blackfordby, Leicestershire.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. I., P. 252.]

THE earliest existing register of Blackfordby Chapel, now in the custody of Mr. J. H. Joyce, is a tall paper volume, with the following heading:—

A perfect and true Reigester of all that haue beene borne, and of all that haue died, & of all that haue been Married in the Towne of Blackfordby and Boothorpe within the parish of Ashby de la zouch in the County of Leicester Since the Twentieth day of February in the yeare of our god One Thousand Six hundred fiftie & three, by Nil'as Joyce.

There being no earlier register than this, we have lost the record of the Baptism of the learned Joseph Hall, successively Bishop of Exeter and Norwich and a confessor at the time of the Great Rebellion. The Bishop says in his Memoir of himself,—“I was born July 1, 1574, at five of the clock in the morning, in Bristow Park, within the parish of Ashby de la Zouch, a town in Leicestershire, of honest and well-allowed parentage.”† As no entry occurs of his baptism in the Ashby register of that period, there can be little doubt that his mother Winifride, “of the house of the Bambridges,” [Bainbridges, then recently settled at Ashby and at Lockington,] “a woman of rare piety,” took him to the nearer Font at Blackfordby.‡

Among the early names the following occur,—Robisson, Bostock, Mugleston, Heyfield, Hartill, Clarke, Cherybough, Cantrell, Baker, Withers, Greene, Wetton, Gilbert: and later, Sutton, Woodward, Standley, Morton, Ault, Shaw, Heap, Priestland, Cockram, Brown, Rile, Ingle, Fernyhough, Haire, Sims, Bladon, Hoff, Huff, Hough.

Those of the extracts subjoined which have an asterisk prefixed to them, and also the words between hyphens, are copied verbatim.

165 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Nathaniel, son of John Felthouse, “buried at Blackfordby in the Chappell yarde,” March 8.

1654. Nicholas, son to William Joyce, married May 22nd.

† Jones' Bp. Hall, his Live and Times, p. 2.

‡ The marriage of the Bishop's parents is thus recorded in the Ashby register:—

Weddinges.

1567. { John Hall. } June 15.  
       { Winifride Bainbrig. }



1655. William, son & heir to [Nicho] las Joyce, born May . . . , and baptized in Blackfordby Chapel, . . . .
- 165 $\frac{5}{8}$ . Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Richard Joyce, married March 24.
1656. Sarah, wife unto Richard Joyce, died Sept. 3rd, buried in the chapel yard.
- \*Thomas Taberner, one of the Sons of William Taberner, was borne the first day of May, & baptized in our Chappell according to our antient custome.
- “Ould John Felthouse of the Milne greene in the oulds” died Aug. 17th
- 165 $\frac{7}{8}$ . . . . Thickbroome, son of . . . . Thickbroome, gent., was . . . . March 3rd.
1657. “Margarett Berry, wid’, who liued in the house at the cole pits in the ould,” died May 14th.
1658. \*Nicholas Joyce, one of the Sons of Nicholas Joyce, natus fuit Sexto die Septembris, & was baptized in the Chappell at Blackfordby afores’d according to their custome.”
1661. Sarah, one of the dau. & coh. of Richard Joyce, was married May 6th.
- Mary, dau. of Nicholas Joyce, born June 9th, & baptized in the chapel.
- 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sarah Newbold, wife of Christopher Newbold, one of the coh. of Rich. Joyce, died Jan. 29th; bur. in the chapel-yard.
1662. \*Martha Mouseley, the daughter of Edward Mouseley in the ould, liuing in the lodge beyond boothorpe, was baptized in our chappell the nineteenth day of October, the p’curing it for their ease, Ashby being farther of them.
- 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ . Robert Dalby, father in law to Nicholas Joyce, died Feb. 6th; “buried at Castle Donington according to his desire.”
- Mary, dau. of Nicholas and Dorothy Joyce, died Dec. 11th; bur. in the chapel.
1663. “Richard Toone of this towne” died March 17th; bur. in the chapel.
1664. \*Robert Joyce, one of the Sons of Nicholas Joyce, was borne the eight day of Aprill, (being good friday) & was baptized in the Chappell of Blackfordby vppon St. Marks day after, & a Sermon was preached at the same time for purpose.
- Ambrose Pemberton died Nov. 26th; bur. in the chapel. “Mr. Smart preached his funerall Sermon.”
- 166 $\frac{3}{8}$ . “Christopher Lun was killed by misadventure with faulling of a tree, alias Stocking vp an oake in Boothorpe field,” March 13th; bur. in the chapel.
1666. “Mary Jaques, one of the daughters of Frances Jaques, Cittisen of the city of London. She died with her granmother Mary Pemberton at Blackfordby,” April 19th; bur. in the chapel.
1667. Robert Newcome, one of the sons of Robert Newcome of this town, died Oct. 12th; bur. in the chapel-yard.
1668. Mary, wife of William Bayley of Chilcoate, in co. Derb., bur. Feb. 21. “She lived at Chilcoate but was brought to be buried here.”
1669. Anna Boydell, dau. of James Boydell of this town, mar. unto Thomas Capenhurst of Barton under Needewood, in co. Staff., May 4th, in our chapel, by Mr. Joanes, vicar.



1671. John Low & Elizabeth Toone, both of this town, mar. May 14th.  
 — John, son of Nicholas Joyce, born Oct. 7, & bapt. in our chapel.  
 1674. \*George alias Jane Joyce one of the coheires of Richard Joyce of this toun had her throate cut in the nighth vppon the thirtieth day of April, & Shee liued vntill the fifteenth day and Died & was buried in our chappell.

There is a tradition in the family (which, however, they are by no means able nor anxious to substantiate) that this lady was none other than the Cornet George Joyce who seized king Charles Ist. for the army at Holdenby House, and afterwards had the credit of being his executioner. In 1660, Lilly of Diseworth, the astrologer, who was educated at Ashby, informed the committee of the House of Commons which had been appointed to examine him upon the point, as follows,—

“That the next Sunday but one after Charles the First was beheaded, Robert Spavin, Secretary unto Lieutenant-General Cromwell at that time, invited himself to dine with me, and brought Anthony Peirson and several others along with him to dinner: that their principal discourse all dinner-time was only who it was that beheaded the king: one said it was the common hangman; another, Hugh Peters; others also were nominated, but none concluded. Robert Spavin, so soon as dinner was done, took me by the hand, and carried me to the south window: saith he, ‘These are all mistaken, they have not named the man that did the fact; it was Lieutenant-Colonel JOICE; I was in the room when he fitted himself for the work, stood behind him when he did it; when done, went in again with him: there is no man knows this but my master, viz. Cromwell, Commissary Ireton, and myself.’ ‘Doth not Mr. Rushworth know it?’ said I. ‘No, he doth not know it,’ saith Spavin. The same thing Spavin since had often related unto me when we were alone. Mr. Prin did with much civility, make a report hereof in the House.”†

According to the tradition, Joyce concealed himself at the Restoration, and when things grew quiet retired to the vil-

† *Lilly's Life, by himself*; edit. 1774, p. 131-2. *Journals of the H. of Commons*, Vol. viii., pp. 53, 56. *Kennett Register*, p. 173. Respecting the executioner of K. Charles Ist. see Ellis' *Original Letters*, 2nd series. Vol. iii, p. 342.

lage of Blackfordby, where he remained in disguise till his miserable end, as recorded by his kinsman the Registrar.

1674. James Boydel, son & heir of James Boydel of this town, mar. to Ann Pickering of Belton, July 21.  
 — Dorothy, wife of Nicholas Joyce, died Dec. 20th; bur. in our chapel.  
 1675. Richard, one of the sons of Richard Toone, died May 17th.  
 — "Ould Katherine Saulsbury" died Dec. 23rd; bur. in our chapel.  
 167 $\frac{5}{6}$ . John Toone died Jan. 26th.  
 — \*Richard Johnson, hee died the sixteenth day of march, & was buried in our Chappell yard at the north Side, the nether end thereof; he died Suddenly as he was takeing vp an arnefull of Straw; he was a lounge charge to the towne, and died excommunicated.  
 1676. Thomas Mugleston mar. to Mary Smith of Nether Seale, April 13th.  
 — Elizabeth, first dau. of Thomas Toone, born Oct. 3rd, bapt. Oct. 22nd.  
 167 $\frac{7}{8}$ . Elizabeth, wife of William Barlow of Boothorpe, died Feb. 18th, "& was buried in our chappell & p'sented by Ashby Churchwardens."  
 — Frances, dau. of Thomas Toone, born Jan. 10th, bapt. Feb. 3rd.  
 — \*Joseph Clarke died the 24th day of March, being paulme Sunday, & was buried in our chappell & p'sented by Ashby Churchwardens, Nicholas Sikes & Joseph Clarke, which came to a suit in the court at Leicester, but was agreed by generall consent, they promising to assist us in procuring a burying place. Some would, Some would not; but we had our desires.

The history of these disputes about the burials seems to be as follows. Blackfordby being only a Chapel-of-ease to Ashby, probably had no ground consecrated for the burial of the dead. This would be a matter of very immaterial consequence to many at the time of the Great Rebellion, when Episcopacy was abolished and Independency ruled the roast. The Gilbys and Hildersham† had not allowed the eyes of their parishioners to be so put out, as that they should suppose any one spot of ground to be more holy

† "He" [Hildersham] "was an excellent textuary, of exemplary life, pleasant in discourse, a strong enemy to the Brownists" [Independents,] "and dissented not from the Church of England in any article of Faith, but only about wearing the surplice, baptizing with the cross, and kneeling at the Sacrament. Most of the people of the town were directed by his judgment, and so continued, and yet do continue, Presbyterianly affected; for, when the lord of Loughborough" [Henry Hastings] "in 1642, 1643, 1644, and 1645, had his garrison in that town, if by chance at any time any troops of horse had lodged within the town, though they came late at night to their quarters, yet would one or other of the town presently give Sir John Gell of Derby notice," [the Parliamentary officer there,] "so that ere next morning most of his Majesty's troops were seized in their lodgings; which moved the lord of Loughborough merrily to say, 'there was not a \* \* \* let in Ashby, but it was presently carried to Derby.'"—*Lilly's Life*, &c., 1774, p. 67.

than another. What difference could it make to a man when he was dead, whether he lay in what they called consecrated ground or unconsecrated? Moreover, an Act of Praise-God-Barebones' Parliament had been passed, (Aug. 24th, 1653,) removing the burden of keeping the parish register from Master Ithiel Smart, the painful vicar: and in compliance with its instructions, the substantial worthies of Blackfordby had elected neighbour Nicholas Joyce to be their Registrar-general. Further still, the new Directory, which had supplanted the old Book of Common Prayer, forbade the performance of any Divine Service at the burial of the dead, and left the presence of the Minister an open question. "Why, then, go three miles to Ashby to get that done for you *there*, which you can do equally well, perhaps better, for yourselves at home? Bury at Blackfordby: Nicholas Joyce will put it down all right in his book."

A custom so convenient, and of seven years standing, was not easily given up. The Restoration of King Charles II. in 1660, was followed by the Restoration of the Prayer-Book in 1662: but Ithiel Smart had not to make up his mind whether to conform or secede. He died in 1661,† and was succeeded by Alexander Jones; who, perhaps "asking no questions for conscience sake," continued the funerals at Blackfordby. This seems to have gone on till 1669, after which year the Blackfordby burials, (with the single exception of that of an excommunicated person,) were all *within the Chapel*, or at Ashby. In 1676, 1677, and 1678, there were no burials at all at Blackfordby, till that of Elizabeth Barlow, which was "presented by the Ashby churchwardens." Matters were now come to a crisis; and the vicar, Ithiel Smart, (the second of that name,) mindful of the wholesome advice of the poet,—

Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus  
Inciderit,——

applied to the patron of the living to solve the difficulty,

† "Mr. Jthiel Smart, Minister of Ashby, a worthy and faithful servant of god, a famous Devine, & a painful Preacher, y<sup>e</sup> comfort of gods people in his time, departed this life y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>th</sup> of November, & was interred in the Chancell of our Parrish church in Ashby y<sup>e</sup> Six-and twentieth of November. 1661."—*Ashby Register*.

and received from the Right Honourable Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon a letter, of which this is said to be a copy :—

Mr Smart, I haue considered of what y<sup>u</sup> acquainted me concerning the desire of the Towns men of Blackforby to haue Liberty of buriall when [with- in] thear chappell, hauing formerly buried at the mother Church of Ashby, to which it belonges. I am very carfull to preserue the Just rites [rights] to the Church, and that from any present consession ill consequences may not be drawn. But since Blackforby Lies a mile distance from Ashby, and that maney times it may be inconuant [inconvenient] to carry the dead so far, as y<sup>u</sup> desire my approbation here in as Lord of the manors, and paxon [patron] to the Church, and Impropryator, I thinke y<sup>u</sup> may safely Condesend that the [they] may haue Liberty of buriall in the Chapiel, for the Chappel yeard as I am informed is not Consecrated. And that ill dues be paid to the Mother Church: and this Liberty to be given to the vicar of Ashby, and to be Left at his Election at which place to bury. And this I prose [propose] to prevent any future dispute or Controversy which mite [might] from this as well as other things arise to exempt y<sup>e</sup> Township of Blackforby from Joyning with the Town [of] Ashby in Levies and [as] sesments, as the [they] haue alway done. And with these Cautions I doe giue my Consent to this matter, and think you may safely doe the Like. I am your very assured friend,

Donigton [Donnington] Parke.

HUNTINGDON.

Sep: 10: 1679.

The consequence of these negotiations appears to have been the obtaining “a license from the Bishop of Lincoln for the inhabitants of Blackfordby to bury in the Chapel and Chapel-yard, paying the Minister of Ashby his accustomed dues.”†

Still, although this *license* to bury was granted, I do not find that the Chapel-yard was ever *consecrated*; and a traditional doubt upon the subject existed until the consecration of the new piece of ground I before mentioned by the Bishop of Peterborough, in 1847.

Upon that occasion, after Divine Service in the Chapel, a procession was formed at the north corner of the new ground; from whence it proceeded, the Bishop reading the Consecration Service, by the Chancel windows over the old ground also, thus consecrating both.

† Communicated to me (int. al.) by the vicar of Ashby.

‡ Schedule of Lord Hastings' Ashby Evidences, Bundle I, No. 42. The date of the license is there stated to be 22nd June, 1679, which is *previous* to that of the Earl's letter above.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]





The Midland Counties  
Historical Collector.

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 20. }

MARCH 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE. }

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ARCHITECTURAL AND ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETIES.

Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

COMMITTEE MEETING, February 25th.—Present, the Rev. G. E. Gillett, in the chair, Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, bart., R. Brewin, E. Fisher, A. Griffith, T. Ingram, W. Millican, G. H. and T. Nevinson, J. Thompson, T. Ward, esqrs.; and the Revs. S. G. Bellairs, R. Burnaby, J. Denton, S. Smith, R. Stephens, M. Webster, and J. M. Gresley.

A letter was read from the Treasury in reply to the Memorial sent by the Society, stating that the authorities at the British Museum having been consulted respecting the purchase of the London Antiquities offered for sale by Mr. C. Roach Smith, it had been determined to decline that gentleman's offer at the price required.

The Secretary informed the meeting that the Rev. J. L. Petit had presented to the Library of the Society copies of his valuable illustrated works, "Remarks on Church Ar-



chitecture," 2 vols., 1841, and "Architectural Studies in France," 1854. A vote of thanks was passed to the author for his kindness.

The Revs. M. Osborne, rector of Kibworth, W. B. Moore, vicar of Ervington, G. Knight, vicar of Hungerton; and J. T. Woodhouse, of Over Seile, and G. Neale, esqs., were elected members. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Neale were added to the Committee.

The secretary complained that several subscriptions due for 1855 still remained unpaid.

Mr. Thompson expressed a wish that something could be done in order to the Society's opinion being taken upon designs for new churches, schools, &c. He mentioned an instance in which a subscription had been given or promised to a new school, upon condition that the designs should be laid before the Society, but at present they had not appeared. Mr. Denton alluded to the new church intended to be built at Blackfordby, as reported in the *Historical Collector*, vol. i., p.p. 146, 252. He said that it was in contemplation to build it of brick. This several members thought would be objectionable and prove very unsatisfactory, unless carried out with stone quoins.

Mr. G. H. Nevinson exhibited some encaustic tiles and fragments of stained glass discovered at Leicester Abbey, and read an interesting paper upon the supposed site of the Monastic Church, which he purposed to continue at a future meeting.

Mr. Thompson exhibited a Roman jar of the description known as an unguent jar, of Castor ware, found in the neighbourhood of Leicester. The height of it is about four inches, and the sides are ornamented with a wavy pattern of a lighter coloured clay than the jar itself. He also produced the bronze head of a Roman spear about five inches in length, from Skeffington, Leicestershire.

Mr. Bellairs exhibited a metal tablet, about eight inches long by five wide, with a representation of the Adoration of the Shepherds, one of whom carried bag-pipes. In the back-ground is a porch of Italian architecture, upon which is inscribed the maker's name, PARM. INVENT.; and in another place is the date 1561. Probably it once formed the side of the binding of a religious book.

Mr. Gresley exhibited a sketch of a stone coffin recently discovered in Lichfield Cathedral, and a portion of coarse brown woollen cloth found in it, in which had been buried one of the bishops of Lichfield and Coventry. Mr. Gresley proceeded to shew that this was Bishop Alexander de Savensby, or Stavenby, (who died A.D. 1238,) buried in the habit of the Franciscan Friars, of whom he was a patron.\*

It was resolved that each member attending the Committee Meetings be requested to bring with him for exhibition some object of interest or curiosity; together with an account of the same in writing, in order that it may be properly described in the minutes of the Society: and that this resolution be printed with the circulars calling the meetings.

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### Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.

At a committee meeting, held on Monday, February 11th, the Rev. G. Robbins, R. D., of Northampton, in the chair; present, W. Smyth, Esq., Revs. D. Morton, H. J. Bigge, N. Lightfoot, C. F. L. West, H. de Sausmarez, W. Butlin, T. James, Mr. E. F. Law, the minutes of the last meeting were read and considered. The secretary stated that the Rev. N. Lightfoot, of Islip, had accepted the secretaryship, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. Rose; that the sub-committee appointed to confer with the educational committee had met at Peterborough, and fixed on the site of the proposed training-school; that the committee for memorializing the Church-building societies to give grants according to the area, not according to the number of sittings, had not yet drawn up their report. The following presents were laid on the table—Bryan's Map of Northamptonshire, from W. Hopkinson, Esq.; Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society, of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, and a Paper on Brick Buildings, read before the St. Alban's Society, by R. Gee, M.A., from the respective societies. There were laid on the table, purchased by the society: The Midland Counties Historical Collector, and the Ecclesiologist for February, 1856. It

\* Which appears in this month's Collector.

was resolved that all bills be henceforth sent in to the Rev. H. de Sausmarez for examination and payment by the treasurer; that the book cases be enlarged, and that the librarian be requested to exchange some of the books presented by Earl Spencer, his Lordship's permission having been obtained. Mr. Law attended with revised plans of Winwick church, in which the recommendations of the committee, not to raise the nave walls, were carried out; this was in agreement with the architect's own views. Other plans for a church in Leicestershire were examined and approved. Brackley, Lichfield, or Doncaster, were mentioned as likely places for the spring meeting. Mr. Butlin urged on the committee the cause of St. Sepulchre's church. The following new members were elected: Rev. W. Locock, East Haddon, Rev. H. S. Elliott, St. Giles', Northampton.—*Northampton Mercury*.

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## LEGENDARY ART.

### The Evangelistic Symbols.

EVER since the establishment of the Christian dispensation by Him to whom almost all the types and ceremonies used by God's ancient people, in their magnificent ritual, pointed, the hearts of the members of His church have been appealed to, and their religious faith in some measure kept alive, by the still voice of symbolism, and the beautiful language of emblem and allegory. These have been felt and clung to, amid the strong winds of controversy, and the political earthquakes that have at different times rent and shaken the church. This was especially the case before the art of printing was discovered, when copies of the Bible were only in possession of the rich (being in rare manuscripts), when it could be read only by the learned, and when its truths were but feebly, and with much timidity, brought before the people.

It was then especially that symbolism and legendary art did their appointed work; it was then that the symbol in the rich coloured Mosaic—carved on cold stone—or painted in the window; it was then that the legend depicted

upon the wall, or upon the canvas told their story—a story frequently composed of some truth mixed with much that was merely imaginary, but a story that appealed to the understanding of the ignorant in a way that we of the nineteenth century cannot understand. If the rude legend of St. Christopher appeared,\* did it not tell in plainer terms than the parish priest would in all probability have done, that the humblest duty faithfully performed for Christ's sake, is accepted of Him? or, did the eye of the village maiden rest upon the figure of S. Mary Magdalene, “the sinner and the saint,” at the feet of Jesus, did it not remind her that she also, having had much forgiven, her only fitting return could be that she loved much?

The art of printing and the Reformation in England, however, ushered in a new era—an era in which the religious legends were happily replaced by the Bible—in which legendary art having done its work, and that a greater than many of us ever think of, was no longer necessary in our churches; for man's searchings after truth, and his cravings for examples in holiness, were abundantly satisfied out of the pure Word of God.

If we occasionally look back upon the times when the walls of our churches were almost the Bible of the people, and when the lessons there taught had probably in many instances as great an effect as the preaching from the pulpit, let us conduct our enquiry with reverence as well as with curiosity; for whilst a spirit of reverence without curiosity or investigation, leads to superstition, so a spirit of curiosity without reverence, leads frequently to a profane handling of things, which God in His own way has been pleased to use for holy and good ends.

But I am forgetting the head of my paper—the evangelistic symbols. If legendary art, so far as it consisted in pictorial representations of the lives of the saints, &c., upon the walls of our churches, was almost entirely swept away by the causes I have before mentioned, that was not the case with certain symbols which have been used by Christians from the earliest times; such as the Fish, the Cross, the Lamb, the symbols of the four Evangelists and

\* See Historical Collector, Vol. i., p. 201.

others. It is to these Evangelistic symbols that I would more particularly draw attention because they are so commonly met with in our churches, that all must at some time have noticed them; and their constant appearance upon monumental brasses, in stained glass windows and in carvings on both wood and stone, and that also in both ancient and modern work, renders it quite unnecessary that I should name any particular examples.

The Greek cross, with a scrool or book placed at each of its four angles is the earliest type under which the four Evangelists are figured.\* We next find that whilst the river issuing from Paradise was itself explained of Christ, the four parts into which it divided were types of the Evangelists, because the description of the various acts of our Saviour's life upon earth is divided between them. So S. Matthew was represented by Gihon, S. Mark by Tigris, S. Luke by Euphrates, and S. John by Pison.

These types soon gave way to the four symbols that have for so long a time represented the Evangelists. They were adopted from Ezekiel's vision,† and the Revelations of S. John.‡ Adam of St. Victor (in the twelfth century) after speaking of Ezekiel's vision says, referring to that of S. John,

“Round the Throne 'midst angel natures,  
Stand four holy living creatures,  
Whose diversity of features,  
Maketh good the Seer's plan.  
This an Eagle's visage knoweth,  
That a Lion's image showeth:  
Scripture on the rest bestoweth  
The twain forms of Ox and Man.  
These are they, the symbols mystic,  
Of the forms Evangelistic,  
Whose four Gospels, streams majestic,  
Irrigate the Church of God.”¶

S. Matthew is represented by the creature which “had a face as a man,” because he begins his gospel with “the

\* Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*, Vol. i., p. 98.

† Ezekiel i. 5.

‡ Revelations iv. 7.

¶ Neale's *Mediæval Hymns and Sequences*, p. 78.



book of the generation of Jesus Christ," that is, His human generation; or according to others, because he brings forward the human nature of our Lord more prominently than the divine.

To S. Mark is given the Lion, because he "sets forth the royal dignity of Christ." Even in his opening verse describing Him as the Son of God, and because as the historian of the resurrection, this was a fit symbol, there being a belief that the young of the lion was born dead, and after three days was called into life by the roar, or by the breath of its progenitor; the lion according to others was assigned to S. Mark in allusion to his description of the mission of the Baptist—"the voice of one crying in the wilderness:" one of the mediæval poets says, "Mark roars a lion in a desert place."

The Ox represents S. Luke because he dwells more fully upon our Lord's Passion, the ox being an emblem of sacrifice, and he also "of priestly deeds indites."

S. John has the Eagle.

"John, love's double wing\* devising,  
Earth on eagle's plumes despising,  
To his God and Lord uprising,  
Soars away in purer light."†

The eagle is symbolical of S. John because he towers to heaven in his contemplation and enunciation of the divine nature of our Lord, and probably the dignity and sublimity of the Book of Revelation, that terrible and glorious vision, would point to this as his fit type.

I have thus endeavoured briefly to give some of the traditionary reasons for the adoption of these mystical creatures as symbols of the Evangelists; leaving much to be filled up by the learning of the student of ancient art, and by reference to the ancient commentators and poets of the church.

I would close these desultory remarks in the eloquent words of Mr. Ruskin.‡

"It cannot but have been sometimes a subject of wonder with thoughtful men, how fondly, age after age, the Church

\* Love to God and love to man.

† Adam of S. Victor.

‡ Stones of Venice, Vol. iii., p. 155.

has cherished the belief that the four living creatures which surrounded the Apocalyptic throne were symbols of the four Evangelists, and rejoiced to use those forms in its picture teaching; that a calf, a lion, an eagle, and a beast with a man's face, should in all ages have been preferred by the christian world, as expressive of Evangelistic power and inspiration, to the majesty of human form; and that quaint grotesques, awkward and often ludicrous caricatures even of the animals represented, should have been regarded by all men, not only with contentment, but with awe, and have superseded all endeavours to represent the characters and persons of the Evangelistic writers themselves (except in few instances, confined principally to works undertaken without a definite religious purpose.) This, I say, might appear more than strange to us, were it not that we ourselves share the awe, and are still satisfied with the symbol, and that justly. For whether we are conscious of it or not, there is in our hearts, as we gaze upon the brutal forms that have so holy a signification, an acknowledgment that it was not Matthew, nor Mark, nor Luke, nor John, in whom the gospel of Christ was unsealed; but that the invisible things of Him from the beginning of the creation are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made; that the whole world, and all that is therein, be it low or high, great or small, is a continual gospel; and that as the heathen in their alienation from God, changed His glory into an image made like unto corruptible man, and to birds, and four footed beasts, the christian, in his approach to God is to undo this work, and to change the corruptible things, into the image of His glory; believing that there is nothing so base in creation, but that our faith may give it wings which shall raise us into companionship with heaven: and that, on the other hand, there is nothing so great or goodly in creation, but that it is a mean symbol of the gospel of Christ, and of the things He has prepared for them that love Him." MARTYN.

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## HISTORICAL ENQUIRY.

### The Guilds of the Middle Ages.

[CONCLUDED FROM P. 48.]

REMAINS of these festive gatherings, as of many customs of ancient times, have of course been preserved in all countries where they existed. In the ecclesiastical laws

of Christian II., of the year 1521, is to be found an ordinance, concerning marriages, baptisms, and banquets (guilds), wherein the expense attending the first is limited, and at the same time the "guilds," which the country people were accustomed to hold in summer and harvest, thereby losing time and money when these most were needed, are forbidden; yet they should be allowed on St. John's and All Saints' day to divert themselves with dancing and so forth. In Bornholm, according to Magnussen, the custom of such festal gatherings has continued to the present time. That in the country, especially, old customs dwindle away slowly, and in solitary remnants often last a very long while, is well known. How the case was in the towns of Denmark, will be more fully explained in the sequel. We shall now turn our glances from the north, to the southern tribes of the German people.

Inquiries as to the correspondence of the religion of the Scandinavians, with that of the tribes inhabiting Germany, and subsequently spreading themselves in general far beyond its limits, or with that of a portion of them, who were perhaps more closely related to the Scandinavians by lineage, such as the Saxons and Longobardians, cannot here engage our attention. We entertain the conviction, that the thorough investigation and comparing of the sources of our information on this subject, would exhibit a closer relation in manners and customs than many are inclined to suppose. How much has not Grimm, too, accomplished in this respect! For us it is sufficient to search for the roots of the Guild system in the German soil, as we have already disclosed them in the north. It is even possible that the correspondence is older than the introduction of Odin's religion, which separated the related races more from each other, and that the aim was to unite the new faith with the existing old popular peculiarities, as was also the case in the spread of Christianity.

The sources for the knowledge of the old customs and institutions of the German races, are not so copious; and we must content ourselves with single notices and indications, which we here string together, and which are ren-

dered more intelligible by a comparing glance at their several communications.

Among the Germans, as among the Scandinavian peoples, the religious services and festal banquets were essentially united with each other; they therefore took place on appointed holy days, or on special occasions, when, for example, some distinguished person wished to make a thanksgiving to the gods, or to implore their help, particularly on important family occurrences. The assemblies at which a wide circle of relations and friends, or, if the assemblies were on holy days, the entire population of the surrounding country, found themselves together, afforded the best opportunity of deliberating on such subjects as were not connected with the objects of the meeting. It is natural, that minds warmed by the joy of the banquet, often gave vent to thoughts of what must afterwards have led to earnest negotiating, consultation, and agreement; so that the concluded, or yet-to-be-concluded compact, whereon deliberation had been given before the festival, would be brought again by the beaker into remembrance, and strengthened by invocation of the gods in whose honour it was drunk. Thus is explained what Tacitus tells us of the Germans, accompanying his remarks with reflections of useful application here:—“*de reconciliandis invicem inimicis et de jungendis affinitatibus,\* et adseiscendis principibus, de pace denique ac bello, plerumque in convivio consultant.*” We have especially quoted these passages, in order to remove the opinion that the custom of religiously-social banquets spread from the north to the southern populations, and was originally only peculiar to the Saxons, just because we observe amongst these—(which, however, explains their later conversion and the more active legislation in reference to them)—the clearest traces of them. In the well-known abjuration-formula, the Saxons were forced to

\* In illustration of the statement of Tacitus, and as a proof how just his narratives are, as well as contributing to the recognition of similarity in customs between the most different German races, an account of great importance for our purpose may here be introduced from a Norwegian writer, (Milgovius) of the consultations which took place at the banquets in his fatherland, at a much later time. “*A fratribus,*” he relates, “*et sororibus convivialibus, hic de rebus matrimonialibus, generationum,*” &c.

renounce their heathen godheads (*diabolus*) and the festivals in honour of them, which were held in accordance with the heathen mode (*Diabole gilde*), each one contributing his share to the banquet. Of a Guild-union, over which a particular deity presided as Defence-patron, we must not here think at present. This is placed beyond doubt by another ordinance of Charles the Great concerning the Saxons, wherein the banquets held in honour of heathen deities are forbidden in unmistakeable terms. Of the relation between German and Scandinavian manners and customs, so far as these here enter into our consideration, we shall become yet more firmly convinced, if we are in a position to demonstrate that the Germans also caroused in the same way in honour of the dead; that they invoked the gods in the same way with the beaker, and drained it in remembrance of their deceased; that Christianity, too, made in this respect at first very small alterations, since beneath the old pagan usage now lay the notion of caring for the souls' health of the dead; and since, in place of heathen gods Christian saints were introduced; and Christian priests substituted for heathen priests and house-fathers. All this we learn from a passage in the Capitularies of Bishop Hinemar of Rheims, of the year 852, which moreover furnishes much matter for the investigation of heathenish-German customs, but in which many things, by comparison with what was usual in the Scandinavian North, become more intelligible. At the same time, this article shows us how part of those priests in Germany, even at so late a period, were Christians only in outward significance, and the remainder subject to the ruder inclinations and passions of the age,—how in short these priests, instead of restricting more and more the heathen usages, rather seem to have given themselves up eagerly to the enjoyment of them.

More worthy of remark and more striking still than the original similarity in customs of the German races, which their kindredship sufficiently explains, is the consideration that the course of development has often been the same, so that, although there is no sufficient reason for doing so, one might almost be tempted to believe that what had



been constructed or arranged in one country was imitated in another. We will here call attention to a point which for the history of the banquets, and the development of the Guild system, as well as in other respects, is of importance. It has been above related that Olaf the Tame, the founder of Bergen and the enlarger of several towns, commanded that the festivals should now be held in the towns, and that houses should be built for this purpose, as for example in Throndheim. But what was only instituted in Norway towards the end of the eleventh century, had taken place in one part of Germany almost a century and a half before in precisely the same way, and in other parts had probably happened earlier still. The account given by Witterkind of Corvei of the institutions and designs which king Henry made, in order to defend the eastern boundaries of the country, have been very often and very differently explained. In opposition to the idea prevalent since the time of Spittler, that all that king Henry did were purely military preparations and institutions, Gaupp has sought to show that Henry is really to be considered as the founder and enlarger of many towns, which opinion is excellently supported by a few words in Witterkind's accounts, which have been almost unnoticed, or at least never sufficiently estimated and explained: "*Concilia*," says the historian, "*et omnes conventus atque convivia in urbibus voluit celebrari*." After what has preceded, no more explanation is needed to show how these words are to be understood, according to our opinion. The towns were constituted by Henry the central point for the life and intercourse of the people of the surrounding country, and were consequently no mere boroughs with shifting garrisons. Here, continually, on festal days the people assembled together, here the solemn worship and joyous banquet with its attendant diversions took place, and here the vendor found opportunity for selling. It has been already remarked that the chief commercial intercourse was conducted on high feast days, and, indeed, close by the church and in it—whilst Sunday was frequently the proper market-day. For the festal gatherings, we may suppose, that no less than in the north, buildings were erected as soon as practicable, or at

least suitable places furnished for the purpose; and that here the people assembled at marriages and on other occasions. Moreover, there must have been no want of churches in which to hold the religious service customary at all these meetings. Where such an intercourse of population streaming to and fro took place, requirements of many kinds would arise, and numbers would find it agreeable to their interests or inclinations to fix their habitation in places where walls frequently afforded them greater security. In this way, likewise, without requiring the ordinance of a ruling power, the germs of the town-system may have become developed, in other parts of the country, where there already existed larger and fortified places. The more the population in the towns increased, the more would there here arise a self-sufficient community, which as it were thus stepped out of the district-union, and separated itself from the surrounding country, where relations became developed in another manner. The banquet or Guild-house (*domus convivii*) was, and remained for a long time, the central point of the inhabitants of the town, who, now secure within their walls, united closely amongst each other, to defend themselves as well from without against foes and robbers, as against the dangers arising from internal feuds easily breaking out, and against the attacks which the powerful made upon their freedom.

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### The Roman Legions and their Auxiliaries Stationed in Britain, during the Roman Occupation.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 54.]

WE will, as usual, see first what record we can find referring to this (the sixth) Legion in and upon the stations of the Upper Barrier, then of the Lower, and lastly at the stations on this side of the wall. The first place where we meet with its presence, on the Upper Barrier, is at Chapel hill, near West Kilpatrick, the first fort or station *Ad Lineam Valli*, where a legionary stone has been found inscribed thus, "Imperatorī Cæsari Tito Ælio Hadriano Antonino Augusto Patri Patriæ Vexillatio Legionis Sextæ Victricis

Perficit Opus Valli (Per) Passus Quatuor Mille Centum Quadriginta Unum;” announcing that the Vexillation of the sixth legion, surnamed the Victorious, had erected the same tablet in honour of the emperor Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus, the father of his country, having accomplished in the formation of the wall 4141 paces. At Duntocher, the second fort *Ad Lineam Valli*, we again meet with a notice of the Vexillation of this legion upon a large free-stone slab, discovered in 1812, and measuring forty-nine-and-a-half inches by thirty. A plain border surrounds the stone, within which, in the lower centre of the field, appear two winged victories, each resting one foot upon a globe, and jointly supporting with their hands an oblong tablet, bearing the inscription. On either side of the Victories stands a Roman soldier, the one holding a spear, and leaning on his scutum, or long shaped buckler; the other supporting a small standard with his right hand, and carrying what appears to be a sheathed sword in his left. The former no doubt intended for one of the Hastati or Principes, who carried long swords, and oblong shields; the latter for the Vexillarius, with his ensign displayed. In the first, the lorica or cuirass covering the body is perfectly distinct, and he stands before us in the full equipment of battle; the standard-bearer seems more lightly accoutred, while something like the fold of a scarf descends from his left shoulder. The head-dress of the two figures is rather singular, bearing a much greater resemblance to the bonnets of the Highland regiments than to the Roman galea or helmet. As, however, the legionary soldiers had a decided *penchant* for adorning the crest of their morions with feathers, we have here perhaps a specimen of the length to which, in this respect, their tastes would sometimes lead them. Above the side figures are two ornamental carvings, apparently of a favourite description with the sculptors of these times, as we find them very general upon similar monuments discovered along the line of the wall, and between them is this inscription, “Imperatori Cæsari Tito Ælio Hadriano Antonino Augusto Patri Patriæ Vexillatio Legionis Sextæ Victicis Perficit Opus Valli Per xxxcxl Pasuum,” that is, “to the emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Ha-

drianus Antoninus Augustus, the father of his country, the Vexillation of the sixth legion the victorious (dedicates this) having executed of the work of the wall 3240 paces." On the ensign supported by the Vexillarius are the words "Virt. Aug.," that is, Virtus Augusti, a tribute to the worth or valour of the emperor Antoninus Pius, the then wise and enlightened ruler of the Roman empire. At New Kilpatrick, the fourth fort *Ad Lineam Valli*, we again meet with another of these legionary slabs, thus inscribed, "Imperatorī Cæsari Tito Ælio Hadriano Augusto Patri Patriæ Vexillatio Legionis Sextæ Victricis Perfecit Per Mille Passus MDCLXV." This is evidently a dedication to the emperor Antoninus Pius by the Vexillation of the sixth legion, on the occasion of their constructing in the formation of the wall 3665 paces. At Kirkintilloch, the seventh station, *Ad Lineam Valli*, we again meet with another of these legionary records. This was as usual dedicated by the Vexillation of this legion to the honour of the emperor Antoninus Pius, upon the occasion of their constructing a further portion of the wall; but, unfortunately, the number of paces that it was intended to commemorate is erased. Taking into consideration the number of paces that is recorded on similar monuments of this kind, previously described, and the space left for insertion, I guess that before us to be from 3,000 to 4,000 paces. At Croyhill, the tenth fort *Ad Lineam Valli*, we meet with a votive altar, unfortunately mutilated, with the exception of the inscription: it is thirty-eight inches high, and fourteen in breadth, and we learn from its inscription that it was dedicated to the Genius of the Woods and Streams, which ran thus, "Nymphis Vexillatio Legionis Sextæ Victricis Piæ Fidelis Sub Fabio Bera," that is, "to the Nymphs, the Vexillation of the sixth legion, the Victorious, pious, and faithful, under the command of Fabius Bara (dedicates this)." At Castlecary, the twelfth fort *Ad Lineam Valli*, was found in 1769 a Roman hypocaust and sudatorium, and within the line of the walls was found an altar raised to Fortune by the Vexillations of the second and sixth legions, as we shall see from its inscription: "Fortunæ Vexillationes Legionis Secundæ Augustæ, Le-

gionis Sextæ Victricis, Pro Salute, Posuerunt Libentes." Also, here was found a stone inscribed to the emperor Antoninus Pius, by a body of auxiliaries; and although it does not belong to the legionary class, still I have mentioned it, it being the only instance known of the Roman auxiliaries having recorded the execution of any of their work. There is no doubt but what the Romans employed their auxiliaries to assist the legionary soldiers in the building of the wall, and they took the credit to themselves, as their records testify; so we must look upon this as rather remarkable a monument. It is inscribed by a body of Tungrian cavalry, a people of Tongres, on the banks of the Maes, in Belgic Gaul. The inscription ran thus: "Imperatorî Cæsari Tito Ælio Antonino Augusto Pio Patriæ Cohors Prima Tungrorum Fecit Mille Passus." This records their constructing 1000 paces; and the only time that we find any mention made of the auxiliary cohorts are upon sepulchral stones and votive altars. Here we meet with another altar, measuring nineteen and-a-half inches in height, and bearing in very legible characters this inscription: "Deo Mercurio Milites Legionis Sextæ Victricis Pæ Fidelis et Ciciliæ Cives Italica et Norici Votum Solverunt Libentissime Posuerunt Merito," that is, "To the God Mercury, the soldiers of the sixth legion, the victorious, pious and faithful, natives of Sicily, Italy, and Noricum, their vow being most willingly performed." From this we learn of what people the sixth legion was composed, and they must have experienced a great change in coming from a warm climate to mount guard upon stations so bleak and inhospitable as those of the Upper Barrier; and the incessant attacks of the Caledonian tribes, who were close neighbours, and who were continually making inroads, must have made the posts of the Upper Barrier of considerable importance. Taking into consideration, further, the great length of time this legion was in Britain, there must have been many frequent and large draughts from the continent to fill its ranks, which became void from war and disease: and we find these stones are invariably dedicated to one emperor, namely, Antoninus Pius. We learn from the Roman historians



that this wall was erected in the reign of this emperor, under the superintendence of his proprætor, Lollius Urbicus, about A.D. 140, for on one of the stations of this line we find a mutilated inscription raised to this emperor in his second consulship which answers to A.D. 140, and his name is always brought out at full length, thus, "Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus," and upon his coins of this period his names appear in full length, but they disappear shortly afterwards. He was adopted by Hadrian in 138, when he took the surnames of Titus Ælius Hadrianus. This is the last time we meet with any traces of this legion upon the line of the Upper Barrier.

Now we will see what records we can find of it upon the stations of the Lower Barrier. The first place we meet with it here is at Little Chesters (Vindolana), the ninth station *Ad Lineam Valli*. Here was an altar raised to Fortune, by Julius Rhæticus, a centurion of the sixth legion Valens Victrix. At Birdoswald (Amboglana), the twelfth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we meet with a stone inscribed by the sixth legion, "the pious and faithful," and upon a rock, in a stone quarry, near Haltwhistle, was found in 1844 these words cut very finely "Leg. VI PF," shewing that the Roman had evidently made use of the stone of this quarry in the formation of the wall passing close by; but the workmen who discovered it soon destroyed all traces of it. At Bleatarn was found in 1852 a stone inscribed, "Deo Cocidio Milites Leg. VI. PF." At Kirksteads, near Carlisle, we find an altar inscribed thus: "Lucius Junius Victorinus and Caius Ælianus Augustal, legates of the sixth legion, victorious, pious, and faithful, on account of achievements prosperously performed." We now come, lastly, to see what records we can find concerning its presence at the stations on this side of the wall; and the first place at which we find any records of it is at its head-quarters at York (Eboracum), where was found in 1833 an inscription recording the rebuilding of a temple to Serapis by Claudius Hieronymianus, a lieutenant of the sixth legion victrix. Another stone was found, inscribed to the memory of Simplicia Florentine, son of Felicius Simplex, a soldier of the sixth legion. At Huthersfield, in this county, was found

in 1744 an altar and temple raised to Fortune, by Antonius Modestinus, an officer of this legion. At Greta Bridge, in the North Riding of this county, are the remains of an extensive Roman camp, in which have been found several Roman altars, inscribed by the "Legio Sexta Victrix Pia Fortis Fidelis." At Manchester (Mancunium), in 1612, was found an altar inscribed by the sixth legion to Fortuna Conservatrix. On Cromford Moor, in Derbyshire, was found in 1776 a pig of lead, weighing one hundred and twelve pounds, having on its surface an inscription to Hadrian by this legion. At London, in Goodman's Field, was found in 1787 a sepulchral stone, to the memory of Julius Agricola, a soldier of this legion; and lastly, at Bath (Aquæ Solis), in Somersetshire, we meet with a votive altar dedicated to Sulina—a local name for Minerva—by a libertus, or manumitted slave, in discharge of a vow made for the restoration of his master's health, named Aufidius Maximus, a soldier of the sixth legion. Another sixth legion had the surname of "Ferrata," which we find quartered in the reign of Vespasian in Syria, in company with three others, namely, the third Gallica, the fourth Scythica, and the twelfth Fulminifera. It took part in Cæsar's Gallic, and also his African war. The seventh, surnamed "Claudiana," is said by the learned Dr. Stukeley, in his translation of Richard of Cirencester, to have been quartered at Glevum, sometimes called on that account Claudia Castra (Gloucester). I have never heard of any memorials of it as having been found here, or elsewhere in Britain; but I find in Tacitus that it was quartered in the reign of Nero with the eighth in Mæsia. Another (seventh) was styled the "Galbian," which we find from the same author serving in the reign of Vespasian, in Pannonia, in company with the thirteenth. The eighth, surnamed "Invicta," we find from Cæsar's Commentaries as being engaged in his Gallic war; also in his Civil and African wars. In A. D. 67 it was quartered in Mæsia, and in the reign of Vespasian we find it as being quartered in Gaul, in company with the first Italic, and the eighteenth.

We now come to treat of another Britannic legion, the ninth, surnamed Victrix et Hispanica. The first time we

find mention made of it in history is in Cæsar, when it was engaged in his Gallic, Civil, and African wars. In A.D. 14 we find it quartered in Pannonia, in company with the eighth and fifteenth, at which time it mutinied, for similar reasons as the Germanic legions, mentioned in the commencement of this review. In A.D. 20 we find it serving in Africa. It came into Britain with the emperor Claudius, A.D. 44, and was established as a colony at Colchester (Camalodunum), with parts of the second, fourteenth, and sixteenth legions. In A.D. 61, when under the command of its lieutenant, Petilius Cerealis, it was surprised by the Britons under Boadicea, the heroic queen of the Brigantes, and entirely defeated on its way to the relief of Colchester, which was then besieged by the Britons. It suffered so severe a loss as to require recruiting in Germany. In the reigns of Titus and Domitian it was engaged with the twentieth in the Caledonian campaign, under the proprætor Cneius Julius Agricola, in which it suffered severely; especially, as we learn from Tacitus (in *Vit. Agric.*), in the night attack made by the Caledonians on their entrenchments in the neighbourhood of Loch Leven. They surprised the advanced guard; and so fierce was the attack, that had not Agricola timely arrived, at the head of some legionary cohorts, to their assistance, they would have been all cut off. After the conclusion of the war, the headquarters were established at York (Eboracum), and it is generally supposed that it was broken up in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, or that of his son and successor, Commodus, and incorporated with the sixth. There are only three stations at which we find any traces of it in England, namely, at York was found, in 1688, a sepulchral stone to Duccius, a standard-bearer of this legion; and in 1852, another to a soldier of this legion; but the name is gone. Enough, however, remains to infer that he belonged to the ninth legion, *Hispanica*, which latter name it acquired from being raised in that province. At Lincoln (Lindum Colonia) was found in 1840 a sepulchral monument to a soldier of this legion, named Sempronius Flavinus. I have mentioned several bricks, tiles, and other relics, as having been impressed by the legions in various stations;

and to give my readers some idea as to what kind of articles they were, there is to be seen in the Stamford Institution a very good specimen of one stamped by the ninth legion, Hispanica, thus "Ex. Leg. ix. Hisp." This concludes my remarks concerning this legion; in another paper I shall treat of the other legions.

*Stamford.*

J. S.

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### An Account of the Borough of Leicester for the year 1517-1518.

IN the last number of the *Historical Collector*, I gave a copy of the account named at the head of this article. Various considerations worthy of mention arise out of its perusal.

In the reign of Edward the Second, for example, the property of the municipal body consisted in four shops on the ground-floor of the Guild Hall—in the reign of Henry the Eighth it held numerous tenements in various streets in Leicester, in Wheston, Ratcliffe, Thrussington, Gilmorton, and other places. The body corporate had become, in fact, comparatively wealthy; and as the population had not increased, this possession of property, it may be presumed, was felt and enjoyed by the upper class of burgesses in whose hands local authority had become exclusively vested under the regulations originated twenty or thirty years before. The authority to execute justice and to administer the borough affairs was during this period entrusted to a body purely self-elected and irresponsible.

At this date (1517-18) it appears the mayor was paid a salary of ten pounds, which was more than one-fourth of the entire receipts, and must have been a very considerable amount, when allowance is made for the difference between the exchangeable value of money in the reign of Henry the Eighth, as compared with its value in the reign of queen Victoria. No allowance at all appears to have been made to the Mayor in the reign of Edward the Second. The Town Clerk was merely allowed a nominal sum for making the account in both periods. No longer do we find presents of wine and other articles of diet made to the Judges on circuit at the later period: the Recorder and the



Justices appear to have done the work entrusted to the Judges of Assize in the reign of Edward the second. The presents of wine were to lord Shrewsbury, lord Hastings, lord "Ashonysbury," the dean of the king's chapel, the king's auditor, the dean of the Newarke, and the canons of the High Cross, instead of being given to the earl and his steward as in former days.

What remain to be noticed are the names of persons, of streets, and of public buildings. In the account of the year 1517 occur the names of Bird, Baker, Kattern, Gadsby, Collins, Read, Hill, Martin, Mitchell, Miller, Gillett, Hall, Allsop, Webster, Stretton, Townsend, Gent, Morton, Cramp, Scott, Metcalf, Holt, Burdon, Burley, Ogden, White, and others, all of which are common in Leicester in the present day. In the streets mentioned we find, among those known now-a-days, the North Gate, Sanvy Gate, High Street, South Gate, Swine's Market, Belgrave Gate, Pasture Lane, Millstone Lane, Friar Lane, and others: the remainder are no longer known by their old names. For example, Dead Lane is altogether lost. It should be remembered that at this date the High-street was that which lay through the town from north to south, now otherwise designated; and that the Swine's-market was identical with what is *now* called High-street. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the four gates of the town, and the Bull Head—situate in all probability in the Market-place, where it continued until a few years ago.

Mr. Thomas Smith, the Mayor, was (we learn from a contemporary document) a linen draper.

By an effort of the imagination, with this account before us, we obtain a picture of a year's history of the borough and of its external aspect, three hundred and forty years ago. That history relates to not more than four or five thousand people, of whom a great proportion were the leading inhabitants and tradesmen, living principally on both sides of the main street, and of what is now called High-street, and in the Market-place. Their customary life was that of buying and selling; the goods being placed probably in shops with openings, unglazed, occupying the places of the showy fronts and windows of modern times. In this



population, uninstructed by books and newspapers, the principal themes of conversation would be chiefly gossip about domestic affairs, the trade dealings of neighbours, and the few stray rumours about "bluff king Henry" and his wives and wars; but the latter topics would be mentioned with due reserve, for free speaking was not a safe practice in those times. The service of *Matin* and *Vesper*, performed at the various churches, daily and on Sundays, would also engage the attention of the principal families; and these would be occasionally broken in upon by the religious processions and the church holidays. Among the youths, the common butts would be a frequent place of resort for the practice of archery in the summer evenings. The sum of civic life would be a daily routine of domestic duty, religious exercise, trade occupation and out-door recreation. The intellect must have lain comparatively dormant, sensual indulgences would engross a large share of the people's attention, and periodical merry-makings doubtless enlivened the dull routine of daily life. People may have been at this epoch happier in this state, living in unthinking contentment and without class rivalries, and in the practice of neighbourly feeling, than they are now that society is pervaded with a spirit of reckless competition and a sense of feverish discontent.

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## ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES.

### Cells at Ulverscroft Priory.

HAVING bestowed a close and careful examination upon certain peculiarities in the tower of Ulverscroft Priory, I here lay a notice of them before the readers of the *Historical Collector*.

It seems that the policy of the Roman Catholic Church, with regard to the encouragement of recluses and the adoption of reclusion, was in the earlier ages of its history more of a voluntary character than it has been in later times. Archdeacon Churton informs us\* that in the ancient monas-

\* "On the Remains of Penitential Cells and Prisons connected with Monastic Houses," a paper in the volume of the Northamptonshire and other Architectural Societies for 1853.

teries—such, for example, as those mentioned by patristic authorities—all was self-imposed suffering. Saint John Climacus (who, in the sixth century, was abbot of the monastery founded by the emperor Justinian at the foot of Mount Sinai) speaks of a religious establishment, which he had visited, wherein extreme hardships and great anguish of mind and body were endured by its inmates; the place inhabited by the votaries was called the “house of penitents.” They were, however, all from choice inmates of the solitary chambers which they occupied. Ecclesiastical antiquaries show clearly (says the archdeacon) that St. Benedict never contemplated imprisonment for disobedient monks; the words of the rule, like the more ancient Eastern rules, prescribed expulsion. The change from the voluntary system of inclusion and expulsion for disobedience, to compulsory imprisonment, seems to have taken place subsequently to the Norman Conquest, and about the period of the latest revival of monasteries. There were then three different degrees of monastic imprisonment—first, confinement within the walls of the monastery, without permission to go beyond the gate; secondly, confinement within a penitential cell; thirdly, confinement for the refractory within an actual prison.

I may here give a description of the remains of cells at Ulverscroft Priory. Every person who has examined the ruin will remember, that in the south-western angle of the tower is a turret staircase, entered at the foot by a low-arched doorway. If the visitor ascends some ten or twelve feet, he will find a doorway opening out of the staircase into an aperture on the south-side of the tower. On inspecting this, he will observe that the aperture is about three feet wide, and as long as the side of the tower itself—perhaps twelve or fourteen feet. The outer wall, parallel with the wall of the tower, has decayed and fallen away from the upper part, leaving the remainder only a few feet above ground, but sufficient to show the existence of the original construction. To return to the doorway opening out of the turret staircase; if the visitor look before him, he will observe the inside of a loophole, sometimes called a squint. This was evidently intended to allow the inmate

of this narrow chamber an opportunity of witnessing the performance of religious worship at the opposite or eastern end of the priory church. Immediately on the left hand of the entrance doorway of this cell, is a square opening, piercing quite through the southern wall of the tower into the vacant space below the belfry. For what purpose this was intended, unless for the conveyance of food to the recluse, I cannot say. Immediately below the threshold of the doorway will be seen projecting stones, corresponding to similar fragments at the opposite end of the cell, on which the flooring no doubt originally rested. When the flooring was in existence, the lowest cell must have been in an entirely dark condition, as there are no appearances of openings of any kind in any one of its sides; and it may be inferred that the inmates of this dismal dungeon must have been lowered into it from the middle chamber just described.

The upper story—namely, that above the cell entered from the turret staircase—seems to have occupied, in regard to the extent of its provision for immurement, a position intermediate between what may be called the dark cell on the ground floor, and the second chamber. The uppermost cell has also a “squint,” which permitted its occupant to see the altar; but it had no other opening. It would appear that the tenant of this place must have ascended by a wooden ladder placed in the middle chamber; in fact, it was through this only that access was gained either to the highest or lowest cell.

I have little doubt that the three places in Ulverscroft tower afforded the means by which the devotees of a past age were enabled or were compelled to become recluses. In the highest, the enthusiast wrought up to an exalted pitch of fervour may have consented to self-immurement until death came, with his merciful hand, to release the victim of superstition from the horrible punishment he must have endured.

Before entering his cell, the sacrament of extreme unction was administered to the anchorite, and the prayer of commendation for his soul was offered, lest, being prevented by death, he should stand in need of those rites of the church. Part of the funeral service was also performed.

No entrance was left by which admission into the cell could be obtained after the anchorite was once enclosed; and the bishop who presided at the ceremony sealed the door by which entrance was obtained to this worse than sepulchre\*—this grave of the living and mockery of the dead.

My idea of the uppermost chamber is that it was a cell for a recluse who adopted this mode of terminating his own existence.

The intermediate chamber seems to have been more fitted for a person who consented to a temporary reclusion from religious motives, or who may have been imprisoned for a brief space, not exceeding a fortnight; probably for slight violations of monastic discipline.

But what shall be said of the lowest of these once melancholy retreats? We *do* find examples or precedents for the imprisonment in an entirely dark dungeon of refractory monks. The place was known as the "*vade in pace*." The inventor of it (says the archdeacon, on the authority of Peter of Cluny) was one Matthew of Albano, who, finding one bad monk, who could in no other way be reformed, caused a dark cavern to be constructed underground, and shut him therein. Some suppose that it was a place which only admitted light through a grated door above, through which the prisoner descended by a ladder—the same kind of place as that which the chamber we are describing must have been originally.

It was made a subject of complaint about the year 1350 by Stephen, archbishop of Toulouse, that there were certain monks in his province guilty of horrible cruelty towards their brethren who were accused of great sins, casting them into a perpetual prison, dark and gloomy. The king, with the consent of the parliament of Languedoc, at once made an ordinance to mitigate this cruelty. Archdeacon Churton expresses a hope that neither the literal nor the more figurative mode of burying alive was ever practised in this country. I think if he were to visit Ulverscroft Priory, and examine attentively the lowest cell

\* Ibid.

of the three here under notice, he would come to the conclusion that it once formed the grave of some living offender against a church which had become equally superstitious and remorseless.

JAMES THOMPSON.

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## ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.

### *Stone Coffin of a Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.*

[Read at the Meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, Feb. 25th, by the Rev. J. M. Gresley.]

DURING the excavations recently made in the north Aisle of Lichfield Cathedral for the purpose of introducing a warming apparatus, an old foundation was discovered running in a curved direction from the entrance to the way leading to the Chapter-House towards the south east. It was composed of very hard white mortar and broken stone, being four feet in width and as many in depth. Probably this was the foundation of part of the apsidal east end of the Norman or an earlier Church. The architecture of the Aisle eastward of this old foundation is of a later character than that towards the Nave, which, although both styles are subsequent to the Norman period, would indicate this as being a point beyond which the building has at some time been extended. In making the entrance to the new warming chamber through the foundations of the north wall just eastward of this discovery, fragments of Norman mouldings were found. The foundation of this wall is laid five feet deep, and those of the piers of the arches between the Choir and north Aisle, about eight feet, resting upon the solid rock.

About a foot below the pavement, under the fourth arch from the west, was found a stone coffin, six feet eight inches long, smoothly cut, narrower at the feet than at the head, and covered with a stone lid which was broken across near the shoulders. It being necessary to move this, the lid was taken off, and the coffin was found to contain a skeleton, carefully wrapped in a very strong coarse woven woollen stuff, or sack-cloth, of a dark reddish brown colour. The head rested in a circular cavity cut to receive it. From the appearance of the cloth in some



parts, it might have been expected that the body was uncorrupted, or at least not decomposed, the impression of the knees and other parts being plainly discernable. On the right arm and partly across the body lay the decayed remains of a Pastoral Staff of wood, without head, three or four feet in length, and about an inch in diameter. This had the appearance of being a willow stick, rather than of having been formed out of a piece of wood. The pith of it remained. The objects thus disclosed not appearing to indicate the presence of any thing of sufficient interest or importance to justify a more minute investigation, the remains were not further disturbed. The coffin, with its occupant was then deposited about five feet below the spot where it was found.

It may be thought impossible to say with certainty which Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield was thus entombed, but some considerations and conjectures will be interesting.

In the first place, the date of such coffins as this must be remembered. "Coffins of this description," says Mr. Bloxam, "were most common *during the thirteenth century*; they were, however, chiefly used *for the interment of the upper classes* from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, after which they were generally, though gradually, superseded by coffins of lead, which latter are found to contain bodies embalmed, or preserved in cerecloths, much oftener than those of stone."\*

1. Now the first of the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, subsequent to the Conquest, buried at Lichfield, was Geoffrey de Muschamp, who died Oct. 5th, 1208; but I do not find whereabouts he was buried.

2. The second was his successor, William de Cornhull. He died Sept. 14th, 1223: and in 1662 his stone coffin, with an inscription in lead, was found under an arch westward of lord Bassett's monument, which stood "between the Choir and the Chapel of the Blessed Mary, towards the south."†

3. The third was Alexander de Stavensby. He died

\* Monumental Architecture and Sculpture, pp. 55, 56.

† Shaw's Hist. of Staffordshire, Vol. i., p. 248. In order to understand this, it must be remembered, that before the devastations of the 19th century, the Choir terminated at the second pillars from the east end, and that across here

Dec. 26th, 1238: but Shaw makes no mention of the exact place of his burial.

4. The fourth, Hugh de Patteshull, died Dec. 7th, 1242, and was buried "before the Altar of S. Stephen,"\* which the plan in Willis's Lichfield Cathedral shows to have been in that part of the Aisle of the north Transept now occupied by Bishop Ryder's monument.

5. The fifth, Roger de Weseham, resigned his episcopate on account of his age and infirmities: and had an annual pension of 300 marks assigned to him. Dying in 1257, he was buried at Lichfield, under an Oratory of wood opposite to Canon Radcliffe's Tomb, with due honour and reverence, Fulco, Archbishop of Dublin, celebrating the Office for him.† This account is quite inconsistent with the meanness of the interment we are considering.

6. The sixth, Roger de Molend or Meyland, alias Longspée, was buried, Jan. 3rd, 1296, "under a tomb on the south side of the High Altar, near the Bishop's seat."‡

7. The seventh, Walter de Langton, died Nov. 16th, 1321; and was magnificently buried "in australe cornu principalis Altaris,"§ by

8. The eighth, Roger de Northburgh, his successor; "et ipse juxta sepultus est."¶ A.D. 1359.

9. The ninth, Roger de Stretton, who died March 28th, 1385, was buried "in St. Andrew's Chapel." His monument appears to have stood "between the Choir and Chapel of St. Mary, towards the north."||

10. The tenth, John Burghill. - He died in June, 1414, and was buried "under a grave-stone, which had his effigies in brass on it, in the Lady Chapel, as he had appointed in his will."\*\*

It is needless to proceed further in the fifteenth century.

Respecting the burial of eight of these ten Bishops, sufficient has been said to show that to none of them did this coffin belong: it remains, therefore, to decide between the first and third only.

was the Screen and High Altar. Eastward of this was a space the length of the two remaining arches, (between the Altar-screen and the Lady Chapel or Chapel of S. Mary,) where stood in old time the Shrine of S. Chad.

\* Ibid, p. 267. † Angl. Sacr. i. p. 447. Annal. Burton, p. 386.

‡ Shaw, i., p. 268. § Dugdale's Monast. Angl. vol. vi. pt. iii., p. 1241.

¶ Ibid.

|| Shaw, i., p. 271.

\*\* Ibid, p. 271.

1st. Bishop Geoffrey de Muschamp died "in the time of the interdict which the Pope laid on the nation."\* May the headless Staff indicate the temporary suspension of the authority of the Bishop whose remains we have been contemplating? Can anything be adduced in support of this supposition? I am not aware of any thing of the kind. Rather, do not the broken, ill-joined piece of the upper-end of the coffin lid, and the disturbed state of the remains there, show that some miscreant at the Reformation or Great Rebellion effected an entrance into the coffin, rummaged about the head in hopes of finding a precious Mitre, thrust in his sacriligious hand, grasped at and broke off the top of the Pastoral Staff, and then finding no prospect of gain, pushed back the broken stone again, and so left it?

3rd. Bishop Alexander de Stavensby or de Stavenesse,† called also Staneby, Savensby, and de Wendoc, was nominated by Pope Honorius III., and unanimously elected by both the Monks of Coventry and the Canons of Lichfield, between whom at that time there was a strong difference of opinion about the Episcopal elections. The Pope "having ordained him a priest on Easter-eve, consecrated him with the Bishop of Paris upon Easter-day, anno 1224. He was a very learned man, having by his travelling to divers Universities, gathered so much knowledge that he was thought to excel, not only most of the philosophers, but of the Divines of his age. He studied several years in Bononia, and was rector of the Divinity School at Thoulouse. He is said to have had many visions and strange dreams, with which he was so much affected, that in his sermons he much approved the growing sect of Friars."‡ In the School Library, Shrewsbury, are two manuscripts, "*Libri de communitate Prædicatorum Cestriæ*," i. e. of the Preaching Friars or Dominicans. One of them is S. Luke's Gospel, with a commentary, and has for its title "*Lucas Magistri Alexandri*;" the other, also with a commentary, tells us the opinion of the scribe as to what author he was copying, "*Ecclesiasticus, Liber Sapientiæ, Magistri Alexandri de Staneby*."§ Bishop Alexander built a Monastery at Lichfield, on the west side of the city, for Friars Minors, or

\* Ibid, p. 266.

† Matt. Paris. Edit. Watts, pp. 322, 355.

‡ Shaw, i., p. 265.

§ The Archæological Journal, Dec. 1855, pp. 104-5.

Franciscans;\* and died at Andover, Dec. 26th, 1238, but was buried at Lichfield.”† Is it not exceedingly probable, that he should have enjoined his Canons to bury him meanly, in the cowl or habit of the Order of which he was an admirer and patron?

The severe Franciscans were called the *Grey Friars* from the colour of their habit, as the Dominicans were called the Black, and the Carmelites the White. Now our present idea of *grey* certainly does not agree with the colour of the shroud of the Bishop just discovered,—a dark reddish brown: but it must be remembered that there was a *grisius rusticanus*,‡ or *grey-russet*,§ and that this was the material of which the habit of the Grey Friars was made. In process of time, some Houses of the Order had their habit of fine, expensive material, and dyed. This being contrary to the Rule of S. Francis¶ was prohibited in 1502, and “the Gray freeres chaunged their habbetts from London rossette unto whytt gray:”\*\* a change, observes Parkin, “not so much as to the colour, *though now somewhat more dusky, being spun with white and black*

\* This Order had not then been more than ten years in England. The earliest date assigned to their arrival is 1219, but 1221 is generally thought to be more correct. Dugd. Mon. Angl. vi., iii., p. 1502.—Their house at Lichfield was founded in 1229, or sooner. Parkin’s Collectanea Anglo-Minorica, Pt. ii., p. 37.—Leland says, “There was an House of Grey Fryers at Lichfield on the south west part of the Towne. Alexander B. of Lichfield gave first certaine Free Burgages in the Towne for to sett this House on, and was first Founder of it. There cometh a Conduct of Water out of an Hill brought in lead to the Towne, and hath 2 castles [water-towers] in the Towne, one in the east wall of this Fryers Close on the Street Syde, another about the Markett Place.” Itinerary, vol. iv., p. 117-8, edit. 1769.

† Shaw i., p. 265.

‡ Du Cange.

§ “Russet” is explained by Johnson as meaning, first, “*reddishly brown*,” and afterwards as “coarse, homespun, *rustick*.” “It is much used,” he continues, “in descriptions of the manners and customs of the country; I suppose, because it was formerly the colour of rustick dress: in some places the rusticks still die cloaths, spun at home, with bark, which must make them russet.”—I have seen coloured drawings of various Orders of Italian Friars, in which the Franciscans are represented in a habit precisely the colour of that found in the coffin.

¶ “And all the brothers are to be clad in mean habits, and may blessedly mend them *with sacks*, and other pieces; whom I admonish and exhort, that they do not despise or censure such men as they see clad in curious and gay garments, and using delicate meats and drinks, but rather let every one judge and despise himself.”—Dugd. Monast. Angl. Vol. vi., pt. iii., p. 1504.

\*\* Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London, p. 28, Camden Society, 1851.



wool as it came off the sheep, without any dye, but in regard to the price and fineness of the cloth, . . . they were brought now to course, rough, cloth, of two shillings an ell, which was more suitable to their state.”\* Such as this was the shroud of the occupant of the stone coffin; it might have been woven from the unbleached fleece of a black Cannock-Chase sheep: and his Episcopal Staff was equally homely, cut perhaps from a willow by the Minster Pool.†

There is a popular impression that persons believed six hundred years ago, that if they were buried in a monk’s cowl they were sure to be saved. It is desirable that this delusion should not be perpetuated in connection with Bishop Stavensby. There has, doubtless, been a *catena* of authors, from Wickliffe to Milton, and later, who have represented this as a doctrine of the Monks and Friars, invented by them to obtain money: but their representations of the clergy of their own time are probably on a par with the accounts of the clergy of the present day which are to be found in the writings of certain authors now living. This error has been well exposed by Milner, the historian of Winchester, when commenting upon Greene’s account of the inspection of king John’s remains in Worcester Cathedral, who had said that “on the skull was found the celebrated monk’s cowl, in which he is recorded to have been buried, as a passport through the regions of purgatory;” and this sentiment he several times repeats.‡

“What a mass is here,” says Milner,¶ “of ignorant and illiberal abuse, calculated to represent the piety of our ancestors as more stupid, and of a more immoral tendency, than the mythology of their Pagan ancestors; and much less warranted or excusable. . . . But first, Mr. G., who writes so much about monks’ cowls, proves himself

\* Collect. Angl. Min. Pt. i., p. 213.

† Two Archdeacons of the Diocese, contemporaries of Bishop Stavensby, became Franciscan Friars. Ralph Maidstone, Archdeacon of Chester in 1221, and in 1234 Bishop of Hereford, resigned his Episcopate in 1239, and wore the habit of a Franciscan Friar at Oxford: he afterwards led a monastic life at Gloucester, where he was buried. Alexander de Hales, Archdeacon of Coventry in 1231, died in 1245 a Friar of the Cordeliers in Paris, and was there buried.—Harwood’s Lichfield, pp. 104, 106-7.

‡ History of Worcester, Vol. i., pp. 59, 73, 157.

¶ History of Winchester, Vol. ii., pp. 239-41.



not to know what a cowl is. He supposes it to be a mere hood, covering the skull. Upon enquiry, however, he will find it to be *a large garment, which covered the whole, or almost the whole body*. Secondly, the writer is here challenged to produce the record which he speaks of, as signifying that the cowl was ‘a passport through the regions of purgatory;’ or, instead of it, to bring forward the decree of some synod, or the writings of some divine or schoolman, intimating such an absurd dogma. Had this opinion been that of the age, as our writer says it was, we should not fail to find it in the Master of Sentences, the Sum of St. Thomas Aquinas, and other such works, written about this period; and of course every corpse would have been buried in a monk’s cowl, no less than king John.—Lastly, this writer, before he spoke . . . of the ‘helmet of salvation’ in a future state, which he describes him as wearing, ought to have examined what were the real sentiments of the age concerning the deceased monarch’s soul. The following line makes part of an epitaph, which Matthew Paris says was composed for him, and which he intimates was actually put upon his monument:—

*Hunc mala, post mortem, timor est ne fata sequantur.*

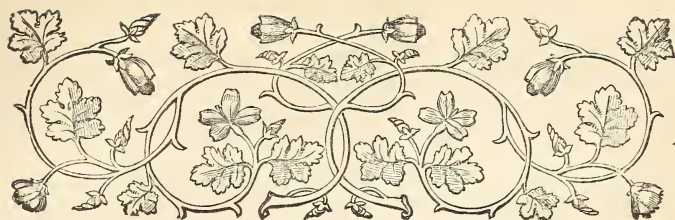
“He gives another epithet, composed on the occasion, still more severe:—

*Anglia, sicut adhuc sordet fetore Joannis,  
Sordida fæditur, fædante Joanne, gehenna.*

“The latter our good monk condemns as too profane. On the contrary, he expresses hopes, (not that the cowl of his order will prove a helmet of salvation to the deceased, but) that the ‘few good works which he did in his life time would plead for him at the tribunal of Christ.’ Another monk, Matthew of Westminster, describes him as dying the death of a reprobate, ‘maledicens et non valedicens omnibus baronibus suis;’ and the canon of Leicester\* speaks of a good clerk, who being anxious for the soul of his royal master, continued praying for a token of his state, until he received one of the most melancholy nature.”

J. M. & C. G.

\* Hen. de Knyghton, De Event. Ang. lib. ii., fo. 2426.



The Midland Counties  
**Historical Collector.**

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 21. }

APRIL 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE.

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ARCHITECTURAL AND ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETIES.

*Bedfordshire Archaeological Society.*

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at the Society's Rooms in Bedford on Tuesday. Present: Capt. William Stuart, M.P., in the chair; W. Blower, esq., Rev. J. Tuddy, Rev. J. Mendham, Rev. W. Airy, George Hurst, esq., (Mayor of Bedford), Rev. E. Swann, Rev. W. Monkhouse, Dr. Prior, Mr. B. Rudge, Mr. Wyatt.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed and the ordinary business of the society transacted,

The Rev. — Mellor, of Bedford was elected a member of the society.

Mr. Blower said he had the pleasure to announce to the meeting that he had received the directions of Miss Palmer to present to the society the collection of coins which had been made by her brother, the late Mr. William Fish Palmer, of this town. The collection contained some specimens of great local value, most of the Roman coins hav-

ing been found in the county. The Roman medals, he believed, comprised some of considerable interest; and there were some coins, especially a gold coin of Honorius, found at Cople, which Mr. Palmer had estimated very highly. He might also point out two British gold coins of great value as being in fine preservation. Amongst the English silver coins were many in fine condition. As Miss Palmer was desirous that they should be inspected by all who were interested in numismatical studies, he had suggested to her to deposit them in the museum of this society. He had now the satisfaction of stating that Miss Palmer had requested him to present them to the society as a memorial of her brother.

The Council not having received any previous announcement of this gift were most agreeably surprised, and examined with great interest the numerous specimens which the late Mr. Palmer had collected.

The presentation consisted of a mahogany cabinet containing a large collection of British and Roman coins in gold, silver, and brass; later English coins in silver; Imperial Roman brass medals; later English and Continental medals; ancient seals, rings, &c. Accompanying these was also a very large collection of copper coins including a portion of the English coinage, and some hundreds of trade unions.

Mr. Wyatt said he had known the cabinet for some years, and could testify to the indefatigable exertions of the late Mr. Palmer in the collection of coins and articles of taste. His liberality towards other collectors was well known, and gentlemen who had engaged in numismatic and other publications had received assistance by free access to Mr. Palmer's collections. He rejoiced to find that the coins had now been presented to the society by the kindness of Miss Palmer, who, he considered, was entitled to their warmest thanks. In order that a special entry might be made on their books, he took the liberty of proposing this resolution:—

“That this munificent offer be gratefully accepted. That a communication be forwarded to Miss Palmer conveying the cordial thanks of the Council; and announcing that in receiving this valuable addition to their Museum they

desire to make it a Memorial of the late William Fish Palmer, esq. With the view of evincing their appreciation of the taste and discrimination of that gentleman, the council have arranged that this collection be kept apart from the others and entered in the Catalogue as the 'Palmer Cabinet.' ”

The Rev. Edward Swann seconded the resolution with much pleasure. The collection now before them was a most valuable one; and was additionally interesting to the members of this society and to the county generally, from the circumstance of most of the specimens having, as he understood, been found in the immediate vicinity.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the Secretary was requested to communicate the same to Miss Palmer.

Mr. Blower stated that amongst Mr. Palmer's papers there was a large collection of handbills, election addresses, and other local publications, and he wished to know whether the council would consider that they came within their province. If so, he thought it probable Miss Palmer would forward them to the society.

Mr. Airy said the council were extremely anxious to possess all matters in any way relating to local history and he thought the papers referred to would be most acceptable. He would take that opportunity of impressing upon the members present the importance of securing all matters which had reference to local history, and the desirability of keeping up their little publication the "Notes."

Other members of the council concurred. It was stated that another number of the Society's publication, the "Notes," would be ready in a few days.

Mr. Airy said they were much indebted to Mr. Blower for the trouble he had taken, and he begged to move the thanks of this meeting to him for his kindness in forwarding the interests of the society.

The Chairman said there could be but one opinion on the proposal just made, and he was glad to submit it to the meeting, for the society was under great obligation to Mr. Blower.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The Mayor exhibited two immense fossil teeth which had been entrusted to him by Mr. Howard of Biddenham.



Although they were objects not strictly within the range of this society, yet he thought they would be regarded with interest by the members. They were found at Biddenham at a considerable depth in the gravel.

Dr. Prior and Mr. Blower stated that they were teeth of the elephant.

A conversation then ensued as to the desirability of establishing a Geological collection, or what would be still better a Natural History Museum.

Dr. Prior stated that there were some valuable specimens in the County Museum at the Bedford Rooms, but they required more distinct classification, and should be kept apart from mere curiosities. But the great deficiency of all was the want of a competent Curator. Until some definite arrangement could be made for such a museum he would have no objection to give his assistance in the classification of the specimens presented from time to time.

Mr. Airy called attention to the Vase or Urn lately discovered at Kempston and presented to this society by the High Sheriff. Some of the members of the Archæological Institute were very anxious to see it, as it was believed to be a unique specimen in this country. There had been urns found on the Continent with glass inserted, but he knew of no instance of any having been found in England before this one discovered at Kempston.

Mr. Wyatt stated that Mr. Roach Smith was very anxious to insert in the *Collectanea Antiqua* a notice of this urn, and he had thereupon forwarded to him the particulars of the discovery and a drawing which Mr. Rudge had kindly prepared. Mr. Roach Smith intimated that he should etch this urn in the forthcoming publication; and it was probable that they should be able to obtain from Mr. Roach Smith a loan of the plate to insert in the Bedfordshire Society's published "Notes."

The business having terminated, the thanks of the Council were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.—*Bedford Times*.





## HISTORICAL ENQUIRY.

The Trade-Guilds and the Rise of the Burgher Aristocracy  
of Germany.

[Translated from Dr. Wilda's *Gildenwesen im Mittelälter*—already quoted from in the HISTORICAL COLLECTOR. The extracts here given have never before appeared in an English form; nor does the work seem to be known to historical students in this country. The topics dilated upon will show, we think, that it deserves a wider fame.—ED.]

IN many towns, a portion of the inhabitants may always have consisted of free landed proprietors living on the produce of their estates; but that the free *communities of towns* always and principally consisted of free possessors of landed property, seems to the author an untenable opinion. With the first movement of the town life, a new freedom arose, founded on a new kind of possession. Everywhere in towns—no particular proof is necessary, as almost every town-right affords some document corroborative of the statement—full citizen-right was connected with *town-property*. Reception into the number of citizens gave only a partial right.

To town-property, as to landed, belonged what were called *full-inheritances*, which alone secured the citizen-right, in the first instance depending on the size, but very soon on the value of the inheritance. No mention is made of landed property.

Most of the more distinguished citizens lived by trade. The towns were *places for trade*, as is manifest from the northern words, Köping, Kaupstadr, in Danish Kiøbsted; and the same idea, though not expressed in word, prevailed in Germany. This is confirmed by the account given in the Magdeburg documents respecting the foundation of the town. An account only so far fabulous as it speaks with historical generality of what certainly happened in single cases in the manner related. The foundation of Friburg in Brisgau, in the year 1120, is an example. When Berthold of Zähringen had formed the resolution of founding in a place belonging to him a free town to be governed by Cologne-laws, he first assembled round him a number of distinguished merchants, and at the place appointed for

the market, assigned them pieces of ground for building their houses. The market was established by the king, and now numbers of merchants from all places, incited by the advantages opened before them, streamed into the town, and the duke granted them a bill of rights after the aforesaid model. Friburg being thus founded, or raised to the rank of a town, the twenty-four consuls, thereupon elected, were chosen from the rich or distinguished merchants (*mercatores personati*). All accounts as to the constitution of this magistracy, during the first century after the grant of the Friburg Town-right, are lost; the treasury of documents recently discovered begins with the commencement of the thirteenth century. For several centuries the same family-names appear in the number of the twenty-four, and some, as that of the Sneveli, whose history may in a certain measure be traced in these documents, are continually raised more and more, until they enter the rank of the most opulent nobles. There is nothing to render it improbable that the Sneveli, the Munzingers, Turners, &c., were not also, in the previous century of which we have no account, invested with the dignity of consuls, or of the twenty-four, and admitted to other offices besides, as we know was the case in the subsequent centuries. Nor is there less probability in the supposition that they were the descendants of those distinguished merchants, who, at the foundation of the town, received the best situated property, and from whom the first functionaries were chosen, whose administration lasted as long as their lives, and who supplied their own places from themselves.

In the fourteenth century we find in Friburg three classes of citizens—*nobles, trades-people, and operatives*,—as in many other German towns. Among the nobles the names of those old citizen-families continually occur. Of such a threefold division no trace is found at the origin of the town. That the majority of these nobles (single exceptions of course there may have been) were not created from without, their names sufficiently show. The merchant-class, which constituted the free, full-righted community, supplied the majority of these families who also formed the

military force of the town. Wealth acquired by commerce, and applied to the purchase of estates, of valuable rights which their princes granted them, and so forth, enabled them "to go idle," and their idleness of course became identical with rank and honour. Many, however, remained in the business of their fathers; and hence in many towns where a town-nobility had become completely developed, a part were engaged in wholesale trade—as in Louvain, for instance, where all patricians were cloth-manufacturers (*laken-maekers*). Like Friburg, so Lubeck, which was raised to the rank of town about the same time, was established on the basis of a free merchant community. According to the original constitution of the council, the operatives only were not considered full citizens; but of a pre-eminence of families, forming the military force of the town and not engaged in trade, there is no trace. Already, however, in the thirteenth century, we find the *Junker*-company, a number of families who lived on the produce of their capitals without trade, and constituted the council almost exclusively. Is it to be thought that a citizenship, ever aspiring after greater freedom, ever becoming more and more democratic in its character, permitted such prerogatives to new-comers, as many in embarrassment gave out these Junkers to be? Nobles, of course, may have come from without, and by family alliances, and admittance into the old citizenship, have united themselves with its interest, and contributed to awaken and support the Junker-spirit; but the main stock consisted of the descendants of the old Lubeck merchant families.

It is deserving of remark, and in the deficiency of sources of information, not satisfactorily to be explained, that in a neighbouring town closely connected with Lubeck, namely, Hamburg, such a patriciate never arose. Whilst, however, the town had even at an early period the power of resisting the encroachments of the aristocracy from without, (as is manifest from the law, which even forbids nobles living in the town),—so the people had the power of checking an aristocratic family-development in the town itself, and of preventing, on the contrary, the places of council from becoming benefices. The provisions contained in the older

town-rights as to the change and election of the council, are here worthy of note.

Thus far we have spoken of towns with whose origin or advance we are acquainted, and we have done so because our subject is rendered more intelligible in their case. Gemeiner, however, in a little book on this point has endeavoured to show, that some of the oldest and most important towns of Germany, which especially lay claim to the appellation of *free-towns* (though the ground of this distinction has hitherto not been sufficiently explained),—namely, Ratisbon, Basle, Strasburg, Spire, Worms, Mentz, and Cologne,—are indebted for their pre-eminence and freedom to a great and numerous merchant class, which in a certain measure formed the original citizen-community. Of course this merchant-class is said to have consisted entirely of Romans, “who, after the withdrawal of their countrymen, maintained their position by the aid of their previous municipal rights, entered into unions or *hanses*, and in short acquired for the place of their residence special privileges in the earliest times.”

We must thank the author of the work in question, that to Roman laws and Roman institutions, he likewise gives us in addition the Romans themselves, and maintains, moreover, that Bavaria never was a German country, and its people never were a German people. Whether Gemeiner would have written this statement precisely to the same effect ten years later, may be doubted. Be this as it may,\* we have only to do with the recognition of the early significance of the merchant-class in those old towns. Gemeiner of course has brought proofs forward on this point only with respect to Ratisbon, and concludes that the case of the remaining towns above mentioned must have been the same. On this account we will call attention to some particulars we have gleaned from the excellent Cologne Chronicle.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

\* That the constitution of the German towns, and of the Bavarian especially, did not arise out of “the Roman municipal-constitution here and there preserved,” has been proved against Gemeiner in the learned treatise of Maurer: “On the Bavarian towns, and their constitution under the Roman and Franconian sway.” Munich, 1829.



## The Roman Legions and their Auxiliaries Stationed in Britain, during the Roman Occupation.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 84.]

THE tenth Legion was quartered in Spain, in the reign of Vespasian, in company with the first Adjutrix and the sixth. The colony of Augusta Emerita (now Emerita) was drafted from this legion and the fifth. Another tenth legion we find A.D. 18 serving in America, and in the reign of Vespasian it was quartered in Judea, in company with the fifth Macedonica, and the fifteenth Apollinarius. The eleventh Claudinia was employed by Cæsar in the Gallic and civil war, and in the reign of Nero quartered in Dalmatia with the fourteenth. The twelfth, surnamed "Fulminifera," employed by Cæsar in his civil war, and in the reign of Vespasian was quartered in company with the third, fourth, and sixth in Syria. The thirteenth was quartered with the seventh Gallian in the reign of Vespasian in Pannonia.

We now come to treat of another of the Britannic legions, the fourteenth, surnamed "Gemina Martia Victrix." The first historical notice respecting it is in Cæsar's Commentaries, where mention is made of it as being engaged in the Gallic, Civil, and African wars. It came into Britain with Claudius, A.D. 44, and was stationed as a colony at Colchester, in company with parts of the second, ninth, and sixteenth legions. It was in the battle with the twentieth, under the command of the proprætor Paulinus, when he defeated the British Queen Boadicea, near London, A.D. 61; although some authors fix the site of her defeat in the neighbourhood of Verulam (St. Alban's). It was recalled by Nero, and afterwards quartered in Dalmatia. The only place in Britain where any records of its presence occurs, is upon a stone discovered at Wroxeter (Uriconium), in Shropshire, of the sepulchral class, dedicated to the memory of Petronius, standard bearer of this legion. This stone was discovered in 1752.

The fifteenth legion was quartered A.D. 14 in Pannonia, in company with the eighth and ninth. In A.D. 57 we find it stationed with the fifth in the same province. Ano-



ther fifteenth legion had the surname of "Apollinarius," and in the reign of Vespasian (69 to 79,) was, with the fifth and tenth, quartered in Judea.

The sixteenth, another of the Britannic legions, came into Britain with Claudius A.D. 44, and was quartered as a colony at Colchester. It was recalled by Nero, and in the reign of Vespasian was quartered, in company with the first, fifth, and fifteenth, in Lower Germany. I have never heard or seen any account of the presence of this legion in any of the stations of Britain; and the only author who speaks of this legion serving in Britain is Dr. Stukeley, in his translation of Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary.

The seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth legions, were the three which were defeated and cut to pieces with Varus in Germany, A.D. 9, through the imprudence of their general, who, invading the territories of the Germans, was induced to follow the enemy among their forests and marshes with his army, in separate bodies. There he was attacked by night, and entirely cut off. Augustus, it is said, never recovered from the grief of his loss, but was often crying out "Quintilius Varus! restore my legions." Men were raised, and Germanicus was commissioned to restore the dignity and honour of the Roman name; and how far he performed his commission will be seen in the annals of Tacitus, although the same author in his history speaks of an eighteenth in Gaul, about A.D. 69.

We now treat of the last of the British legions, the twentieth, surnamed "Valens Victrix et Cretica," that is, the Valiant, Victorious, and the Cretan, which latter title was bestowed on it on account of it being raised in that island, after the same rule that we follow in designating our regiments from the counties in which they were raised; for instance, the seventeenth is called the Leicestershire, the fifty-eighth the Rutlandshire, and so on. The twentieth came into Britain in the reign of Nero, who reigned from 54, A.D. till 68. Previous to its arrival in Britain it was serving in Germany. It served throughout the Caledonian campaign under the proprætor Julius Agricola, in which it behaved itself honourably, and suffered severely.

After the conclusion of the war, its head-quarters, A.D. 84, were established at Deva (Chester.) The last historical notice to be met with respecting it is from the writings of Dion Cassius, who flourished in the reign of Severus Alexander, from A.D. 222 till 235, who was slain by Maximum, prefect of the fourth legion, then newly raised. But we find from a votive altar, discovered at Chester in 1693, that it was here stationed in the joint reign of Diocletian and Maximum Hercules. The vexillation of this legion, in conjunction with those of the second and sixth, built the wall. We will first trace its presence upon the line of the Upper Barrier; and the first place we meet with it is at Chapel Hill, the first station *Ad Lineam Valli*, upon a legionary stone which was unfortunately broken, but what remained ran thus, "Imperatori Cæsari Tito Ælio Hadriano Antonino Augusto Pio Pater Patriæ Vexillatio Legionis Vicessimæ Valentis Victricis per passus . . . . . DXI." Here we have only the fragmentary record of 511 paces. At the same place we meet with another of the same class. Here, within what may be called the mimic façade of a Corinthian portico, may be perceived the not inelegant form of a winged victory, reclining with her left arm upon a globe as an emblem of empire; while in the one hand she holds a palm branch, and with the other points to, or rather touches, an oaken wreath, the well-known Civic Crown. Within this wreath appears conspicuous the name of the twentieth legion, "the Valiant and Victorious." Crowding the tympanum of the pediment above, are inscribed the usual names and titles of the emperor Antonius Pius. On the pedestal may be observed the figure of a wild boar, apparently escaping, as if he heard the shouts of the Damnian hunter in pursuit; his course lying between the two divisions of the line which records the number of paces accomplished in the formation of the wall. The inscription, when freed from the contractions, ran thus, "Imperatori Cæsar Tito Ælio Hadriano Antonino Augusto Pio Patri Patriæ Vexillatio Legionis Vicessima Valentis Victricis Fecit, Per Passus Quatuor Mille Quadrigentas Undecim," that is, "To the Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius,

the father of his country, the Vexillation of the twentieth legion (surnamed) valiant and victorious, performed 4411 paces." The carving that ornaments the stone is tolerably well executed, although it is inferior to what appears on other stones of the same class at other stations of the same wall. It was found in 1695. The reader will perceive it figured in Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, seventh plate, number 1, page 292. At Duntocher, the second station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we again meet with another of these records, thus, "Imperatori Cæsari Tito Ælio Hadriano Augusto Pio, Patri Patriæ Vexillatio Legionis Viessimæ Victricis Fecit Passus." Here, again, we find a dedication to the emperor Antoninus Pius, by the twentieth legion; but unfortunately the number of paces recorded by it has disappeared, though Horsley, taking the general average of those which had been discovered in his time, guessed the amount, from the small space allowed for insertion, at from 3000 to 4000 paces. At Castlehill, near Kilpatrick, the third fort *Ad Lineam Valli*, we again meet with a legionary slab, measuring two-and-a-half feet long by two-and-one-third broad, and five inches thick. An ornamental border of the cable pattern surrounds one of the faces, within which is this inscription, "Imperatori Cæsar Tito Ælio Hadriano Augusto Pio Patri Patriæ Vexillatio Legionis xx Valentis (Victricis) per millia passum III.," that is, "To the emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country, the Vexillation of the twentieth legion, valiant and victorious (dedicates this) having completed 3000 paces." At Kirkintilloch, the seventh fort *Ad Lineam Valli*, we again meet a stone dedicated to the emperor Antoninus Pius, recording that the Vexillation of the twentieth legion, surnamed Valens Victrix, had constructed in the formation of the line of the wall an extent of 3304 paces. At Carriden, the seventeenth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we again meet with another legionary stone, enriched with rather a tasteful border, with side ornaments terminating in eagles heads, bearing in well formed letters this inscription, "Imp Cæsar T. Ælio Hadriano Antonino Aug Pio P. P. Vexillatio Leg xx Val Vic Per Mil p. III.," shewing us that

this tablet was erected by the Vexillation of the twentieth legion, to commemorate it perfecting a portion of work to the extent of three miles. Also, at the same place, we meet with another of the same class, but smaller in size, being thirty by twenty-four, while the preceding one measured thirty-eight-and-a-half by thirty-four inches; and within a plain edging is this inscription, "Vexillationes Legionis Secundæ Augustæ, et Legionis Vicessima Valentis Victricis Fecerunt." This informs us very plainly it was a work of the Vexillation of the second legion Augusta, and the Vexillation of the twentieth Valens Victrix. At Birrens was found a stone inscribed by the twentieth legion Valens Victrix, and at the foot of the Eildon hills was discovered, in 1830, a votive altar of common freestone, three feet six inches in height, one foot six inches in breadth, and one foot in thickness. It was dedicated to the forest deity, Sylvanus; and thus inscribed, "Deo Sylvano Pro Salute Sua et Suorum Carrius Domitianus Centurio Legionis, Vicessima Valentis Victricis Votum Solvit Libentissima Merita," that is, "To the God Sylvanus, for the welfare of himself and of his family, Carrius Domitianus, centurion of the twentieth legion, the valiant and victorious (dedicates this), a vow most willingly performed." This finishes my remarks concerning the presence of this legion in and upon the stations and forts of the Upper Barrier, and in the next place we will see what records we have of its presence at the stations of the Lower Barrier.

*Stamford.*

J. S.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

### Leicester Free Grammar School.

[THE manuscript from which the following copy is printed came into my hands some years ago. From the character of the handwriting and the state of the paper, I have reason to believe it dates in the reign of Elizabeth. As one of the rules refers to the School-house as newly erected, and they are signed by Henry, earl of Huntingdon,

they must have been compiled between the year 1573, the date of the building of the school, and the year 1595, when the earl died. The regulations are characteristic of their author, who sat as one of the judges of Mary, queen of Scots, and whose attachment to the views of Calvin is seen in his prescribing the examination of the boys in the catechism of that theologian. The school must have been a nursery of learned Puritans, who afterwards became in middle life the opponents of king and church. It will be interesting to the reader to notice what was the course of study laid out at the period in question for the sons of the freemen of Leicester, and throws light on the *curriculum* then adopted for public academies.—JAMES THOMPSON.]

*Statutes and Orders for the Government of the Free Grammar School of Leicester.*

ORDERS TO BE OBSERVED OF THE SCHOLARS IN THE CHURCH.

NONE of them shall be absent from publique prayers either on Sabbath days or holy days appointed for prayers in their own parishes, except there shall be at y<sup>e</sup> time a Sermon or Catechyzing in some other Church in the Town at w<sup>ch</sup> they shall be present: They shall come to all Sermons and Catechyzing at St. Martin's, except they have the Lyke excercises in their own parishes.

In the time of prayer they shall heare, sing, and pray with y<sup>e</sup> rest of the Congregacon. And in Sermon time as many as can write Shall take notes of the Sermon. They shall not run about, Gaze, talke, make any noise, or depart without leave. And at Chatechyzing the Schoolmaster shall appoint them to answere in the Chatechysm. The Master shall appoint two Præpositers for St. Martin's Church, or any Church in Town where Scholers do resort to note those y<sup>t</sup> be absent or breake any of theese orders, and they shall deliver the bills to Schoolmaster on the day of Correction.

[DIVISION INTO SEVEN FORMS.]

The Scholars of this School shall be devided into 7 forms, to be taught as following by one Schoolmaster and two Vshers.

The Schoolmaster shall teach the 3 cheifest formes, the head Vsher shall teach the 3 next formes, and the Vnder Vsher shall teach the Lowest form.



## [LESSONS FOR EACH FORM.]

The Schoolmaster shall read to the Scholars of the 7th form on every Monday and Wednesday in the Forenoon some part of Tullie's Orations or of Cesar's Commentaries. On Tuesday or Thursday some part of Vergill or Persius. To the 6th form he shall read every Monday & Wednesday in the forenoon Tullie's offices de Amicitia or Senectute. On Tuesday and Thursday Ovid de Tristibus, Tobanus Hessus on the Psalms, or Horace. To the 5th form on Monday and Wednesday, some part of Tulley's familiar Epistles, Erasmus, or Brandeline de conscribendis epistolis, & on Tuesday and Thirsday Mantuan Terence or Acholastus.

All these Lessons given in the morning Shall in the Afternoon be examined, and in y<sup>e</sup> next day Morning be perfectly repeated without books.

## [EXERCISES IN THEMES.]

The Master Shall appoint a Theame twice a week, i. e., Satturday at noon one Theme, on Tuesday at Night another, on w<sup>ch</sup> Themes y<sup>e</sup> Scholars of the two highest forms shall exhibit their exercises and writeings on Munday and Wednesday following in the afternoon, on Tuesday and Thursday upon the same Themes exhibit Verses in y<sup>e</sup> Afternoon, on Satturday in the forenoon they Shall exhibit in writing varyacions upon one of the said Themes, or Epistles, Varyacions one week and Epistles another. The 5th form shall translate into English on Monday and Tuesday in the afternoon, the Lessons given unto them in the Morning by y<sup>e</sup> Schoolmaster, and shall make Epistles on Wednesday and Thursday, and exhibite Latins on Frid. and Satturday of y<sup>r</sup> own invention.

## [REPETITIONS.]

Upon Friday in the afternoon the Scholers in these 3 forms shall repete i. e., say without book the Lessons aforesaid given them by their Master. On Friday the repetitions and repetitions ended, shall A Lesson be given by y<sup>e</sup> Schoolmaster to y<sup>e</sup> 7th form in the Greek Testament, or Calvines Catechism in Greek. To the 6th form A Lesson of the Greek Grammar, and after that A Lesson in Greek out of Æsop's fables, or Isocratis Parœnesis in Greek. To the 5th form he shall give a Lesson in Moselanes figures, and these Lessons shall be examined and repeated on Saturday Morning. And then New Lessons in the said books to y<sup>e</sup> said forms to be examined & repeated on Monday Morn. Upon Munday and Tuesday after the Examinacon of all the Lessons, Themes, and Verses, The

Master shall cause his Scholars in the highest form to construe Valerius Maximus; y<sup>e</sup> 6th form to construe the Apothegmata of Erasmus; In the 5th form to construe y<sup>e</sup> great Latine Catechism, or the Epitome of Tullie's Epistles, and they shall translate theese Lessons into English if they have time. On Wednesday & Thursday at the same time the Master shall construe to his highest form some part of Tullie Ad Hereniu<sup>ũ</sup>, & instruct them in the figures of Rhetorique contained in the said Lesson. To y<sup>e</sup> 6th some part of Athonius & instruct them in y<sup>e</sup> precepts of y<sup>e</sup> same. And to y<sup>e</sup> 5th form Isocratis Parœnesis in Latyn translated by Antonius Schorus, or Salust, or Q. Curtius. And every Morning The Master Shall occupy the time y<sup>t</sup> may be spared between the repeticons of y<sup>e</sup> Lessons said without book, and y<sup>e</sup> Giving of new Lessons, in makeing or in varying of Latins, in Hearing some part of y<sup>e</sup> Grammar, or the like Greek.

Upon Saturday in the Afternoon every Scholar in theese 3 forms shall in 2 paper books write the notes of Histories, Phrases, Synonima, Epitheta, Antitheta, comon places &c delivered unto them by the Schoolmaster in construing of y<sup>e</sup> foresaid Lessons, and shall use oppositions in every of these forms. And one of the Scholars of y<sup>e</sup> highest form shall every month make an Oracon or declamacon if any be able.

[SUNDAY EXERCISES.]

Upon Sondag the Scholars of the highest form shall write and exhibit verses made by them selves of the Sermon preached that Day, or of some part of Scripture read in the Church that day; & the 2 next formes shall write in prose or verse of the same Sermon or Scripture as the Schoolmaster shall perceive them able to doe either of them, & deliver theese upon Munday Morning to their Master.

To the Scholars of the fourth form he shall upon Monday and Tuesday in Calvin's or Nowell's myddle Catechysm, and on Wednesday and Thursday a Lesson in Cassalion's book called Dialogi Sacri, or the Epitomie of Tullie's Epistles.

To the Scholars of the third form he shall give Lessons on Munday & Tuisday in Hermon's dialogues or in Catechismus Parvus, on Wednesday and Thursday, Catonis Disticha, or Some selected fables of Esope.

The Scholars of the second forms shall learn Pueriles sententiæ or Pueriles confabulacones throughout the week.

All theese Lessons shall be examined in the afternoon of the same day on which they be given between one and 3 of the

Clock: And then to the fourth form shall be given a Lesson out of the Syntaxis to be construed by the Scholars y<sup>t</sup> night and repeated without book next morning, and every one of this form shall give unto the said vs<sup>r</sup> A Latyn of their own makeing as an example of the said rule.

The said Vs<sup>r</sup> shall give to the s<sup>d</sup> form a Lesson in Propria Quæ, &c., or As in Presenti to be Construed likewise by the Scholars y<sup>t</sup> night and to be repeated without book in the Morn-  
ing.

To the 2nd form A Lesson in the English rules every night, they examples they shall construe and repeat the rules next Morn without book.

And the time y<sup>t</sup> may be spared between saying without book the Lessons Learned and giveing new the Vs<sup>r</sup> shall spend in hearing of part in makeing Latyn, Varying Verb, &c.

The Scholers in theese 3 forms shall repeat on Friday in the Afternoon, the Lessons w<sup>ch</sup> every Morn were given to them the week before, on Satturday Morn they shall repeat what they have learned out of Syntaxis. In y<sup>e</sup> Afternoon they shall write Latins & translate their lessons learned the Week before, &c.

The Under Vs<sup>r</sup> shall teach the scholars of y<sup>e</sup> Lowest form, i. e., the Petits in some other place by the Mayor and his coburgisses to be appointed then the Schoole house now builded, to read English. He shall teach them y<sup>e</sup> 8 parts of speech, Calvine's or Nowell's Catechism in English. He shall also teach them to write every day 2 hours in the Afternoon.

None shall be admitted into any form of y<sup>e</sup> Head Vs<sup>r</sup> Vn-  
till he can write his own name, and hath Answered publicly in the Church to the Questions of the Catechism aforesaid.

A Sevensight before the end of every Q<sup>r</sup> all the Scholers vnder the Schoolmaster and head Vs<sup>r</sup> shall repeat all y<sup>t</sup> they have learned without books the quarter before.

[QUALIFICATIONS OF THE MASTER AND USHERS.]

The Schoolmaster shall be of sound Religion, he shall be no papist nor heretique, he shall be of honest conversacon, no Adulterer, Fornicator, Drunkard, noiser, Gameplayer, Swearer, blasphemmer, nor faulty in any other grievous crime. He shall be learned, able and apt to teach y<sup>e</sup> Greek and Latin tongues, & a good Versifyer.

When the Scholars come to Schoole at 6 a clock the master shall come at 7. And when they come at seven the master shall be there half an hour after, and tarry till eleven. In the

Afternoon he shall come in at one a clock and tarry till five ; he shall not be absent at any time from the Schoole but by leave of the Visitors, and then he shall leave such a Deputy as by them shall be allowed.

The Head Vsher shall be qualified and the Vnder Vsher too as it is required as the master as to relygion and manners, The first shall be able to teach the Latine tongue, the Latter shall teach his scholers to read & to write well.

The Head Vsher shall come to Schoole at such time as is appointed for the scholers to come, y<sup>e</sup> Vnder Vsher at eight a clock, both to tarry till eleven. In the Aftarnoon as is appointed for y<sup>e</sup> master.

Neither the Schoolmaster nor Vshers shall exact any thing of any man for teaching their Scholers, more than their set wages, which is paid by order taken.

[SCHOOL HOURS.]

The Scholers shall come to School from y<sup>e</sup> 1 day of Aprill to the last of September at 6 clock, and from the 1 Octob. to the last of March at 7 in the morning and remain until Noon. They shall always in the morning begin with some godlye prayers appointed, the Head Vsher or in his absence one of the præpositers reading them.

In the afternoon winter and summer they shall come to school at one a clock and stay till five, then before they depart vse the prayers appointed as in the morning for that vse.

None of them shall maintain Popery or any wicked heresye, nor sweare, fight, abuse or disturb one another, or steal from any, or any wayes abuse themselves. None of y<sup>e</sup> 4 chieftest forms shall speak English one to another at School or abroad.

Also of every form one monitor shall be weekly appointed to note those y<sup>t</sup> are absent or come after the hours appointed, and shall exhibit every day the bills to the master at his first coming in. Also the said monitor for the week shall gather the Exercises and deliver them to the master and also to the forms under him, and he shall go to the master to know what theames he will appoint at the days afore mentioned.

Also the Custos shall transferr his Cusstosship, so soon as he hears any of his form to speak English, or who erreth thrice in one rule which he opponeth to him and can himself say it, having 2 witnesses to it.

The Scholars of y<sup>e</sup> 6th form shall come to all Sermons on working days and holydays and behave themselves as is appointed for the Sabbath days, & the 2 chieftest forms shall



come to the divinity exercises called the prophecying, the master coming with them. And when they go from Church to School, or on the contrary, they shall go orderly the Vsher before them and the other coming after them, or in their absence one of y<sup>e</sup> præpositers doing the like; None shall go out of the Schoole within the hours appointed without the leave of the master or Vshers, or in their absence without y<sup>e</sup> leave of one of the præpositers of the Schoole.

[BEHAVIOUR AND RECREATION OF THE SCHOLARS.]

When any stranger cometh into the Schoole, they shall arise stand and civilly salute them, and give the upper hand in the streete, and courteously salute as it becometh Scholers.

The Names of all the Scholers in y<sup>e</sup> 6 chief forms shall be written in a Table to remain in y<sup>e</sup> School, and if any be absent in one quarter for ten days either together or at severall times (except some sicknesse or vrgent cause allowed by the Master do let him) he shall be expelled from the School and his name blotted out, untill he be specially received again by the Visitors of the School.

The Day for recreation, when the Schoolmaster shall think good of his own mind or by request shall be Thursday in y<sup>e</sup> Afternoon & no other day.

In their play they shall use honest games & shall keep themselves in one field appointed by y<sup>e</sup> mr. only for shooting shall be a meet place appointed likewise by the Schoolmaster. They shall not swim or wade in waters, or come nere to the river bank, neither play in the streetes, or go to Alehouses, nor vse any unlawfull games, breake into orchards or rob gardens.

Two Præpositours shall be appointed over y<sup>e</sup> Scholers playing in the fields, and shall note those which break theese orders, and deliver their names in a bill to the master on y<sup>e</sup> day of Correction.

The day of correction named in theese statutes shall be every monday in the forenoon.

[SCHOOL VISITORS.]

The Visitours of this Schoole shall be theese the Mayor for that Yere being, the master and the brother of the hospitall of William Wigston, and If they think good to associate some learned man dwelling within the shire.

Theese Visitours shall visit the Schoole twice a yeere, that is, on the first day of Aprill, and on the first day of October, or as neer to those dayes as the Visitours can conveniently



meet. At which time they shall examine whether theese statutes be in all poynts observed, and if the Schoolmaster or Vshers be found culpable in breaking theese orders or any of them, they shall remove them or remove them, according as the offence to their discretions deserveth, and of the Scholers such as they shall find to have profited they shall commend them and promote them to higher forms, and give them some little reward to encourage them, and such others of them as shall be found to be very disordered, or not to profit in Learning they shall expel out of the School for ever.

H. HUNTYNGDON.

FINIS.

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## LOCAL HISTORY.

### The Religious Guilds in Leicester.

BEFORE the Reformation, an important feature in town-life was the existence of Religious Guilds. They were societies or fraternities, whose members contributed in common to the support of a priest who said masses for their "souls' health," with a view of rescuing them from purgatory. The union for this purpose also brought the brethren and sisters into social contact, and there was usually, on a particular day, a procession from the hall where they assembled to the church in which their priest officiated, followed, on their return, by a banquet. In time these guilds became wealthy, and their objects were sometimes varied, as will be seen hereafter.

In Leicester the principal Guild was that of Corpus Christi. It was founded in connection with St. Martin's, the central church of the town. A licence was granted by Edward the Third, in the thirteenth year of his reign, for its foundation, which was subsequently modified or enlarged in the sixteenth year of the reign of Richard the Second, and the second of Henry the Fourth. Its originators were William Humberstone and John Ive, junior. They were authorized to find four priests to say masses for the souls of the members in St. Martin's church. The affairs were managed by a master and wardens, who, when a vacancy occurred in the number of priests, in conjunction with the

senior chaplain, presented a fit person to the abbot of Leicester, and he inducted him.

The society was very soon after its foundation endowed with property; it erected a hall or place of meeting on the west side of St. Martin's church, part of which remains in the building now used as a Guild-hall. Its humble exterior, and rudely-shaped timbers, rising at once from the ground and arching over head, bespeak its antiquity; while its durability has been tested by the wear of five centuries and by the assaults of rioters in different periods of popular commotion. The fraternity in all probability included the leading inhabitants, and its rise is a significant symptom of the increasing wealth of the population, which under the sway of Edward the Third, and in one of the most glorious periods of English history, appears to have so far culminated.

In less than a century after its establishment, the property of the Guild had accumulated in the degree indicated in the following copy of its rental, taken in the year 1459-60, and now for the first time printed from the original document:

*Parish of St. Mary the Virgin.*

	£.	s.	d.
John Palmer, for a croft near St. Sepulchre's well ...		0	9
Richard Pallett, for his tenement in Soar-lane, near the castle ...		0	6
For a tenement, lately John Moreton's, in the High-street ...		0	6
For a garden in Soar-lane, at the corner, lately Laurence Bate's ...	1	0	
For a piece of meadow, formerly Thomas Sissor's, near Jocelyn croft, now Lord Lovell's ...	2	0	
The dean and chapter of the new college, for a tenement in St Nicholas' parish ...	1	0	
From the same, for a tenement at the corner of Soar-lane and in the High-street ...	2	0	
From the same, for shops at the corner of Gallow-tree-gate ...	2	0	

*In the parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and All Saints.*

From the Vicar of St. Nicholas, for the tenement in which he dwells ...	0	0	
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	£.	s.	d.
From Thomas Innocent, potter, for his tenement in Dead-lane ... ..	1	0	
From the tenement of John Reynold, senior, lately John Cambridge's there ... ..	1	0	
From Henry Danke, for his garden, near the Gayl- hall, [otherwise called the Shire-hall] ...	0	6	
From the master of St. John's, in Leicester, for his garden ... ..	0	9	
From Thomas Gyll, for his garden in Soar-lane beyond the North-gate ... ..			
<i>Parish of St. Margaret the Virgin.</i>			
Margaret Gumley, for her tenement in Belgrave- gate ... ..	5	0	
Alicia Ratcliff, for her tenement in which she dwelt in Humberstone-gate ... ..	3	0	
Thomas Spicer of the Saturday market, for a croft in "Normandy hyrne" ... ..	3	0	
John Swyke, for a croft in Belgrave-gate ...	0	8	
<i>Parish of St. Martin: High Street.</i>			
Thomas Melbourne, for the tenement in which John Billing dwells ... ..	4	6	
The same, for a tenement near St. Martin's church- yard ... ..	4	6	
William Wigston, for his tenement at the corner in Friar lane	3	0	
William Smith, for the tenement in which he resides	1	0	
John Byles, for the tenement in which he dwells ...	10	0	
Roger Wigston, for four tenements in Holt-gate, [St. Nicholas Street] ... ..	13	4	
The same, for a shop, lately Richard Knighton's ...	2	0	
John Charity, for the tenement in which he dwells, in Holt-gate .. ...	5	0	
The same, for his tenement in Dead-lane ...	4	3	
John Taylor, for four tenements in Kirk lane, and in High street ... ..	10	0	
The abbot of the meadows, Leicester, for his tene- ment at the corner of Kirk lane ... ..	2	0	
William Hor <sup>e</sup> , for his tenement at the corner of Holt gate ... ..	2	0	
The same, for his tenement in Soar lane, which leads to the Castle ... ..	1	0	
John Whitwell, for the tenement in which he dwells and the one adjoining thereto ... ..	6	0	

	£.	s.	d.
William Waldgrave, for the tenement in which he dwells ... ..	10	0	
John Danett, for two shops lately Thomas Chapman's	5	4	
For the tenement in which John Hammond dwells in Applegate ... ..	6	0	
For a second tenement, in which dwells ——— ...	6	0	
For a third tenement, in which dwells ——— ...	6	0	

*The Swine's Market.*

Thomas Cook, for a tenement in which he dwells at the High Cross ... ..	1	2	0
John Cutler, for his tenement lately William Brown's	5	0	
John Reynold, senior, for the tenement in which Horlebatt dwells ... ..	6	0	
For a tenement, formerly Adam Cook's, before then John Fielding's, and now divided into two tenements ... ..	10	0	
Milicent Bube, for the tenement in which she dwells	10	0	
The same, for a tenement in Dead lane which is held of the Chantry, by indenture ... ..	3	0	
Alicia Forster, for the tenement in which she dwells	5	0	
Anna Vylers, for the tenement in which she dwells, in Holt gate... ..	1	11	
The same for the inn called the Bell ... ..	10	0	
Agnes Voss, for the tenement in which she dwells...	3	0	
Three tenements lying contiguous, lately William Winger's ... ..	6	0	
William Smith, for the tenement in which he dwells	7		
William Fletcher, ditto ... ..	10		
Richard Corby, ditto ... ..	12	0	
Thomas Giles, ditto ... ..	3	0	
Alicia Voter ditto ... ..	5	0	
Four tenements lying contiguous, lately John Cook's	8	0	
The inn called the George... ..	6		
Ralph Furness, for the tenement in which he dwells	9	6	
The same for another tenement in the sheep market	6		
Peter Wymwood, for the tenement in which he dwells	13	4	
William Pattenmaker, for the tenement in which he dwells ... ..	13	4	
Robert Sysson, for ditto ... ..	2	0	0
John Belgrave of Belgrave, for the tenement in which John Burgess dwells ... ..	1	0	
John Garrett, for the tenement in which he dwells	13	4	

	£.	s.	d.
John Webster, ditto ... ..	...	6	8
John Moke [undecipherable]			
Gervase, abbot of Crowland, for a tenement in Parchment lane [undecipherable]			

*The Sheep Market.*

Richard Yates, for the tenement in which he dwells	10	0
The same, for a garden in Soar lane ... ..		6
John Wilmot, for the tenement in which he dwells	3	0
John Priestwood, for his tenement ... ..	1	0
John Morwood, for the tenement in which John Drate dwells... ..	6	3
The same, for the tenement in which he dwells ...	3	0
The tenement of John Yates there ... ..	4	0
The same John, for the tenement in which Robert Fletcher dwells ... ..		6
Thomas Jee, for the tenement in the corner of Gently lane ... ..	5	0
Agnes March, for the tenement in which she dwells	3	0
Alicia Charity, for ditto ... ..	3	0
A tenement lately in the tenure of John Hammond	10	0
William Campe, for the tenement in which he dwells	13	4

*Beyond the East Gate.*

John Roberds, for a tenement in which he dwells ...	0	0
John		
John Green, draper, ditto ... ..	0	0
The same, for a tenement lately William Hough's ...	0	0
John Whittow, for a tenement ... ..	0	0
John Wythebrook, for a shop ... ..	0	0
John Squeer, for a tenement ... ..	0	0
The lands and crofts of Margaret Green and Agnes her sister ... ..	0	0

[The above sums are illegible.]

*The Saturday Market.*

Roger Catcheston, for a tenement ... ..	1	0	0
Robert Shyrringham, for a tenement lately Roger Clarke's ... ..	2	0	
Catherine Clarke, for a tenement in the tenure of Richard Clarke ... ..	2	0	
Lawrence Mason, for a tenement ... ..	12	0	
Matilda Brown, for ditto ... ..	4	6	
William Chaloner, for ditto ... ..	1	0	
John Wallace, for a tenement in which Malare Gentilman resides ... ..	4	0	



	£.	s.	d.
The same, for a garden upon the town wall	...	1	6
A tenement, lately John Mayl's	...		5
Richard Clarke, for a tenement in the Cank	...		5
New chamber, near St. Martin's churchyard	...	4	0
Tenement, in which the vicar of St. Martin's dwelt		3	4

In all probability, all these various tenements had been given or bequeathed to the Guild by its members.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO TOPOGRAPHY.

### Blackfordby, Leicestershire.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. II., P. 61.]

I RESUME my extracts from the Blackfordby Register.

- 168 $\frac{7}{8}$ . James, son of Thomas Capenhurst of Barton, died Feb. 21st.  
 — Thomas, "the son of one Thomas Choyce of Linton," [as much as to say, 'he was not one of *our* Joyces'], "dyed here March the 13th."  
 1681. \*William Jonson, excommunicant, dyed Aprill y<sup>e</sup> first."  
 — John Felthouse mar. Alice Brotherhood of Seale, Aug. 13th.  
 — Humphrey Worrall of "Burmigham" mar. Frances Leigh, Nov. 22nd.  
 1683. Joshua, son of Robert Newcome, died July 7th.  
 — Martha, dau. of Robert Newcome, mar. Edward Vaulton of Burmigham, Oct. 14th.  
 — Nicholas, one of the sons of Nicholas Joyce, mar. Ann Coulston of Hartshorne, Oct. 23.  
 168 $\frac{4}{5}$ . Robert Newcome died March 16th; bur. in our chapel.  
 1685. Ann, wife of James Boydell, jun., died April 5th.  
 168 $\frac{5}{8}$ . William Joyce mar. Sarah Bond of Roulston, Jan. 26th.  
 1687. Henry, eldest son of William Joyce, born June 16th.  
 1688. Mary, dau. of William & Sarah Joyce, born Nov. 12th, bapt. 16th, & bur. the 21st in our chapel.  
 1690. John, son of William & Sarah Joyce, born July 26th.  
 169 $\frac{1}{2}$ . \*Daniell, Sonn of Daniell Wood baptized March the Twenty fourth in our Chappell according to our antient custome.  
 1691. \*M<sup>r</sup> Hooton Lately comne in to be Vicar at Ashby.  
 169 $\frac{3}{4}$ . \*M<sup>r</sup> Lord Vicar lately come in [between the dates Nov. 8th and March 2nd.]  
 — Nicholas, son of William Joyce, born March 2nd.  
 1696. Mary Capenhurst mar. to James Linford, servant at Caldwell, Sept. 21st.  
 1698. Dorothy, dau. of William Joyce, born and bapt. June 2nd.  
 — \*Edward Newcomē mar. Ann Carter of Osberstō the ninth of Octob<sup>r</sup>.  
 — Nicholas Joyce, sen<sup>r</sup>, died Dec. 18th; bur. Dec. 21st in our chapel.  
 1699. Mary Newcome bapt. Jan. 9th; dau. of Edward Newcome.  
 1700  
 1702. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward "Newcome" bapt. Sept. 18th.

1702. John Chamberlain was bur. Oct. 27th.  
 170 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Henry Joyce, sen., died March 23rd; bur. the 26th.  
 170 $\frac{5}{8}$ . Eliz : dau. of Edward Newcomen, bur. Feb. 16th.  
 1706. "Dan : Wood the Clarke of the Chap : " bur. Sept. 28th.  
 — Thomas, eldest son of Joshua Choyce, bur. Nov. 10th.  
 — Joshua, son of Joshua Choyce died Nov. 10, and was bur. by the side of his brother Thomas in Smisby church yard, Nov. 12th.  
 170 $\frac{6}{7}$ . Richard Choyce mar. Mary Scott (both of Ashby de la Z.) in our chapel, Jan. 15th.  
 — William Joyce of Blackfordby, bur. in the chapel, March 5.  
 1710. William, son of Henry Cantrell, " was Drowned at Swarkston Bridg by goeing in to feth out a Lam He bought at Derby faire the 26 of May being fryday & was not found till Wednesday Morning following, and was Buryed on Thursday following being the first of June in our Chappell yard."  
 — \*William Kiss married Elizabeth Capenhurst, Both of Netherseale in this County, on the twenty Seventh of June in our Chappell.  
 171 $\frac{9}{10}$ . Dorothy, dau. of John and Elizabeth Choyce, bapt. Feb. 27th.  
 1712. " Old Mrs. Newcomen, Mother to Edw<sup>d</sup> Newcomen," bur. April 21st.  
 1713. W<sup>m</sup> Joyce, son of Nicholas Joyce of Ashby, Haberdasher of hatts, mar. Elizabeth Barlow at Norton juxta Twycross, Sept. 29th.  
 1715. Nicholas Joyce and Elizabeth Gassaway mar. in our chapel, Aug. 4th.  
 171 $\frac{5}{6}$ . Nicholas, son of William & Elizabeth Joyce, bapt. Jan. 5th.  
 1716. \*Mrs. Katherine Chamberlin, the Widdow & Relict of John Chamberlin, dec<sup>d</sup>, dyed y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> February, & was buried the 17<sup>th</sup> of the same Month in our Chappell.  
 171 $\frac{7}{8}$ . \*Richard, Son of William and Elizabeth Joyce, was privately baptized by Mr. Everard, Rector of Hartshorn, the ninth Day of February, and publickly upon the 25<sup>th</sup>, By Mr. Smith, Vicar of Ashby.  
 1719. Joseph, son of William and Elizabeth Joyce, bapt. July 20th.  
 — Thomas Drakelow bur. July 30th.  
 1720. John, son of John and Elizabeth Joyce, bapt. June 13th.  
 1722. \*Elizabeth, Daughter of Benjamin and Lucy Grew, buried in our Chappell yard the Sixteenth day of June.  
 — \*Edward Newcomen buried in our Chappell yard the first day of July.  
 — \*Mr. Hen : Joyce, son to W<sup>m</sup> And Sarah Joyce, Dyed y<sup>e</sup> 20 of July, & Buried y<sup>e</sup> 23 in the Chappill yeard.  
 172 $\frac{3}{8}$ . Elizabeth, dau. of William and Elizabeth Joyce, bapt. Feb. 18th.  
 1723. Henry Pilkington of Bristop Park mar. Dorothy Joyce of Blackfordby in our chapel, Sept. 24th.  
 1724. Lucy Grew bur. July 13th.  
 — Dorothy, wife of Henry Pilkington, gent., of Bristop Park, bur. Dec. 30th.  
 1726. \*Thomas, y<sup>e</sup> Son of John & Eliz. Fisher, Baptized May y<sup>e</sup> 8th, 1726.

This gentleman was a benefactor to the poor, as appears by the following "extract from the Will of Thos. Fisher, Esq., of Castle Donnington : " " I give to the Poor of the Township of Blackfordby in the said County of Leicester, the Place of my Nativity, the Sum of Twenty Pounds ;

which sum shall be distributed and disposed of amongst them as the Minister and principal Inhabitants of the said Chapelry of Blackfordby in vestry assembled shall think most for their benefit." Of this, £18 was paid by Mr. Edw. Mammatt to the Rev. Wm. Mc. Douall, vicar, Nov. 1st, 1810.†

There is a monument to the memory of Mr. Fisher and his wife on the wall in the north east corner of Castle Donnington Church, with this inscription :—

In a vault underneath this pew are deposited the remains of Thomas Fisher, Esq., late of this Town, and formerly of Caldecote Hall in the County of Warwick, who died May the 9th, 1810, in the 85th Year of his Age.—Also of Hannah, Wife of the above Thomas Fisher, Esq., who died October 17th, 1817, in the 90th Year of her Age.

- 1726. John Joyce and Ruth Mosely of Dordon in the parish of Polesworth, mar. at Lichfield June 9th.
- 1727. Ann Newcomen, widow of Edward Newcomen, bur. April 13th.
- Ann, dau. of John and Ruth Joyce, born Aug. 14th, bapt. Aug. 17th, died Dec. 18th, and bur. Dec. 20th.
- 1728. Mary, dau. of John and Elizabeth Choyce, bapt. April 7th.
- \*Isaack Goff died Decēbr 18th and Mr. Holbrook had notice from Benjamin Grew who was Overseer to come to bury him on the 20th, but he neglected his Duty. Isaack was put into y<sup>e</sup> Grownd on the 22<sup>d</sup>, and Mr Cooper y<sup>e</sup> Curate read y<sup>e</sup> Ceremony on y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>. This confusion arose from Mr Holbrook demanding more than his Dues, viz. 2s. 6d. his fees being but 1s. as all the neighbors testifie.
- William, son of William & Sarah Watson, "called so by y<sup>e</sup> Presbyterian Minister," bur. Dec. 27th.
- 1728<sup>g</sup>. William, son of John and Ruth Joyce, born Feb. 7th, and bapt. Feb. 9th.
- 1731. Patience, dau. of John and Ruth Joyce, born May 31st, privately bapt. June 1st, and publickly bapt. June 22nd.
- Sarah Joyce, widow of William Joyce, gent., deceased, died June 26th, and bur. 28th.
- Patience, dau. of John and Ruth Joyce, died Aug. 23rd, and bur. 25th.
- Elizabeth, dau. of John and Elizabeth Fisher, bapt. Nov. 24th.
- 1733<sup>g</sup>. Nicholas, son of John and Ruth Joyce, born Jan. 6th, and bapt. Jan. 7th.
- 1734. John, son of John and Elizabeth Fisher, bapt. June 9th.
- 1734<sup>g</sup>. \*Robert Capenhurst, of Barton upon Trent & Elizabeth Kiss of Netherseal married Jan. 6th.
- 1736. Joseph, son of William and Elizabeth Joyce, bur. Sept. 21st.
- 1736<sup>g</sup>. Mary, dau. of John and Elizabeth Fisher, bapt. Feb. 6th.
- 1737. John, son of John and Ruth Joyce, born Dec. 12th, and bapt. 14th.

† Ashby Parish papers.

1739. Nicholas Joyce bur. May 25th.

— Joseph, son of John and Elizabeth Fisher, bapt. Nov. 5th.

1740. Henry, son of John and Ruth Joyce, born Nov. 7th, and bapt. 9th.

1744. Henry, son of John and Ruth Joyce, bur. July 21st.

— Henry, son of John and Ruth Joyce, born and bapt. Aug. 23rd.

Besides the Blackfordby Register in the custody of Mr. J. H. Joyce, there is another (a small 4to) commencing in 1746, now in the possession of the vicar of Ashby, it having been recently rescued by him from the book-shelf of the parish clerk. This was probably the book in which the baptisms, &c., were entered at the time of the performance of the ceremony, and Mr. Joyce's register the volume into which they were afterwards formally transcribed. On the second page of it is written the following Parochial Proclamation:—

WHEREAS several officers for the time past having tore out 9 leaves out of this Book betwixt the leaves as they are Numbered, bewixt No. 9 & 10,—2; betwixt 19 & 20,—1; betwixt 26 & 27,—1; betwixt 30 & 31,—1; betwixt 64 & 65,—1; betwixt 87 & 88,—1; betwixt 96 & 97,—1; betwixt 107 & 108,—1; which if practised for the future as has been, will raise Jealousy and deface the Book to the scandal of the Inhabitants, therefore for the future it is expected that every officer do deliver this book to his succeeding officer without defacing the same, it being given up to the officer at a Parish Meeting held the                      day of                      1752 as numbered.

Among the Burials in the same book is found

#### A MEMORANDUM.

That in the year 1747, a Terrible plague began to rage in Blackfordby and Boothorpe amongst the horned Cattle, and in a Short time upwards of 160 Cows, Bulls, Heifers, &c., dyed of the said contagious distemper, to the great damage of most of the Inhabitants of the said two Hamletts, and no Cure to be found for the same.

This pestilence raged throughout the country for several years. It was thought to have been introduced from Holland. Acts of Parliament were passed, and Orders of Council issued, respecting it. Fairs in many towns were not holden. In Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire 40,000 cattle were said to have died of it. In the Gentleman's Magazine of that period may be found accounts of its progress, &c.†

† Among the parish papers at Burton Overy is the following resolution of the vestry, which shews one of the ideas afloat respecting the contagion:—

“Whereas it hath pleased God an Infectious Distemper amongst the Horned Beast has for some time been very much in these parts, and of late hath broke

In the subjoined extracts, the letters V and J indicate whether they are copied from the Vicar's or Mr. Joyce's book, or made up from both. When the entries in both books are alike, the letters are omitted.

1747. Henry Pilkington of Brestop Park, gent., bur. Aug. 6th.—J.  
 1759. Elizabeth, wife of William Joyce of Boothorpe, bur. Oct. 8th.—J.  
 1766. \*APreL the 2—1766 BanGeman Grew Was bured APreL the 2—  
 1766.—V.  
 1767. William Joyce of Boothorpe, bur. Feb. 17th.  
 1768. Ruth, wife of John Joyce, gent., of Blackfordby, died Jan. 26th, and  
 bur. Feb. 1st.—J.  
 1771. Mr. John Joyce, gent., bur. Dec. 13th.—V.  
 1773. William, son of William and Martha Joyce, bapt. July 27th, born  
 June 17th.—J.

In 1753 an Act of Parliament came into force respecting the solemnization of marriages, the registration of which was thence-forward to be entered in a separate book, and in a prescribed form of words. At Blackfordby they do not appear to have ever set up one of these new books; but marriages were still occasionally solemnized there and recorded in the old register with a reference to the prescribed form in the register of the mother Church; as for example,—

out in Several fresh Towns and Liberties, It being very much feared the Dogs are a means of Carrying and Conveying such Infection from place to place, And that as much as in us Lyes we may prevent the same; We, the Inhabitants of Burton Overy, in the County of Leicester, being met in a Legall Vestre Meeting, have agreed, and by this Agreement Do firmly oblige ourselves, this 12th Day of this Instant January, to make off all our Dogs or keep them tyed up,—except the four Shepherds, and they to part with all but two, and lead them in a String when they pass through the Towne, or come where Beasts are, and take care to shut them up safe at Nights. And it is further Agreed that whatever Person shall Shute, Kill, or otherwise Destroy any Dog Stragling about where Beasts are, or from whom Danger of Infection may be Justly apprehended, That we do by these presents firmly Bind our Selves to Indemnifie and save harmless from all trouble and expence any such persons may be put to by the Owners of such Dogs so Destroyed; and that this expence, (if any such there be), be paid by the Town Leveys. That this Agreement continue in force so long as shall be thought convenient by the Majority of the Subscribers. In witness hereof we have hereunto set our Hands this      Day of January, 1749.

“Wm. Wordward. H. Coleman. Daniel Woodruffe. John Moore. John Voss. Edward Warner, Gener'. Wm. Iudd. John Smeeton. Samuel Sharman.”



1775. \*Mr. William Springthorpe and Mrs. Mary Pilkington, both of this Parish, were married in this Chapel by Lycence, February 28th, 1775, by T. Prior, Curate, as will appear by consulting the Marriage Register of Ashby de la Zouch, where this Marriage is properly Registered.—J.

There has been no marriage at Blackfordby now for many years.

1775. William Joyce, gent., bur. May 12th.  
 1776. Joseph, son of William and Martha Joyce, bapt. May 4th.  
 1779. Elizabeth, dau. of John and Ann Joyce, born July 14th, and bapt. Sept. 9th.—V. J.  
 1785. William Joyce of Boothorpe, gent., bur. Jan. 9th.  
 — William Springthorpe of Prestop Park, gent., bur. Dec. 24th.  
 1787. Charles, son of John and Ann Joyce, deceased June 28th, and bur. July 2nd.—J.

The next extract introduces us to a family still seated in our lanes and wastes,—

1792. \*Sept. 26. Almey the daughter of Tinker Florence was buried.—V.

Mr. Joyce's register omits the father's occupation, and leaves a blank instead.

1793. \*Ann, D<sup>r</sup> of T. and Mary Simmonds, baptized March 5.—J.  
 — \*Eliz. Harris Widow of Fauld Hall [in Staffordshire] Buried July 9.—J.  
 1797. Nicholas Joyce of Boothorpe, bur. Nov. 17th.  
 1798. Ann, dau. of John and Mary Simmonds, bur. Jan. 15th.—J.

In the chapel-yard is this inscription on a head-stone,—  
 “In Memory of Ann Simmonds. She was Born the 13th of February, 1793, And died the 11th of January, 1798.”

1799. [In the margin,] \*6 febr<sup>ry</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> S. Shaw buried at Hartshorn.—J.

This last mentioned gentleman was the father of the author of the History of Staffordshire, who succeeded him in the rectory of Hartshorn.†

Mr. Joyce's register concludes Feb. 7th, 1799.

1800. Mr. Henry Joyce bur. June 17th.  
 1802. George William, son of Joseph and Mary Joyce, bapt. Oct. 10th.  
 1804. \*John Joyce, the son of Joseph & Mary Joyce, was baptized March 8, admitted in the Church 27th of January, 1804.  
 1806. \*Mary Anne D<sup>r</sup> of W. S. & Anna Lee Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Sep<sup>t</sup> 27, 1806.  
 1810. Henry Joyce, bur. Feb. 16th.

† See Nichols' Literary Anecdotes of the 18th century, Vol. ix., p. 202.

[Baptism.] \*October 18<sup>th</sup> 1810. Katharine Sarah Daughter of William Southworth and Anna Lee.—The said Katharine Sarah was born on the third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

W. S. Lee resided at the Butt House in Blackfordby parish. He was sometime rector of Burton Overy, Leicestershire, and Master of Ravenstone Hospital, Derbyshire. Dying at the latter place, December 17th, 1828, he was buried in the family vault at Burton Overy. Anna Lee was one of the daughters of Richard Dyott, of Freeford, Staffordshire, esq. She died at Ashbourne, December 3rd, 1855, at the age of 92. Their daughter Mary Anne married Robert Matthews, esq., of Atherstone. To Katharine Sarah Lee there is this monumental inscription in Burton Overy Church, originally fixed up before the sedilia, but now removed on one side:—

Sacred To the Memory of Katharine-Sarah, The beloved and amiable wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Pomfret Small, A.M., of Market Bosworth, in this county; And daughter of The Rev. William Southworth Lee: Died October 30th, 1831; Aged 22.

Some verses follow.

In 1813 the registers of baptisms and burials began to be kept in the form still in use. While some important particulars respecting each person are now necessarily inserted, we lose all the originality of remark which amuse and interest us in the older books.

### Burials.

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.
Martha Joyce.	Boothorpe.	1814, March 17th.	79.
John Joyce.	Blackfordby.	1818, July 12th.	53.
Ann Joyce.	Blackfordby.	1820, March 2nd.	82.
Elizabeth Mugliston,	Breedon.	1835, March 19th.	85.
Elizabeth Joyce.	Derby.	1840, Feb. 10th.	50.
Mary Joyce.	Boothorpe.	1841, Feb. 10th.	62.
Joseph Joyce.	Boothorpe.	1847, Feb. 12th.	70.
Martha Hair.	Boothorpe.	1849, July 3rd.	68.
Joseph Hair.	Boothorpe.	1849, Aug. 23rd.	74.
William Joyce.	Norris Hill Cottage	1850, June 28th.	21.
George William Joyce.	Norris Hill Cottage	1852, Feb. 21st.	49.

### Baptisms.

1821. Feb. 7th. Matthew, son of John and Jane Blakiston, of Butt House,  
"Esquire, Capt. 27th Foot."  
1822. Sept. 5th. Mary, dau. of the same.

1830. Jan. 3rd. Robert, son of Thomas and Ann Toone, of Boothorpe, Farmer.  
 1831. Oct. 9th. John, son of George William and Sarah Hall Joyce, of Boothorpe, Farmer.  
 1832. Sept. 25th. Catharine Anne, dau. of James and Mary Hurt, of Blackfordby, Esquire.  
 1833. Sept. 15th. Edward, son of Tho. and Ann Toone, of Boothorpe.  
 1834. June 22nd. Martha, dau. of Geo. W. and Sarah H. Joyce, of Blackfordby.  
 1836. June 26th. Henry, son of the same.  
 1837. March 24th. Mary, dau. of Tho. and Ann Toone, of Boothorpe.

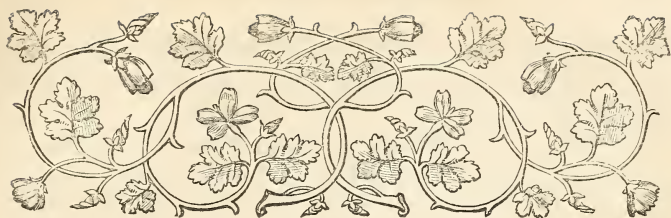
Capt. John Blakiston, who occurs above, was the second son of Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart. His wife, Jane, was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wright, sometime rector of Market Bosworth.

James Hurt, esq., resided at Norris Hill, in Blackfordby parish. He was Major in the 9th Lancers. Mary, his wife, was the daughter of Thomas Webb, esq., of Sherbourne, Warwickshire, who took the name of Edge upon his marriage with Miss Edge, and coming into the estate of Strelley, Nottinghamshire. Major Hurt is the father of James Thomas Edge, esq., the present possessor of Strelley, who was born at the Manor-House, Over Seile, Leicestershire, Aug. 14th, and baptized Aug. 22nd, 1827; and also of the Rev. John F. Hurt, now rector of Strelley and Bilborough, baptized Feb. 2nd, 1829.<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup> Seile Register; where occur also the baptism of two other daughters of J. and M. Hurt, viz., Mary Elizabeth, born April 1st, and bapt. May 6th, 1830, and Cassandra, born April 9th, and bapt. April 16th, 1831.

### NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

[We regret the late appearance of the *Historical Collector* during the past few months, and are anxious to prevent the recurrence of the delay in future. If our contributors would favour us with their communications at an earlier day than usual we should feel obliged. It has been found necessary, therefore, to state that henceforward no articles received after the 15th day of each month will appear in the number following that date.—ED.]



# The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 22. }

MAY 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE. }

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## HISTORICAL ENQUIRY.

### The Trade-Guilds and the Rise of the Burgher Aristocracy of Germany.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 104.]

IN the development period of the Cologne constitution, three periods of internal strife, not corresponding with each other indeed in respect of time, may be distinguished. First of all, in the eleventh century, we see the citizens of Cologne in contention with Archbishop Hanno. About the middle of the thirteenth century, Bishop Conrad and Engelbert united with a part of the population that had become powerful, the woollen-weavers in particular, for the purpose of overthrowing the patrician families who governed the town, and so of making themselves masters of the place. The attempt failed; for the Colognians found themselves deceived. The old state of things speedily returns; the nobles rule in the town; but their triumph is of short duration. The third period of the struggle commences between the nobles and the commons, and ends with

the dissolution of the "Richerzechheit," and the introduction of the Corporation-regiment in the second half of the fourteenth century.

As the head of the party with whom the Bishops, as well as the rest of the less privileged part of the community, are in contention, the "Overstolzen" appear continually before us. These, with the other *mighty families* (for whom the "Richerzechheit" appears to be the collective term) on the one hand, and the commons on the other, are the contending parties; the latter of whom we find at first united with the bishops, and then maintaining their cause alone. Now the case was altogether different in Hanno's time. The servants of the bishop had, in the name of their master, taken forcible possession of a ship loaded with merchandize. This kindled the glimmering sparks to the bright flame of insurrection. The inhabitants of the town united in the defence of their rights yet consist of two classes, "citizens" and "commoners," and it will not escape the attentive reader, that the expressions "citizens" and "merchants" are used interchangeably as of the same significance. Of patrician families we hear nothing. The town succumbed to the bishop, who was assisted from without,—and in consequence of his victory "*vergaderden sich dc of me rijcher koufflude,*"\* and left the town, in order, by the help of the king, to recover their freedom. The town was frightfully devastated by the "pious bishop Hanno," and soon thereafter the well-known execution of the Cologne Judges took place.

But when the old citizenship of Cologne had formed itself into a determined number of families, closely united with each other, of whom some renounced the town trades, without altering thereby their social and political position, most of them remained, as they had been before, tradespeople, like their neighbours in the Netherlands. Classen, to whom we are thus far chiefly indebted for our knowledge of the constitution of Cologne, says that there were none among the ancient noble families who did not possess in the Old or Hay-market a "Gadden," "cubiculum;" and in the words contained in a deed of transfer "domum

\* *Translation*: "Six hundred of the rich merchants surrendered."



contiguum eidem domni cum cubiculo in quo pater eius pannos suos vendidit." He remarks: "this proves that the father of Bruno Buntebart (the proprietor of the house mentioned) belonged to the old nobility. The Buntebarts had managers to sell their cloths in the gaddens, like the rest of the nobility. For this was a privilege of a great citizen." The trade-monopolies, which the nobles held themselves justified in practising, constituted therefore a principal source of complaint for the remainder of the citizens.

How little the subsequent appearance (towards the close of the thirteenth century) of what are in general styled the Noble Families, often simply the Great, the Rich, the Junkers, or otherwise variously designated as the House-fellows, Constofflers (in the more limited sense), &c., implies the existence, from the very origin of the town, of a numerous military class, from whom its free constitution proceeded, is thus sufficiently shown.

The brotherhood formed by the citizens of the towns, which consisted of trades-people, acquired very soon a commercial character. This was not, perhaps, the immediate object of their union; though security and peace, as well within as from without, is the first requirement for the welfare of trade and commerce. They received into their statutes arrangements which had reference to trade, and among which, perhaps, at the outset, we must reckon the law, by which the Guild-brother, who had suffered shipwreck, should receive a compensation from the whole number of brothers,—and they sought to obtain privileges which were promotive of trade, such as the right of coinage, staple-right, exemption from duty, &c. The more a place had been from early times the seat of a considerable trade, the sooner would the merchant-interest become active within the brotherhood-union, and the sooner and more decidedly would this acquire the character of a commercial union.

Many a German town-system has, doubtless, been developed from such a merchant guild, composed of the old citizen-families; but this opinion, although with respect to Cologne we may have contributed something towards its

probability, cannot be authenticated with certainty, since the sources of information are inadequate, and one fears to infer too much from isolated and fragmentary accounts; and because, in short, in the course of time the old citizen-guild became quite a different thing from what it originally was. So much the more instructive, therefore, will it be for us to take a comparative glance at some towns in France and England.

Paris here first invites our attention, because, by means of a treatise especially valuable on account of the documents it communicates, we are in a condition to make ourselves acquainted with the relations of citizenship there. Traffic on the Seine, as on some other rivers of France, was not inconsiderable even in the time of the Roman sway; as is shown by the existence of particular corporations of *captains* (nautæ, or utriculariores as they were called from a peculiar species of ship) on the Rhone, Saone, Durance, &c. Mention by name is made in an inscription of the captains of Paris. Centuries thereafter lie in darkness, and after the storms and devastations of conquest and revolution a different condition appears.

With the beginning of the twelfth, or end of the thirteenth century, begins the brisker activity of the citizens of Paris. Trade, especially with wine, which they shipped on the Seine, had brought them wealth, and "wealth gives power." Louis the Sixth in the year 1121 released them from the duty of sixty solidi, which they had been obliged to pay on every ship loaded with wine. At the same time, perhaps even somewhat earlier, they had acquired the right that foreign merchants should only be permitted to trade in Paris under certain conditions. That the twelfth century was the time of the rise of Paris and its citizens, may be inferred from the fact, that from this time forward, the first documents are extant, now following one another in quick succession, and always conferring new advantages. But this is still more confirmed by express documental evidence, which speaks of the increase of Paris at this time. All these privileges were granted "*burgensibus*" "*mercatoribus*," or "*mercatoribus per aquam*," which expressions are used in precisely the same significance. These "*mer-*

catores" formed an association, "*confraternitas*," whose members are called "*mercatores hansati*." As to how old this guild or hansa is, we possess no information. The expression "*mercatores hansati*" first occurs in the year 1204. Before the time when those Parisian documents of the privileges acquired by the merchant-class of the city begin—before, consequently, the beginning of the twelfth century—the guild was certainly in existence; but it may have been much older still. The administration of justice in Paris belonged to the king, who appointed officers for this purpose, among whom the *Præpositus Parisiensis* was the first; single branches of the administration appear to have been entrusted to single persons, purchasably or in some other way. In the year 1220 the merchant's guild succeeded so far as to obtain, for an annual duty, the management of the market and trade-police and the lower jurisdiction.

By this we are not merely to understand jurisdiction in cases of debt, in the same manner as was exercised by the officers of the tax-houses in Cologne, but a considerable part of the whole civil administration, connected with the exercise of the police. The officers of the Parisian Hansa decided disputes on inheritance, were the sources, in conjunction with their fellows, of appeal on the laws prevailing in Paris, had the police of building, &c.; the revenues of the guild were for the most part applied to the embellishment of the town.

The privileges and general affairs of the Parisian Hansa were under the care of a *prevost des marchands*, who is also styled *magister scabinorum*, while the functionaries joined with him in office are called *eschevins* or *jurez*. These were probably the elders of the guild. The *prevost des marchands* is of course to be distinguished from the *prevost de Paris*, the chief officer of the king. The elders of the guild took into their council, when it was necessary, some of their brothers and other citizens (particularly, no doubt, the *magistri fraternitatum*.) In the year 1296 it was appointed that twenty-four *preûdhommes* should be chosen for the purpose of assisting in council the provost and the judges of the guild. The central point of all these trans-

actions was the Guild-house, here denominated *parlour aux borjois*. In consequence of an insurrection of several French towns, occasioned by the increasing oppressiveness of the taxes, all its privileges were taken away from the guild in the year 1382, and all guilds and associations of citizens, of merchants as well as of operatives, were abolished. The *Prevost de Paris* was to assume the authority of the elders of the Hansa, and appoint for every office a *prevost* and certain *prûdhommes*. But in the year 1405, in the places of the previous *prevost des marchands*, a special royal functionary was appointed, to whom all the revenues of the previous Hansa were assigned, for the purpose of applying them as before to the embellishment of the city; and six years later the old administration of Paris was recovered by the *prevost des marchands*.

"The Merchant-guild," as Hüllmann remarks, "was likewise the foundation of the common constitution of London, so that the name Alderman was retained for councilmen, and Guild-hall for town-house."

But the history of this guild lies altogether in the dark. We possess many and copious histories of London of all sizes and richly stored, but none which shed the requisite light on the more ancient times, or supply the friend of history with the requisite means for further investigation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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## The Roman Legions and their Auxiliaries Stationed in Britain, during the Roman Occupation.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 109.]

AT Little Chesters (Vindolana), the ninth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we find a stone thus inscribed, "Leg. xx.v.v.," a boar being sculptured beneath. At Whitby Castle a similar memorial has been found. At Arbeia (Moresby or Irby) one was inscribed to Hadrian by this legion. At Ellenborough (Virosidum) we again meet with this legion. At Banks Head, we find an altar inscribed "Marti Cocidio," by the soldiers of the twentieth legion, the Valiant

and Victorious. At the base of the altar was sculptured a boar, the well-known symbol of this legion. At Chapel Hill, near Gap, we meet with a stone inscribed "to the grandson of Nerva, Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, by the vexillation of the twentieth legion, valiant and victorious." At High Rochester (Bremenium) have been found several inscribed stones, bearing the impress of the twentieth legion. This is the last time that any records of this legion occur on the line of this barrier; and now we proceed to see what records we find of its presence on this side of the barrier.

The first place to which we shall naturally direct our attention will be to its head quarters Chester (Deva), where was discovered in 1693 a beautifully-executed small altar, which appears from the inscription to have been erected by Flavius Longinus, Tribune of the twentieth victorious legion, and his son, Longinus, both natives of Samosata in Syria, in honour of the joint emperors, Diocletian and Maximianus Hercules. In 1653, another equally fine altar, raised by this legion to Jupiter, and in taking down the West Gate of this city in 1768 a whole length figure of a Roman soldier, tolerably well preserved (doubtless a soldier of this legion), were turned up. At Great Boughton, near to this city, was found in 1821 an altar dedicated to the Nymphs, by the soldiery of this legion. At Londinium Augusta (London), we meet with traces of it; for in Chapel Lane, near to the end leading into Rosemary Lane, was found in 1843 a sepulchral monument raised to the memory of Julius Vallius, a soldier of the twentieth legion. At Lanchester (Glanoventa), county of Durham, was brought to light a stone, upon which was neatly sculptured a corona, supported by two winged victories, and within the corona is inscribed, in three lines, "Leg. xx.v.v. FEC.," that is, "*Legio Vicesima Valens Victrix Fecit*," and beneath the last line is sculptured their well-known device, a wild boar. Lastly, at Bath (Aquæ Solis), we meet with two memorials of its presence. The first is inscribed to the Sulina and Dei Campestris, or local rural deities of the country round Bath, to the memory of a discharged veteran of this legion; but, unfortunately, the name of the



deceased is erased. The other is also sepulchral, raised to the memory of Julius Vitalis, a stipendiary of the twentieth legion, a native of Belgic Gaul. He belonged to the Fabricia, or College of Armourers, established in this colony by the emperor Hadrian.

The twenty-first legion is surnamed "Rapax," and upon the reverses of the coins of the usurper Carausius is styled "Ulpia." In Cæsar's Commentaries it is spoken of as taking part in the Alexandrian war, in company with the second, fifth, thirteenth, thirtieth and thirty-sixth legions; and in the time of Vespasian it was quartered with the fourth and twenty-second in Upper Germany. The twenty-second, surnamed "Primogenia," was during the reign of the emperor Vespasian quartered in Upper Germany, in company with the fourth and twenty-first, and having its head quarters at Mayence (Moguntiacum). Another twenty-second was during the reign of the same emperor quartered in Egypt, in company with the third. In Cæsar's African war, mention is made of the twenty-sixth and twenty-eighth; in his Civil war of the twenty-seventh; and in his Alexandrian of the thirty-sixth and thirtieth. This is the only time that we find any mention made of the above legions, with the exception of the thirtieth, which is alluded to on the reverse of the coins of Gallien, as bearing the surname of Ulpian; and as Cæsar states that he raised several legions, which, after the conclusion of the wars above stated, were disbanded, no doubt but what the latter-mentioned legions were those of his own raising.

This finishes my short review of the Roman legions; and next I proceed briefly to see what records we can find of their auxiliary cohorts in and upon the stations of the Upper Barrier. At Birrens several altars and stones were raised and inscribed by the Cohors Secunda Tungrorum, of which the following are the principal: upon an altar we find this inscription, "To Mars and Victory, the Companies Augusta, of young soldiers in the second cohort of the Tungrians, commanded by Silvius Auspex, Prefect, most willingly have performed their vow." Upon another, "To all the Gods and Goddesses, Frumentius, a soldier of the Cohors Secunda Tungrorum." Another is dedicated

to a local deity, by two soldiers of this cohort. Another is inscribed, "To the Goddess Minerva, the cavalry of the second cohort of the Tungrians, of the Constantine legion, commanded by Caius Lucius Auspex, prefect." Another has this inscription,— "To the Goddess (or deified) . . . . . Thiasus Pagus Condrustus, a soldier of the second cohort of the Tungrian auxiliaries, commanded by Sivius Auspicius, prefect." Another is inscribed "To returning Fortune, in gratitude for the restored health of P. Cammius Italicus, prefect of the . . . cohort of the Tungrians, Celer, the freed man (dedicates this), most willingly performing his vow." Upon a sepulchral stone we find a dedication to the Deii Manes of Afutianus Bassus Ordinatus, prefect of the Cohors Secunda Tungrorum; and, lastly, we meet with an inscription raised to Fortune by the Cohors Primæ Nervii auxiliaries, drafted from Belgic Gaul. At the foot of the Eildon Hill, near to the spot where the altar was found in 1830, raised by a centurion of the twentieth legion, another altar, dedicated "To the Field Deities, by Ælius Marcus, decurion of the Augustan wing, a Viscontian (who) performs his vow most cheerfully," was discovered. The Viscontii were a people who inhabited the south-east of Gaul. At Cramond we meet with a sepulchral monument thus inscribed, "To the shade of Ammonius Damion, centurion of the first cohort of the Spanish stipendiaries, who served for twenty-seven years, his heirs have erected this monument." At Cramond we meet also with an altar raised by a cohort of Tungrian auxiliaries (Germans from the banks of the Maese), recording that it had been erected by them to the Deæ Matres of Alateria, and to those of the Fields; and that having been broken, or otherwise injured, (possibly during some victorious inroad of the Caledonian tribes), it had been restored by the twentieth legion, surnamed Valens Victrix: showing them, perhaps, to have been the retrievers of a post which the auxiliary cohorts had been compelled to abandon. Upon another altar demanding our notice is this inscription, "To Jove, the most excellent and greatest, by the fifth cohort of the Gauls, commanded by the prefect Iminius Honorius Tertullus." At Castle Hill, the third

fort *Ad Lineam Valli*, we meet with an altar discovered in 1826, measuring forty-one inches in height, and from fourteen to fifteen inches in breadth, inscribed "To the Eternal Field Deities of Britain, Quintus Pisentius Justus, prefect of the fourth cohort of the Gaulish auxiliaries (dedicates this), his vow (being) most willingly fulfilled." At Bar Hill, the ninth fort *Ad Lineam Valli*, we discover a sepulchral monument erected to the Dei Manes of Caius Julius Marcellinus, prefect of the first cohort of the Hamii (auxiliaries from the neighbourhood of the Elbe). Castlecary, the twelfth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, is the station where was discovered in 1764 the remarkable monument previously described, recording the first cohort of the Tungrians as having executed in the formation of the line a portion of work to the extent of 1000 paces. At Rough Castle, the thirteenth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we find an inscription cut upon a slab of common freestone, discovered in 1843. It had the top broken off, and measured, in its present condition, twenty-seven-and-a-half inches high, and was dedicated to Victory, by the sixth cohort of the Nervian auxiliaries, commanded (as far as we can ascertain the name) by A. Bello, a centurion in the twentieth legion Valens Victrix. At Mumerills, the fifteenth fort *Ad Lineam Valli*, we meet with a sepulchral stone dedicated to the Dei Manes of a native soldier, whose name cannot well be deciphered, but he appears to have served for twenty years in the centuria or company sur-named Vindex—a subdivision of the ninth corps of stipendiaries, which had been drafted from the tribe of the Brigantes,—and to have originally enlisted in the second cohort of the Thracians. It seems strange to find a native of Cumberland, or Yorkshire, commencing his military career in a body of Thracians. Here, also, we meet with an altar thus inscribed, "Sacred to the Magusan Hercules (and erected by) Valerius Nigrinus, Duplicarius in the Tungrian cavalry." The word Duplicarius refers to a class of the Roman soldiery, who were allowed either double pay, or double allowance, as the reward of meritorious service.

This finishes my remarks concerning the distribution of

Roman auxiliary cohorts in and upon the stations of the Upper Barrier; and now, in the next place, we will proceed to see what records we can find of the auxiliaries in and upon the stations of the Lower Barrier. In ascertaining this, besides inscriptions, we are greatly assisted in our labours by that very valuable document before mentioned, the *Notitia Imperii*, which was probably written about the end of the reign of Theodosius the younger, and was certainly composed before the Romans abandoned the island. It is a sort of list of the several military and civil officers and magistrates, both in the eastern and western empire, with the places at which they were stationed. It may be, in fact, regarded as the Army List of the Roman empire. The sixty-ninth section of the work contains a list of the prefects and tribunes under the command of the honourable the duke of Britain. The portion of the section in which we are at present interested is headed, "*Item, per Lineam Valli*"—"also, along the line of the wall;" and with regard to the sepulchral monuments and altars, we are greatly indebted to that valuable work, Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*. The first station is Wallsend (*Segedunum*) which, we learn from the document in question, was garrisoned by the *Cohors Quarta Lingonum*, under the command of a tribune; and here we meet with an altar dedicated to "Jupiter, the best and greatest, by *Ælius Rufus*, prefect of the *Cohors Quarta Lingonum*." The second station mentioned in this work is Newcastle (*Pons Ælii*). We find quartered here a cohort of the *Cornovii*, under the command of a tribune—"a people," says Hodgson, "whose name is unnoticed by all the ancient geographers I have had access to." At Benwell (*Condurcum*), the third station *Ad Lineam Valli*, was quartered the first Ala or wing of Spanish Astures, surnamed, on account of their valour, *Gordiana*, probably out of compliment to the emperor Gordian, who died in 244. These were a people from the eastern part of the modern Asturias, in Spain, under the empire. The term Ala was applied to regiments of horse, raised (it would seem) with very few exceptions in the provinces. At this place we meet with an altar inscribed thus, "To the Campestral

Mothers, and to the genius of the first wing of Spanish Astures, on account of their valour styled Gordiana, Titus Agrippa, their prefect, this temple from the ground rebuilt." At Rutchester (Vinbohala), the fourth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, the Notitia places the *Cohors Prima Frixagi*, under the command of a tribune. Of what country this cohort were natives, does not seem to be mentioned by any ancient geographer. At Halton Chesters (Hunnum), the fifth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, the Notitia places the Salvinian Ala or Sabiniana, under the command of a prefect; which latter title is supposed to have been given them by the emperor Hadrian, out of compliment to his empress Sabina. At Walwick Chesters (Cilurnum), the sixth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we find a stone commemorating its dedication to one of the Roman emperors by the *Duplares* of the *Ala Secunda Asturum* (though, unfortunately, the name of the emperor is erased), upon the occasion of their rebuilding a temple, which through age had become dilapidated, by command of the imperial legate and proprætor, Marius Valerianus, under the superintendence of Septimius Nilus, prefect, and dedicated October 30th, during the consulate of Gratus and Seleucus, A.D. 221. By a reference to the date, we find that Heliogabalus was reigning at the time of the dedication of this temple; so that the name referred to on the slab must be his. In 222 he was slain by his soldiers, and his body dragged through the streets, and cast into the Tiber. The soldiery in Britain seem to have sympathized with their companions in Rome, and to have erased the name of the fallen emperor from the dedicatory slab. This remain is valuable as giving us the name of the soldiery who garrisoned this station in the reign of the above emperor, and the Notitia gives us their station in the reign of Theodosius junior, "*Ultra Tempus Arcadii et Honorii*," A.D. 430; and we find, at both periods, the same troops in the same station, which corresponds with the understood practice of the Romans, with regard to the permanency of the quarters of their auxiliary forces. At Carranburgh (Procolitia), the seventh station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we learn from the Notitia that it was garrisoned by the *Cohors Prima Batavorum*, under the



command of a tribune. This cohort, with another from the same country (as we learn from Tacitus), was with Agricola in his battle with Galgacus, on the Grampian Hills. At this place we meet with an altar, inscribed to Fortune by the first cohort of the Batavians, commanded by Melaccinius Marcellus, prefect. At Housesteads (Bor-covicus), the eighth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, styled by Dr. Stukeley the "Palmyra" of Britain, the Notitia places the *Cohors Prima Tungrorum*, under the command of a tribune. This body of troops I have had occasion to notice, as dedicating a stone in honour of the emperor Antoninus Pius, at Castlecary, on the line of the Upper Barrier, upon the occasion of their constructing in its formation an extent of work to the amount of 1000 paces. This cohort also, with another from the same country, was with Agricola in his conflict with Galgacus, on the Grampian Hills. At this place (Housesteads), we meet with several inscribed stones raised by this cohort. The first which we have occasion to mention is a sepulchral slab, inscribed thus, "Sacred to the Gods of the Shades below, To Anicius Ingenuus, physician in ordinary of cohort the first of the Tungrians: he lived twenty-five years." Next we meet with an altar "To Jupiter, the greatest and best, and the Deities of Augustus, the first cohort of the Tungri, a milliary one, commanded by Quintus Verius Superstis, prefect." According to both Hyginus and Vegetius, we learn that the first cohort of a legion, in the times of the Lower Empire, was called milliaria, from its being stronger than any cohort of the legion, and from its generally consisting of about a thousand men. Hence, their rank as a milliary cohort procured for them the honour of advancing in the van of the army to battle, and their acknowledged valour probably procured for them the appointment to this exposed and dangerous post. Little Chesters (Vindolana), the ninth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we learn from the Notitia, was garrisoned by the *Cohors Quarta Gallorum*, under the command of a prefect—the same cohort as we meet with at Castle Hill, the third station *Ad Lineam Valli*, of the Upper Barrier, previously mentioned. At this place we meet with an inscription "To the Genius of

the Pretorium, sacred, Pituanus Secundus, prefect of the fourth cohort of the Gauls, erects this," and at this station also occur several stones inscribed by the *Cohors Tertia Nervorum*. So it seems from this that the above cohort was here quartered, although no mention is made of its occupying this station in the Notitia; and at Whitby Castle we find this cohort erecting a temple to the emperor Caracalla, as the genius of the Roman people, in his fourth consulship, which answers to A.D., 213.

Stamford.

J. S.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.

### Discovery of Roman Remains at Barton-upon-Urent.

SINCE the discovery by Mr. Rooke of Roman Villas, and the walks leading to them in various directions, in a field near Mansfield, fully half a century ago, we believe that nothing nearly so perfect or so dazzlingly beautiful has been seen in or round this vicinity, of this character, as a discovery made by the plough on Monday week, on the farm of Abbey Flats, which forms part of the fine and extensive glebe lands in the incumbency of the Rev. Mr. Wintour, rector of Barton. It seems that although situated (which is not, however, unusual) at a very considerable distance from the Roman fosse way, Barton has long been known to afford indications of Roman Remains. In particular, the onstead of the farm of Abbey Flats in the occupation of Mr. Redfern, (Mr. Wintour's tenant), has been quite celebrated for possessing a fold-yard paved with the small diced tiles of the conquerors of the world. Passages of these tiles are distinctly visible in the fold-yard; and it is in the field immediately adjoining it to the east that the present brilliant discoveries have been laid bare. For a long time Mr. Wintour has noticed that square patches situated at intervals over the surface of this field have either failed to produce crops, notwithstanding the fertility of the general red clay tilth of which the field is composed, or have presented squares of scanty and stunted produce in great contrast to the rest of the field. The cause has now been discovered. On Monday week, as the parish clerk was ploughing in this field, the plough struck against the edge of what proves to be a tessellated pavement of regular Mosaics, situated not a foot below the surface; and as the plough generally goes nine inches deep, it may

readily be supposed that in the event of only three inches of subsoil being left for the development of the roots of agricultural produce, the puzzling already noticed would be accounted for. The clerk, knowing the interest taken by the rector in these archæological matters, stopped the plough and immediately communicated with the reverend gentleman, who having set some labourers to work gently to clear the surface, and at the depth of a foot, with a slight central depression which probably may have been the means of preserving these exquisite fragments of antiquity, laid bare about one-fourth, diagonally, of a superb pavement of bold and elegant geometrical designs, in red, white and blue, of diced tile Mosaic work, as fresh and beautiful as the day when it was laid down, or as we now behold the entrance court of the Roman Villa at Sydenham Palace after stepping over the *Cave Canem*. From the appearances already noted and traces of passages or walks leading through the field, as in the case of Mr. Rooke's discoveries, Mr. Wintour is convinced that the Abbey Flats must have been the site, not merely of a single Roman Villa, but of numerous houses, and possibly of a whole town. Meanwhile he has had the flooring just discovered washed clean as far as it is traceable; and we were enabled distinctly to follow the whole variations of the pattern. The space thrown open forms an oblong rectangle, measuring fifteen feet by ten feet, extending lengthwise due east and west; and thus presenting the frontage of the house of which it may have been the site to the south, and its rear to the north. This rectangle is occupied by an outer border of small red half-inch tiles carefully ranged three feet broad on the west and one and-a-half on the south, in rows; this is succeeded by an inner border of blue nine inches broad; and then by delicate double lines of small white tiles, including a magnificent scroll border six inches broad, of interlacing red, white and blue tiles, being succeeded by another delicate double white line, imparting great firmness and decision of outline to the entire design and border. The centre part within this brilliant bordering (separated from it by a double line of blue) is occupied with a great variety of geometrical figures, differing from each other in their arrangements of form and colour so far as the flooring has been developed or preserved, but with indications of each having possessed exactly correspondent figures on the opposite diagonals of the rectangle, which we are sorry to say, however, appear to be irretrievably lost. Thus the existing figures consist of squares inserted diagonally within squares, others arranged in chess board fashion, of trapeziums, elegant top shaped figures, and, towards the middle, the traces of a large elliptical centre-piece. In all these the colouring of the tiles is remarkably brilliant.

The flooring appears to be laid down on a cement, which, however, reposes upon artificial soil of very great depth, presenting the colour of a dark fertile mould very unlike the red clay of the field in general. What is very remarkable Mr. Wintour in causing the soil to be dug up around the site of these discoveries has met invariably intermixed with the soil small pieces of charred wood, as if the edifices here situated had been completely destroyed by fire. Large stones and traces of wall foundations are, however, discovered abundantly in the field. The tiles of which the tessellated pavement is composed are precisely the same as those composing the blue pavements in the fold yard, although the latter is entirely destitute of ornamental design. It is, we learn, the intention of Mr. Wintour to inclose this square with open palisades to protect it from the depredations to which even the fold yard pavement had been subjected by over-curious visitors; but sufficiently open to enable the remains to be distinctly seen. He will ultimately have it roofed over for protection from the weather.—*Nottingham Review*, April 18.

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### FOLK LORE.

*To the Editor of the "Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

Sir,—In reply to H. T. B. I beg to say, that the account given in my letter rests entirely on a bare and unsatisfactory tradition, and from no one of those by whom I have heard it related could I ever ascertain the name or kindred of the combatants. If, then, the facts of which it speaks ever did take place, the story must either have taken its rise from the devastations committed in some incursion of the Danes, or, otherwise, the fortifications may have been the work of one of its early Norman possessors, and the tradition an exaggerated account of an attack made by some oppressed and discontented Saxons on a party of their foreign rulers. Traces of the religious house (which stood in later times within the inclosure of the bulwarks) may still be recognized in such names as the "Prior Fields," "Holy Bones," and what *was* called the "Cross Well," but is now transformed into the "Cross Pump." The "Curfy Meadow" is said by some to derive its name from the old Curfew peal; and on one side of the hill, "Devil's Steps" were in existence some forty years ago.

BREDONIENSIS.

## HERALDRY.

*Belchier's Notes of Coats of Arms in Warwickshire.*

Sir,—The *Midland Counties Historical Collector* for last year, pp. 37-38, contains some account of the heraldic notes of W. Belchier, of Guilsborough, who died in 1609, taken in the counties of Northampton and Warwick, and now amongst the Bridges Papers in the Bodleian Library. Your correspondent added a list of the places in Northamptonshire where Belchier took trickings of arms: allow me to send you a list of those in Warwickshire, communicated to me by a friend.

Very faithfully yours,

J. M. GRESLEY.

*Over Seile,  
April 21st, A.D. 1856.*

Solihull.—Windows in the church and monuments. Arms in Mr. Huggefords house, Mr. Hanlope's and Mr. Hawes', Longdon hall, Mr. Danbe's house.

Knoll Chapel, parish of Hampton in Arden.

—— College.

—— Arms and monuments in the church.

Over Shukburgh.—Arms in windows of the church, and in Mr. Shukburgh's house.

Warwick.—Windows in St. Nicholas' church; in St. Maries, in the quire.

—— Woodhouse; Mr. Brome's house.

Napton on the Hill.—Windows.

Coleshill.—Mr. Devereux' house at Blaw, in Oustane, parish of Coleshill.

—— Windows in the church, and monuments.

Lapworth.—Windows in the church.

Kenilworth.—Windows in the church.

—— Guycliff; Mr. Beaufo's house.

Henly in Arden.

Berkswell.—Windows in the church and monuments.

Meriden.—Arms in the church windows, and Mr. Corbet's house.

Fillongly.—Arms in the church windows.

Woolson.—Arms in the church windows, and monuments.

Baddesley.—Arms.

Edgbaston.—Arms in the gallery, and church windows.

Packington.—Arms in the church, and Mr. Fisher's house.

Bearefote.—Church windows.



- Bickenhull.—Church windows.  
Hampton-in-Arden.—Windows.  
Barsden.—Chapel windows.  
Temple Balsall.—Windows.  
Wormleighton.—Windows in the church, and Sir John Spencer's house.  
Bedworth.—Mr. Beaumont's house, and church windows.  
Wolvey.—Church windows.  
Cancett.—Mr. Purefoy's house, and church.  
Sowe.  
Nuneaton.—Monuments.  
Henwod.—Mr. Huggeford's house.  
Smitfield.—Mr. Grant's house.  
Willenhall.—Mr. Willenhall's house.  
Tanworth.—Church, and Mr. Fulwood's house.  
Maxstock.—Monuments in the church.  
Aston.—Mr. Kinnersley's house.  
——— Dudson. Mr. Holte's house.  
——— Church monuments, and windows.  
Birmingham.—Monuments in church.  
Stratford upon Haven.—Arms in the chapel, and Trinity church.  
Haseley.—Church windows, and Mr. Throckmorton's house.  
Charlcote.—Church, Sir Thomas Lucy's house, arms, and a pedigree.  
Alcester church.  
Beauchamp's Court.  
Rugby.—Sir John Conway's.  
——— Church windows.  
Hillmorton.—Church windows.  
Hardwick.—Church windows.  
Sutton Coldfield.—Church windows.  
Studley.—Church windows.  
Spisley.—Church windows.  
Compton Mordac.—Church, and Richard Verney's house.  
Claydon.—Church windows, Tho. Spencer's house.  
Dunchurch.—Church windows.  
Whitley by Coventry.—Mr. Tate's house.  
Bilton.—Church windows.  
Weston.—Mr. Morgan's house.  
Clifton Church.  
Newbold on Avon.  
Brayles Church.  
Kinsbery.—Mr. Knolle's house, Mr. Devereux' house.

Weston under Wayley.—Monuments; windows in church,  
and Mr. Morgan's house.  
Astley Church.—Windows, and Mr. Chamberlayne's house.  
Chilvers Coton.  
Church Lawford.—Windows.  
Princethorpe.—Lady Compton's house.  
Stretton-upon-Dunsmore.—Nothing.  
Bubhill.—Windows.  
Willoughby.—Church windows.  
Grandborough.—Window.  
Coventry.—St. Michael's, monuments, and windows.  
——— Trinity church, windows.  
——— Bublake church.  
Cubbington.—Church windows.  
Wappenbury.—Church windows.  
Castle Bromwich.—Mr. Devereux' house.  
Fletchampstede.—Mr. Clerke's house.  
Bearfret.—Monuments.  
Leamington.—Windows.  
Offchurch.—Monuments.  
Long Itching.—Monuments, and windows.  
Packwood.—Mr. Hovell's house.  
Churchwaver.—Church windows, Mr. Dixwell's house, and  
Mr. Grevill's house.  
Bagginton.—Mr. Gregory's house, church windows, and Sir  
W. Goodere's  
Tachbrook.—Church windows.  
Bishop's Itchington.—Mr. Fisher's house.



## ARCHITECTURAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

### Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

COMMITTEE MEETING, April 28th.—Present, the Revds.  
G. E. Gillett, (in the chair,) R. Burnaby, J. Denton, R.  
Stephens, J. M. Gresley; and R. Brewin, H. Goddard,  
T. Ingram, G. Neale, G. H. and T. Nevinson, and J.  
Thompson, esqs.

A letter was read from the Rev. T. James, stating that  
it was in contemplation to have a joint meeting of the

Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, St. Albans, and other Architectural Societies at St. Albans in June. It was resolved by the Committee that, in consideration of the distance, it would not be advisable for them to join, as a Society, in the proposed arrangements; but that any members of the Leicestershire Society who might be desirous of attending could do so upon signifying their wishes to the Secretary.

The Rev. J. Denton proposed that the Reports of the meetings of the Society be sent to *The Ecclesiologist*.

A design for the new Town Hall at Rugby by Mr. Millican was exhibited.

A ground plan of proposed alterations in the Church of Theddingworth, Leicestershire, was considered. The Committee suggested that some improvement might be made in the position of the lectern and seats against the Chancel Arch. The following is from a paper circulated by the Vicar:

“This church, interesting from its fine tower and spire, and from exhibiting nearly every style of architecture from Norman to Elizabethan, requires a thorough restoration; the roofs, seats, and pavement being in a very poor condition.

“It is purposed to reinstate these, to open the tower-arch, to remove the high pews and gallery, and to fit the church with uniform open seats after the pattern of some good examples already existing, under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott.

“The architect's original estimate for the whole church was £1850; but as the more important parts can be effected for about £1400, it has been determined to commence the work when this sum has been secured. The parishioners have just rebuilt the North Aisle.

“This restoration has been long contemplated, but from various causes, has been from time to time delayed; the vicar, as one of the secretaries of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, being unwilling to commence the work till he is enabled to carry out in practice the principles so often and so successfully recommended by the society.

“It is now hoped that by the kindness of his friends and other churchmen he may be able to effect this, so that the church may be made in arrangement and fittings, an example, as far as may be, of what a village church ought to be.

“By the reseating, accommodation will be obtained for 210 out of a population of 279. The plans will be submitted for the approval of the Ordinary, and of the Committees of the Architectural Societies of Northampton and Leicestershire.”

Mr. Goddard laid before the Committee plans of a new Church to be built at Kilby, Leicestershire, and drawings of the old one, which is falling to pieces. Several improvements were considered by the Committee to be very desirable; e. g. that all the best part of the Church should not be occupied by the appropriated pews, but that at least a portion there should be left free; and also that a row of seats immediately in front of the Chancel should be removed, and instead of them that the seats in the nave should be extended further eastward. If a little variety could be introduced into the tracery of the windows it would much improve the general appearance of the Church.

Mr. Gillett laid upon the table plans and elevations of cottages, and several very effective architectural drawings, by W. J. Gillett, esq., which were much admired.

Mr. Thompson exhibited a collection of Roman antiquities recently discovered at Hallaton, Leicestershire; and also some Anglo-Saxon weapons and ornaments of a female found at North Luffenham, Rutlandshire. The description of these, read by Mr. Thompson, will be found at page 150.

The Rev. J. M. Gresley exhibited the official seal (a brass matrix) of the Rev. Luke Cotes, Dean of the Collegiate Church of Middleham, Yorkshire, from 1719 to 1741, some account of whom may be found in the volume upon that establishment published by the Camden Society in 1847, *Introduction*, pp. 31-36. The legend upon the seal is, \*LVCAS · COTES · A.M · ECCLESIAE · COLLEGIA: DE · MIDDLEHAM · DECANVS. In the centre is a Cross with these words arranged about it,—IN HAC VINCIT,—GLORIA MILITIS XIANI. This matrix was recently purchased in a shoemaker's shop at Keswick by C. Gresley, esq.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Thompson for the very interesting paper which he had read; and also to the persons who had kindly intrusted to him the Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities for exhibition at the meeting.

## Roman and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities.

[The following observations were read by Mr. JAMES THOMPSON at the last meeting of the Committee of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, of which the report is given in the preceding pages.]

I HAVE to lay before the Committee two small collections of antiquities. The first consists of relics of the Roman inhabitants of Leicestershire, during the period when this island was under the sway of that people. The articles about to be exhibited were found in the neighbourhood of Hallaton, on land belonging to Mr. Simkin, and near to the property of Lord Berners, close to the "Ram's Head Spinney." They are varied in character, and their discovery is a novelty in our archæological experiences in Leicestershire. The relics may be classified according to the materials of which they are composed.

First, I will mention the vessels and fragments of glass. Of these three are lachrymatories—small bottles so called from the supposition that the tears of mourners were collected in them, at the burial of the dead in Roman times. One of these is complete—the other two are the bulbs only of the bottles. The Abbé Cochet, in his valuable work on *La Normandie Souterraine*, states that these vessels were formerly used as perfume bottles, and he mentions that one he discovered in a Roman cemetery at Cany was filled with an oily liquor; while another, of bronze, when brought to light still exhaled the odour of an ancient perfume. Next to the lachrymatories, I notice the fragments of ribbed glass. They form portions of a vessel which probably resembled in shape our modern basins, and were used for some domestic purpose. The glass, after being washed, looks as sound and fresh as if made yesterday. A third description of glass is the fragment of a long-necked bottle of a deep blue colour, with a portion of its handle in the peculiarly Roman form. A similar vessel was found at Cany, still full of some liquid, among others designed for funereal libations. The lachrymatories are more common in interments of the Lower Empire than those of a previous date.



Next to the glass may be named the articles of clay. They are pateræ of various forms; but they are in a fragmentary condition, having been patched together from the broken bits. These, though generally known as pateræ, evidently divide themselves into two classes, nearly resembling our tea-cups and saucers. The polish is worn off in most cases. Enough remains, however, to show the elegant outlines and fine character of the ware. No maker's names are discoverable. All resemble articles found in the Roman cemeteries of Normandy.

The novelties in this discovery are a patella of bronze, handles of vessels of some kind, a three-mouthed fragment, and small portions of the rims and bottoms of other vessels. I cannot but think the patella was intended for sacrificial purposes—was used to pour libations on the sacrifices as they were burning on the altar. The three-mouthed vessel may have contained incense; but I must confess ignorance respecting its proper use.

One handle is heavy, owing to its internal rod of iron, which is cased in bronze. At the end will be found the figure of a ram's head. The other handle presents the figure of a youth dancing.

Mr. Charles Simkin has favoured me with the following account of the discovery:

“Agreeably to your request, I send you a few particulars as to the finding of the Roman Earthenware, &c., and a short description of the country round the place where they were buried. They were discovered by some drainers in December last, on land belonging to Mr. Simkin, in the parish of Hallaton, at a point where the parishes of Hallaton, East Norton, and Keythorpe meet, about one mile east of the seat of Lord Berners; they were buried about two feet below the surface, about half-way up a steep hill, facing to the south, on the summit of which hill the ground has evidently been disturbed, and two ancient roads appear to have crossed at that point. They appear to have been placed in the ground separately, and occupied a space of four feet by two, and had evidently been covered over by wood; in the skillet were the remains of bones, mixed with something of a dark colour. Before the enclosure of the parish of Hallaton, an ancient road passed

close to the spot where the articles were found. This road appears to have been very much used, and would be the nearest way from Medbourn to Burrow, at both which places there were Roman Stations; and on all the highest hills between those two places there are evidently traces of entrenchments, which from their form appear to be Roman; particularly those at Hallaton and Tilton, at the former of which places Roman coins have been found, and at a distance from the village, adjoining the road which I have mentioned.

“On enquiry, I find that a few years ago some labourers, when digging on land belonging to Lord Berners, for a plantation, about four-hundred yards from the place where these bronzes, &c., were found, discovered a quantity of curious articles, but I cannot ascertain in whose possession they now are; probably Lord Berners may have them.

“I intend to make further search on the spot, and will let you know the result.”

The various articles are so fragile that I have placed them on a separate table to remove the necessity of handling them. [Here the articles were exhibited.]

Very different from the Roman remains are the next which I have the pleasure of bringing under your notice. And here I may remark, that we gather more vivid notions of the condition of the ancients from a contemplation of their material works, than we can from any amount of book-reading. In the productions of Roman artists—in their elegant vases and fictile ware, their ornamented bronzes, and their ribbed and coloured glass,—we feel we are brought into contact with a race as far advanced as ourselves in many of the arts, whose luxurious homes were adorned with all that confers grace and refinement on daily life. But how great is the transition from Roman to Anglo-Saxon antiquities! The various objects we have just examined create an impression of the peaceful, the tranquil, the regular enjoyment of existence and security—when secluded rural villas were the abodes of people familiar as we moderns are with much that imparts to life its charm and its comfort. In the remains of the early Anglo-Saxons we observe, on the contrary, an absence of the graceful and the beautiful; but the presence of all that is

hard, stern, and savage. Their ornaments resemble the trinkets of the wandering gipsy—their jars the vessels on which he cooks his meal over his camp-fire; while they are almost invariably accompanied in the graves of this people with the sword, the spear, the knife, and the shield of the warrior. From these remains we receive evidence unavoidable that the earlier Anglo-Saxon led a predatory life, lived with his arms in his hands, and died dreaming of the halls of Odin, where braves quaffed mead from the skulls of their foemen, at banquets ever-renewed, and their joys were felt in the clash of swords and the rustle of spears. If there be a touch of taste, it is in the ornaments of the women; but nought else is lighted up with a spark of grace or enlivened by a gleam of beauty. Between the days when the former possessors of the articles just inspected were settled on the soil, and the days when the Anglo-Saxons came, we cannot fail from these remains to infer, that an interval of violent and bloody strife must have elapsed, during which the Roman villas were deserted, and their owners fled in dismay, a flood of darkness and barbarism meanwhile inundating the land.

I will now illustrate these observations by first describing and then producing the articles found at North Luffenham, and politely forwarded for exhibition to this Committee by Mrs. Morris. The articles are:

1. A sword-blade, completely rusted, measuring two feet six inches in length. It was made for cutting and thrusting, and was double-edged.

2. A spear head, with a long shaft, and the ferule, both completely oxydized. The Saxon spear was usually seven or eight feet long.

3. A knife, also rusted. This was an invariable accompaniment of an Anglo-Saxon's spear.

4. The umbo of a shield. This part of the Saxon's armour was generally laid flat over the middle of the corse.

5. A skull, found with the weapons. It is of the elongated form of the Teutonic race, differing from the rounder shape of the Celtic cranium. Various teeth were found near the skull, and their state of wear and decay proves them to have been those of a person of advanced age.

6. A jar, blackened by exposure to the action of fire, and which seems to have been used for culinary purposes. Similar vessels are said to be commonly found at the feet of the skeletons disinterred.

7. A cinerary urn, of dark clay, rude in shape and badly baked.\*

8. Fibulæ of various shapes, all peculiar to the inhabitants of the Midland and part of the Northern counties.†

9. Tweezers‡ and ear-pick. These are supposed to have been suspended from the girdle of the Anglo-Saxon female in the same way as the *chatelaine* of modern times is sometimes worn by ladies. These articles seem to be of gold.

10. The necklace. This is not so fine a specimen as the necklace found at Beeby, and forwarded for exhibition by Mr. Marriott of that place, at our last autumnal meeting; but it is of the same class. The amber bead was supposed to have operated as a charm in protecting its wearer from the evil spirit.

There are other trifling articles not requiring special mention. All of them are very perishable, and will scarcely admit of being taken up for close examination.

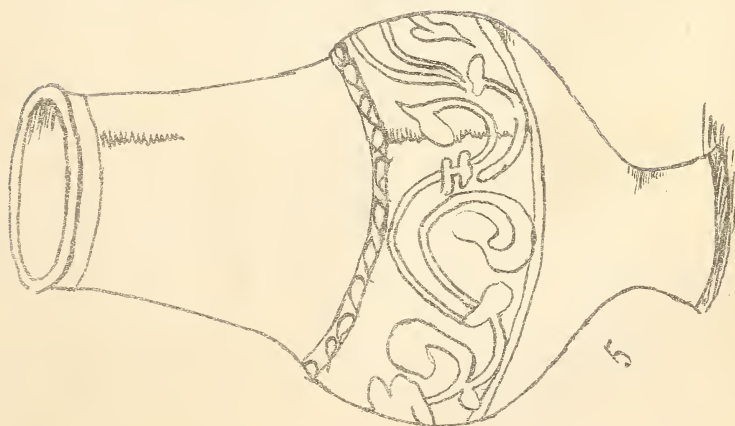
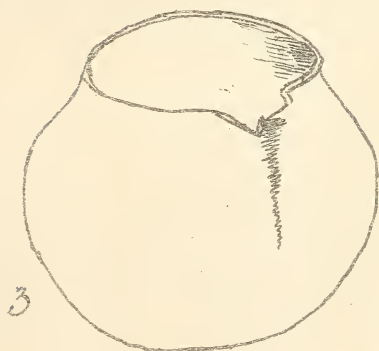
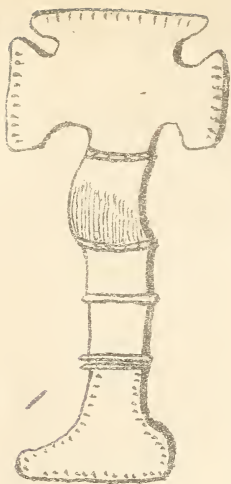
I now have to read the account of the discovery, kindly furnished by Mrs. Morris.

"I have much pleasure in giving you all the information in my power, relative to the Anglo-Saxon antiquities found in our neighbourhood. The remains were discovered in the spring of 1855, on the right hand side of the road leading from North Luffenham, to the village of Edith Weston (which is a mile distant), in a sand pit, on a piece of ground belonging to Mr. Morris. The road is rather lower than the field, which rises gradually on each side of it, and is open field land, ploughed and sown with a succession of crops; so that heavy implements, such as rollers and waggons, in harvest time have passed over it many hundreds of times. The surface is uniformly level for more than half-a-mile, and there is no inequality to mark the site of a burial-ground. In the place where the remains were found, is a fine bed of white sand, which a gentleman connected with a glass manufactory,

\* See Illustration, No. 3.

† Ditto, No. 1.

‡ Ditto, No. 2. The Roman jar, numbered 5, was noticed at page 66 of this volume.







who saw it a short time ago, told us was of excellent quality for that purpose, and far surpassed what was ordinarily used. It is dug by us for building purposes. Four or five skeletons, with the same number of fibulæ and a quantity of beads were found first, about one foot-and-a-half below the surface; also, two or three jars. I knew nothing about the discovery, till I accidentally met the cart going to the Railway Station, when one of the men told me they had found a quantity of bones, and had taken a great many, mixed with sand, in a former cart load. I stopped to examine it, and he picked out several pieces of jars, and gave me three or four fibulæ, which I kept, and also some beads. They said that the jars and bones were all broken; their nearness to the surface, and the ploughs and heavy waggons having passed so closely over them, would account for their being in that state. The man who took up the jars said that two of them held skulls, but they broke to pieces as they were touched. I thought he must be mistaken. I told the men to be very careful in future, and bring me every thing they found. I went there, and stayed several hours one day, but nothing was then found. Afterwards, when digging further on to the eastward, about six yards from the spot where the first four were discovered, they found two more skeletons about six feet below the surface,—the skulls, and some of the bones of which I send you; also, the sword, &c., which was found near one: the arrow-heads and the spear-head were found all together, and near the other, with one of the handsomest of the fibulæ. I think each skeleton had a fibula, and some beads were scattered about. A flat stone was placed over each; they were very near together. Stones were over the four first also, which were found near the surface, about sixteen inches square; one evidently bore marks of the action of fire—the little bit at the top of the box is part of it. The two jars were met with at the depth of six or seven feet; they were full of sand and *dark-coloured earth*, of which there is nothing like near, as it is all sand. When the two lowest skeletons were disturbed, a strong ammoniacal smell proceeded from them; and when Mr. Morris went afterwards on horseback, the horse showed strong signs of disgust, and resolutely refused to go up to the sand-pit, though he was in the habit at other times.

“The first skeletons found were about a foot, or a little more apart, but the men did not take exact notice. Probably there were more than four, as they took two cart-loads with many

bones, before I saw them; and they were quite ignorant of the nature of the place. The jars were not very near the last two skeletons; the fibulæ and beads were found with the skeletons both times, and I imagine each skeleton had its fibulæ and necklace of beads. Probably there were many more beads lost. I have sent you all the remains; though, perhaps, you will think some hardly worth sending, but you will be able to judge of the state in which they were found. The skeletons crumbled to pieces, so that the men found it very difficult to preserve or carry them."

It seems exceedingly probable the two modes of interment—cremation and burial—were followed at the same time on the spot where the remains were met with; and I think many other graves may yet exist not far from those which have been opened. I may also notice that there is a marked resemblance in all these Anglo-Saxon antiquities to the antiquities discovered in the graves of the ancient Franks in Normandy; and this reference reminds me I may appropriately conclude with the Abbé Cochet's observations on the meaning associated with the burial of these objects with the dead. He says the people of pagan times discriminated with difficulty between the body and the soul. For example, the Gallo-Romans had such a faith in a second material life that they lent money to their friends, on condition that the latter would return it to them in the other world!

"We may easily conceive, then," says the Abbé, "that under the dominion of this idea, pagans would be lavish towards their dead. But it is what the Christian of to-day, so far removed from the faith of the pagans, does not comprehend. So great a moral revolution has been accomplished in the course of eighteen centuries, that the ideas of the present no longer explain the actions of the past. The distance separating Paganism from Christianity is immeasurable: one doctrine is all sensual, the other all spiritual. \* \* \* To man spiritualized the body is nothing, the soul is everything. But the riches of the soul are not matter: the child of heaven requires here below only prayers and sacrifices. From this moment, no more funeral provision [*mobilier funèbre*]; no longer anything but the cold stone of the tomb."

## ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.

*Merchants' Marks.*

ON the page of illustrations given in this number of the *Collector* is a fac-simile of the impression of a seal, lately dug up in a garden in Princes Street, Leicester. (See No. 4.)

Seals of this description are denominated by antiquaries Merchants' Marks, and the one now before us is a beautiful and perfect specimen of these semi-heraldic signs.

Merchants and persons engaged in trade appear to have used seals bearing some sign or mark of cognizance from the earliest times; Mr. C. Roach Smith,\* speaking of some Roman leaden seals found at Felix-stowe in Suffolk, and at Brough-upon-Stanmore in Westmoreland, says, "These seals were fastened to merchandize of some kind by strings which passed through the centre in the same manner as the leaden seals or *bullæ* were affixed to the papal deeds; the string was laid across the molten metal which was then stamped on one or both sides. The designs upon some of the seals have been taken apparently from engraved stones; the owners using them as Merchants' or Traders' marks; others of them are of a more explicit kind, as they bear inscriptions, which either refer to the nature of the goods to which they were affixed, or to the makers or traders, or it may have been to both."

The devices upon the seals used by our English, and by continental merchants during the middle ages, seldom had any reference to the trade of the owner; there are, however many instances in which the initial or initials of the name are introduced into the service; one local instance of this is mentioned by Nicholst as formerly occurring in the west window of Wigston's Hospital, Leicester. The founder's merchant's mark was there depicted, of which the letter W formed a prominent character. This practice of affixing their marks to the churches or charitable structures to which they had been benefactors, was general with

\* *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. iii., p. 198.

† *Hist. Leic*, Vol. i., part 2, p. 495.

the commoners of those times; thus in Redcliffe church, Bristol, is the merchant's mark of John Jay, bearing the date 1451, and in the church of S. John Baptist in the same city is the mark of Gualter Framton merchant, dated 1357. In the old church at Hull are two similar marks, one embodying a monogram.\*

It may be worth mentioning that though these devices were generally used by men who had no heraldic bearings, yet there were exceptions; for instance, upon the tomb of William Canynge a merchant of Bristol, who lies buried in the church of S. Mary, Redcliffe, there are not only depicted his armorial bearings but also his merchant's mark.†

I have not been able to compare the seal now before us with many other specimens, but the name is occasionally (as in this instance) given round the mark; that was the case with the impression of a similar seal exhibited at a meeting of the British Archaeological Society in 1848.

The inscription upon the fac-simile now given reads

S. ROGIER. DYVET.‡

MARTYN.

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## ANTIQUARIAN MEMORANDA.

### The Churches of Leicester.

REGISTER of lord Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, of all the churches in the archdeaconry of Leicester, A.D. 1220, 5th of Henry the Third.

#### *In the town of Leicester.*

The Abbot of St. Mary de Pratis is the patron of St. *Mary of the Castle*, having it for his own uses, by the foundation of canons, the whole excepting the offerings and the rents of the altar, which are bestowed upon seven deserving clerks in the same in their proper persons, who also owe out of their portions [the salary of] two officiating chaplains to preach in the same, and with the exception of the third part of the sheaves of corn of three carucates of land which belongs to the abbot

\* Newton's Display of Heraldry.

† Ibid.

‡ "The seal of Roger Dyvet."



of St. Ebrulf of old. The portion of the abbot is worth about sixty shillings.

*The church of St. Nicholas:* the same abbot is the patron, having it for his own profit of old; and it is worth eleven marks.

*The church of St. Clement:* the same abbot is patron. It is scarcely enabled to maintain a chaplain.

*The church of St. Leonard:* the same abbot is patron, having it for his own use from of old; and it is worth eleven marks.

*The church of All Saints:* the abbot is a patron, having it for his own use from of old.

*The church of St. Michael:* the abbot is patron, &c., having it for his own use from of old.

*The church of St. Martin:* the abbot is patron, having it for his own use from of old.

*The church of St. Peter:* the abbot is patron, having it for his own use from of old.

*The chapel of St. Sepulchre* beyond the walls belongs to the church of St. Mary of the Castle, and is the property of the same canons and ought to be served by their chaplain.

*The church of St. Margaret* beyond the walls: the lord bishop of Lincoln is patron, and it is the prebend of Lincoln.

ROLL of churches in Leicester 18th of Edward the Third, 1344.

*St. Mary of the Castle:* procuration, 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; taxation, 12 marks; Peter's pence, 1s. 6d.; pension (to the archdeacon), 1s. *St. Nicholas:* procuration, 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; taxation, nothing; Peter's pence, 1s.; pension, 1s. *St. Sepulchre:* nothing. *St. Leonard:* procuration, 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; taxation, £2 10s.; Peter's pence, 1s. 4d.; pension, 1s. *All Saints:* procuration, 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; taxation, nothing; Peter's pence, nothing; pension, 1s. *St. Michael's:* procuration, 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; taxation, nothing; Peter's pence, nothing; pension, 1s. *St. Peter's:* procuration, 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; taxation, nothing; Peter's pence, 1s. 4d.; pension, 1s. *St. Martin's:* procuration, 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; taxation, 11 marks; Peter's pence, 1s. 4d.; pension, 1s. That vicarage: procuration, 7s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; taxes, 7 marks; Peter's pence, nothing; pension, nothing. The sum of the procurations of the said deanery of

Leicester	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sum of Peter's pence	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	
						£3	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. THERE was formerly existing in the neighbourhood of Launde Abbey a cell or place supposed to have been the retreat of an anchoret. Can any reader of the *Historical Collector* supply information respecting it? Is the spot still known?

2. A few years ago a burial-mound, known as "Round Hill," between Syston and Thurmaston, was lowered, when an ancient jar or ancient jars were discovered. Can any of our readers inform us when the hill was lowered and what remains were met with on the occasion? Captain Knight, lately of Aylestone Hall, had one of the urns, which was exhibited at an Archæological meeting held in Leicester in the year 1851.

3. About forty years ago a large collection of ancient warlike implements, found on Bosworth Field, was collected by a blacksmith living at Sutton Cheney, and the implements were removed to some public office in London. Does any subscriber to the *Collector*, living in that neighbourhood, know anything about this collection?

4. In the middle of the seventeenth century William Thompson, esq., was lord of the manor of Houghton-on-the-Hill. He used the arms afterwards those of lord Haversham. A descendant of this gentleman, residing at Brighton, enquires in the *Notes and Queries* (London) for information concerning the family antecedent to its settlement in Leicestershire.

5. In a topographical work, published about eighty years ago, it is stated that a century previous (1670), as some labourers were digging near the church of All Saints, Leicester, they dug up some coins, with several statues of the heathen deities. Query—Has any inhabitant of Leicester ever seen or heard of such statues? A burying-place, with niches where urns had been deposited—a *columbarium*, in fact—is also stated to have been found in Leicester; but the locality is not indicated.

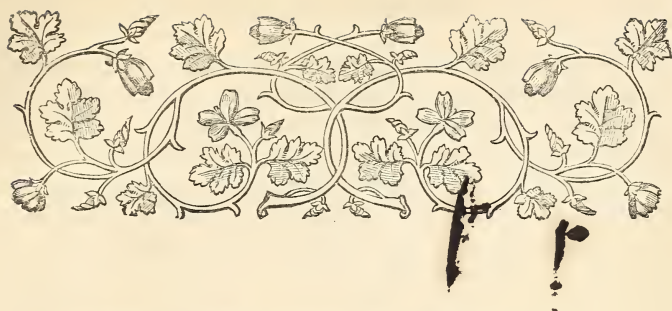
6. At Willoughby-on-the-Woulds, Nottinghamshire, William Garton, esq., purchased an estate in the year 1618, and there settled. His descendants were resident in the village for some generations. Query—Are any memorials of this family existing in or near the church at Willoughby, dating between the years 1600 and 1700?

7. THE EARL OF MEATH.—In your List of Leicestershire Gentry (Vol. i., p. 92) is included "The Right Honourable Edward, Earl of Meath, Baron Erabazon of Atherdoc in Ireland, &c.;" you would much oblige by informing me where he resided, and what estates he held, in Leicestershire.—M.

ERRATUM.—An error will be found in the paper on the Roman Legions in Britain, at page 103, in the number for April. For America read Armenia.

## NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

[WE regret the late appearance of the *Historical Collector* during the past few months. It has been found necessary, therefore, to state that henceforward no articles received after the 15th day of each month will appear in the number following that date.—ED.]



The Midland Counties  
Historical Collector.

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 23. }

JUNE 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE.

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HISTORICAL ENQUIRY.

The Roman Legions and their Auxiliaries Stationed in  
Britain, during the Roman Occupation.

[CONCLUDED FROM P. 142.]

AT Great Chesters (*Æsica*), the tenth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, the Notitia places the Cohors Prima Asturum; and here was found in 1761 a stone recording the rebuilding of a granary, which had fallen down through age in the reign of the emperor Alexander Severus, who reigned from A.D. 225 till 235. We do not find this body of troops mentioned elsewhere in Britain as forming a part of the auxiliary force. At Carvorran (*Magna*), the eleventh station *Ad Lineam Valli*, the Notitia places the Cohors Secunda Dalmatorum under the command of a tribune; and it seems also by inscriptions to have been at times garrisoned by other troops. Upon a stone here discovered is inscribed to "Minerva, by Julius Gneius, actuarius in the Cohors Quarta Britonum:" an actuarius was an officer who provided corn for the armies. Upon another we find

inscribed "by the Cohors Prima Batavorum" At Birdoswald (Amboglana), the twelfth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, we find from the Notitia that the Cohors Prima Daciorum was in garrison under the command of a tribune; it bore the surname of the Ælian, probably out of compliment to Hadrian, one of whose surname was Ælius. Also Gordiana; perhaps out of compliment to the emperor Gordian the Third; and also Tetricana, from the emperor Tetricus. Here was discovered, in 1853, an inscription commemorating the rebuilding of a fabric by this cohort in the reign of Hadrian, and under the superintendence of the proprætor Julius Severus. This officer was recalled by his master to quell a violent and dangerous insurrection of the Jews, A.D. 130. Also, one inscribed by Caius Maximus, tribune of the first Ælian cohort of Dacians, to Jupiter; and two more to the same deity, by two tribunes named Probus Augunius and Marcus Gallicus. At Castlesteads (Petriana), the thirteenth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, according to the Notitia garrisoned by an Ala, surnamed Petriana, under the command of a prefect, we meet with an inscription mentioning the Cohors Secunda Tungrorum; thus, "To Jupiter, the best and greatest, the second cohort of the Tungrians. A milliary regiment, having a proportionate supply of horse and consisting of citizens of Latium, commanded by Albus Severus, prefect of the Tungrians, erected this. The work being superintended by Victor Sevrus [or Severus], the princeps." Watch Cross (Aballaba), the fourteenth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, is mentioned by the Notitia as being garrisoned by a detachment of Moors (who were surnamed Aurelianus, probably out of compliment to the emperor Aurelian), under the command of a prefect; but inscriptions have been found here relating to the Legio Secunda Augusta. Stanwix (Congavata), the fifteenth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, was garrisoned, says the Notitia, by the Cohors Secunda Lingonum, under the command of a tribune. Burgh upon Sands (Axelodunum), the sixteenth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, was garrisoned by the Cohors Prima Hispaniorum, under the command of a tribune. At Drumburgh (Gabrosentum), the seventeenth station *Ad Lineam Valli*, the Notitia fixes the Cohors Secunda Thra-



ciorum, under the command of a tribune. Tunnocelum, the eighteenth and last of the stations *Ad Lineam Valli*, situated near Bouldness, is said by the Notitia to have been garrisoned by the first cohort of mariners, surnamed Ælian—another instance of a body of troops who probably took their surname out of compliment to the emperor Hadrian, under the command of a tribune. At this place we meet with an altar raised to “Jupiter, the greatest and best, by Sulpicius Secundianus, the tribune of the cohort, for the safety of our lords, Gallus and Volusian.” From its mention of the names of the above emperors we are enabled to fix the date of this remain to about A.D. 254.

This finishes my remarks concerning the troops of auxiliaries at the stations of the Lower Barrier; and in the next place we will see, as far as we are able from inscriptions, what were at the various stations on this side of the Barrier. High Rochester (Bremenium), appears from inscriptions to have been garrisoned by the Cohors Prima Vardulorum. These were a people of Hispania Citerior, and occupied a district near the western extremity of the Pyrenean mountains. Upon an altar here discovered we find this inscription, “To the genius of our emperor and of the standards of the first cohort of the Varduli, and of the detachment of pioneers of Bremenium, Cornelius Egnatius Lucilianus, the imperial legate and proprætor, under the superintendence of Cassius Sabinianus, the tribune, erected this altar.” Upon another we find this inscription, “To the genius and standards of the first cohort, the faithful of the Varduli, Roman citizens, cavalry, a thousand strong, Titus Licinius Valerianus, tribune, erected this.” Another remain, in the shape of a slab, rather imperfect, was dedicated to one of the Roman emperors (probably one of the Antonines), upon the occasion of their restoring a building under Claudius Apelinus, imperial legate, “Aurelius Quintus superintending the work.” Another was inscribed for the safety of either Commodus or Caracalla by L. Cæcillius Apatus, tribune of the Cohors Prima Vardulorum; and lastly, in 1852, was found a stone inscribed thus, “In honour of the emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius, father of



his country, under the direction of Quintus Lollius Urbicus, imperial legate and proprætor, the first cohort of the Lingones erected this building." Bremetenracum (now Whitbarrow or Bampton) was garrisoned by the "Cuneas Armatuarum," or men in armour. At Ellenborough (Viro-sidum), the Notitia places in garrison the Cohors Sexta Nerviorum, under the command of a tribune. These were a people who inhabited Cambray, and were conquered by Julius Cæsar; but inscriptions have been found referring to the Cohors Prima Dalmatorum, the Cohors Prima Hispaniorum, and the Cohors Prima Bætasiorum. At Risingham (Habitancum) we meet with stones inscribed by the Cohors Quarta Gallorum, and the first cohort of the Vangiones (v. page 12). At Netherby (Castra Exploratorum), we find inscriptions referring to the Cohors Prima Hispaniorum.

At Old Carlisle (Olenacum), the Notitia fixes in garrison the Ala Prima Herculiæ, surnamed Augusta, under the command of a prefect. Here we meet with an altar inscribed, "To Jupiter, the best and greatest, for the safety of the emperor Lucius Septimius Severus, our Augustus, the cavalry of the wing styled the Augustan, under the direction of Egnatius Verecundus, prefect, placed this." Another we find inscribed thus, "To Jupiter, the best and greatest, the first cohort of the Spaniards, commanded by Marcus Mænius Agrippa, tribune, erected this," and upon another here was this inscription, "This votive altar was erected for the happy health of the emperor Gordian the Third, and of his wife, Furia Sabina Tranquillina, and their whole family, by the troop of horsemen surnamed Augusta Gordiana, when Æmilius Crispinus, a native of Africa, governed the same, under Nonnius Phillipus, lieutenant general in Britain, in the consulship of Atticus and Prætextatus." From its mentioning the names of the then consuls, we are enabled to fix the date of this monument at A.D. 243.

At Whitley Castle in Northumberland we find a stone recording the erection and dedication of a temple to the emperor Caracalla, as the genius of the Roman people, in his fourth consulship, (which answers to

A.D. 213), by the *Cohors Sexta Nerviorum*. This cohort the *Notitia* places at Alone, the modern Ambleside, in Westmoreland. At Old Penrith (*Voreda*), inscriptions have been found mentioning the *Ala Petriana*, which the *Notitia* places in garrison at Castlesteads, under the command of a tribune. At Tynemouth was found, in 1783, an altar dedicated to "Jupiter, the best and greatest, *Ælius Rufus*, the prefect of the fourth cohort of *Lingones*." This place was a subsidiary station to the one opposite Wallsends, and the officer in command of it, paying a visit to the one before us, had erected this altar. At Othonæ, the *Notitia* places in garrison the *Milites Tungricianorum*, or *Tungrian* soldiers. This station was situated at Ithanchester, near Maldon in Essex, over which now flows the sea. (At Risingham was found, in 1839, an altar dedicated to Fortune by *Caius Valerius Longinus*, tribune of the first cohort of *Vangiones*.) Branchester (*Brannodunum*), we learn from the *Notitia*, was garrisoned by a body of horse, called the *Equites Stablesianorum*. At Dover (*Dubris*) the same document places the *Numeri Turnacensium*. Lyme (*Portus Lemanis*), says our author, was garrisoned by *Equites Dalmatorium*. Burgh Castle (*Garrianorum*) was, says the *Notitia*, garrisoned by the *Cohors Prima Vætasiorum*. Reculver (*Regulbium*), was at this time garrisoned by the *Numeri Abulcorum*, Anderida Portus (*Pevensay*), says the *Notitia*, was garrisoned by the *Numeri Exploratorium*. Aldrington (*Portus Adurni*), says the same authority, was garrisoned by the same body of troops which it fixes as being in garrison at Branchester, namely, the *Equites Dalmatorium*. *Præsidium* was at Ravenspurne, in Yorkshire, over which flows the sea; and was the quarters of the *Equites Crispianorum*. At Doncaster (*Danum*), the *Notitia* fixes the *Equites Cataphractariorum*. At Morbia (the site of which station is unknown) the *Notitia* fixes the *Numeri Braciorum Tigriensium*. At Dicti (another station whose site is unknown) the *Notitia* places the *Numeri Vigillium*. Natland (*Concangium*) in Westmoreland, was garrisoned by a body of guides, called the *Numeri Exploratorium*. At Brough (*Veteris*), in the same county, the *Notitia* fixes the *Numeri*

*Defensorum.* At Housesteads (Borcovicus), in addition to the remains already mentioned, we meet with two more inscribed stones—one ascribed to Jove, by Quintus Julius Maximus, prefect of the Cohors Prima Tungrorum, and the other inscribed to Mars, by Quintus Florius Maternus, prefect of the Cohors Prima Tungrorum. At Netherby (Castra Exploratum) was found, in 1732, an altar dedicated to Fortuna Conservator, by Marcus Aurelius Salvius, tribune of the Cohors Prima Hispaniorum, surnamed the Ælian. At Ellenborough (Virosidum), we find a stone inscribed by P. Postumus Acilianus, prefect of the Cohors Prima Dalmatorum. At Little Chesters (Vindolana), we meet with a stone inscribed by the Cohors Quarta Gallo-*rum* under the command of Claudius Zenophon, the proprætor. This remain is valuable as giving us the name of a proprætor never before known, and another was inscribed to Mars, the victor, by J. Caninius, prefect of the Cohors Tertia Nerviorum. At Manchester (Mancunium), we meet with a stone inscribed by the Cohors Prima Frisianorum. These were a people who inhabited the modern Friesland. At Elcheater (Vindomora), in the county of Durham, was a stone inscribed to Minerva by Julius Gucnius, an acturarius in the Cohors Quarta Britonum Antonia.

At Lanchester (Glanibanta), we meet with two oblong stones raised by the Cohors Prima Lingonum, and interesting as affording us the names of two proprætors hitherto unknown: one had this inscription, “Imperator Cæsar Marcus Antonius Gordianus Pius Felix Augustus, Balneum cum Basilica, a solo instruxit, per Gnesium Lucilianum legatem Augustalem Proprætorum curante Marco Aurelio Quirino, præfecto Cohortis primæ Lingonum Gordianæ,” and the other, “Imperator Cæsar Marcus Antonius Gordianus Pius Felix Augustus principia et armamentaria conlapsa restituit per Mercilliam Fuscum legatem Augustalem Proprætorum curante Marco Aurelio Quirino præfecto Cohortis primæ Lingonum Gordianæ.” From these it is collected that they were both dedicated to the emperor Gordian the Third and bore the surname of Gordiana. The Basilicas mentioned in the first inscription were public buildings, in which causes were heard and business transacted; and the

Armamentaria mentioned in the second signify the arsenal and principia, the quarters either of the legionary soldiers, called the principes, or the place where the ensigns were kept.

We also meet at this place with the following remains: an altar raised to the Genius of the Pretorium by Claudius Epaphroditus Claudianus, a tribune of the Cohors Prima Lingonum (these were a people of Gallia Belgica, inhabiting the country about Langres and Dijon); an altar to Jupiter by a cohort of Vardulians; and in 1735 a stone inscribed by the second cohort of the Varduli, at the command of Antistus Adventus, Augustal Legate and Proprætor. Here is recorded the name of another proprætor, hitherto unknown to us.

At Ribchester in the county of Lancaster (Coccium), in 1603, was found an altar dedicated to the Deæ Matres by M. Ingenuus Asiaticus, decurion of the Ala Asturum; and upon a slab we find mention made of an Ala of Sarmatians. These were a people of Germany, who revolted from the Romans during the reign of Marcus Antonius, who, as the Roman historians relate, were re-conquered by the emperor; and the Quadi and the Marcomanni, who had taken the lead in the war, were the most severely punished in its catastrophe. They were commanded to retire five miles from their own banks of the Danube, and to deliver up the flower of the youth, who were immediately sent into Britain—a remote island—where they might be secure as hostages, and useful as soldiers. The Marcomanni, a colony, who, from the banks of the Rhine, occupied Bohemia and Moravia, had once erected a great and formidable monarchy under their king Maroboduus. (See Strabo. 50. vii., Velleius Paterculus ii. 105., Tacit. Annal. ii. 63.)

At Ilkley (Olicana), in Yorkshire, was an altar dedicated to Verbeia, the goddess or nymph of the Wharfe (near the south bank of which the town is situated), by a centurion of the Cohors Secunda Lingonum. At Wooton, near Gloucester, were found in 1824 two Roman sepulchral monuments, one of which was to the memory of Rufus Sita, a soldier of the Cohors Sexta Thracum, a



cavalry cohort; and the other to the memory of a soldier of this cohort, but the name had been worn away. At Watermore is supposed to have been the burial-place of the garrison and inhabitants of the neighbouring station of Cirencester (Corinium). Here were found in 1835 and 1836 several sepulchral monuments; one of which was to the memory of Dannicus, a horseman of the Indian wing, of the troop or squadron of Albanus, who had served sixteen years, a native of Rauricum. By the care of Fulvius Natalis and Fulvius Bitucus, the heirs of his last will, he is buried here. The presence of this Ala does not seem to be mentioned upon any other inscription found in this country; but it is mentioned upon inscriptions found in Germany near to Cologne (Colonia Agrippinensis), at Mainz, and near Mannheim. On another monument we have the inscription, "To the memory of Sextus Valerius Genialis, a horseman of the Thracian wing, a citizen of Frisia, of the troop of Genialis, (he lived) forty years (and served) twenty. He is buried here (and) his heirs erected this." Unfortunately, the number of the Ala in which he served is not recorded; but it must have been either the first or second, as it is well known that both were in Britain, the third being quartered in Syria. Tacitus, in his *Life of Agricola*, makes mention of a cohort of Usipians, Germans, inhabitants of the duchy of Cleves, as serving in the island A.D. 83.

For some cause they became discontented, murdered the centurion who commanded them, and put to sea; either from some port in Galloway, or from Cantire in Argyleshire, where Agricola had established his garrisons. They had not, however, proceeded far, before they became the sport of the winds and waves. They made frequent descents on the coast in search of plunder, and had various conflicts with the natives; in some of which they were successful, and in others beat back to their ships. Reduced to extremities at length, by famine, they fed on their companions; at first devouring the weakest, and afterwards deciding among themselves by lot. In this distress they sailed round the extremity, and through want of skill in navigation were wrecked on the continent, where they



were treated as pirates, first by the Suevians (between the Vistula and the Elbe); and those who escaped fell into the hands of the Frisians (between the Ems and the Rhine), and being sold as slaves, they at length made their way to the Roman settlements on the west side of the Rhine, and there related their adventures. Lastly, we learn from several Roman authors, that this people depended upon their conquered nations to recruit the legionaries and auxiliaries.

In conclusion, I will notice where mention is made of our countrymen. In Lusitania we find mention made of the sixth cohort of the Britons, attached to the first Italic legion, and the Notitia stations the twenty-sixth cohort in Armenia; also Alæ in Hispania, Gallia, Illyria, Italy, and Germany; in which latter country, at Mayence (Moguntiacum), we meet with an inscription raised by a Numerus of Britons, drawn, as may be inferred, from the Horesti, a people of Caledonia.

This concludes my brief history of the Roman forces in Britain, in which I have been greatly assisted by the many inscribed stones and altars found at the various stations; and it is a matter of surprise that so many of these relics have reached our times, considering the many uses they were put to. Mr. Stuart, in his excellent work, *Caledonia Romana*, makes mention of a fine piece of sculpture as being found at Kirkintilloch, representing in bold relief the head of a bull, and a fillet across the forehead. It appeared to have been broken off a ponderous mass, and when first discovered had an inscription on it; but the tablet on which the letters were placed was entirely defaced, having been used by a rustic to sharpen chisels upon! Again, Dr. Bruce relates, in his recent work, "The Roman Wall," that many of the inscriptions therein-mentioned were used to form the walls of houses and barns, and that they had been formerly regarded by the old housewives of the mural stations as witch-stones, and, were they allowed to exist, the butter was sure to churn badly; so that, as soon as any of these remains were once found, they were never again seen, but were pounded down and then buried. Thus many a fine Roman relic was destroyed through

ignorance and superstition; though from what has reached our times, we have been enabled to see of what troops and nations the auxiliaries were composed which kept watch upon the wall of Antoninus. We have Gauls, Germans, Spaniards, Thracians, and Dalmatians. Their cohorts assembled on the frontier of civilization, to preserve its existence from the rude assaults of a people who were descended from the same parent stock as many of themselves, and with whose language and habits numbers of these Roman allies must have been perfectly familiar. Time and circumstances, however, had so materially altered the condition of the natives of western Europe, that it is probable that none of these auxiliary bands had any desire to return to the barbarous life of their ancestors. None were likely to desert the pay of Rome in order to lead a precarious existence among the skin-clad denizens of the Caledonian hills, or their brethren, the native Britons, even with feelings of clannish spirit still lingering amongst them, and the prospect of unbounded freedom full in view. Had it been otherwise, the guardianship of our northern province must have been a dangerous service on which to employ them; but, from the number of auxiliaries who appear to have been quartered on the line of the wall, we may assume that for such a service they were thought equally trustworthy with the legions themselves. To judge, indeed, by the later inscriptions, few or none of them were erected by the soldiery of the legions. We are inclined to believe that, during the third and fourth centuries, the defence of the frontiers was chiefly entrusted to the care of these mercenary bands.

But to conclude; the objects of the traveller's interest have all receded from view. The last of his wayside resting-places has been left behind—our tale, in short, is told, and nothing remains to be done but to send these pages on their destined course, in the hope that some occasional reader may be found, who, for the sake of the subject, will overlook their imperfections, and be induced to favour them with his indulgent attention even to the end.

*Stamford.*

J. S.

## The Guild System in England.

[CONCLUSION OF THE CHAPTER, FROM P. 134 IN OUR LAST.]

THE Guild system is very old in England; England is perhaps its fatherland. Already in the Anglo-Saxon times the inhabitants in and about the great towns had united together in such confederations. In Domesday-book, for example, three guilds, then existing in and about Canterbury, are mentioned. In the time of king Athelstan several such guilds existed, it appears, in and about London. This is manifest from the "*Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ*," which were inscribed during the reign of the said king. The guilds are therein once called the *Peace-guilds*, because the maintenance of safety and peace was one of their principal objects. The so-called *Judicia* appear to have been indebted for their origin to a co-operation of noted guilds, and to a mutual arrangement for the better preservation of peace; for the suppression of deeds of violence, those, namely, of plunder and arrogance, which were practised by powerful families; for the strict enforcement of the regulations made for this purpose by the king. All who took part in these alliances, were to be as members of one guild, in one friendship and one enmity (*on anum freondscype oth the feondscipe*), and to punish every offence as common to all. In particular, when a robbery was committed, they were to follow the traces of the robber and bring him to judgment. A reward was likewise set upon the killing of the robber. The person robbed was to receive compensation for his loss. For this purpose each was to contribute annually one solidus or four denarii.

This union between the officers, namely, Bishops and Earls (who indeed all belonged to the guilds), and the fellows of the several guilds, and the obligation grounded thereupon, bound likewise all others, who were not members of the guilds, but lived in the district where these existed. For the furtherance, therefore, of the design, it was resolved that every ten should join together, of whom the eldest should possess a certain oversight. These ten, inclusive of their overseer, were then to choose a superior, from the united guilds, as it seems, and to have a common

fund for the eleven. These funds supplied compensation to the party robbed, and, on the other hand, received a portion of the property of the convicted thief. For this property, after deduction of the worth of the stolen goods, was so divided, that one half fell to the wife of the robber, or to other heirs, if they were free from debts, and the other half was equally divided between the king and the association to which the robber belonged.

The united Guildars also made it a rule to hold an annual assembly in common, at which, in particular, the companies of tens should appear, so that the assembly might see how far all statutes had been observed, and deliberate on the general affairs of the union. Every twelve were there to have a common table, and the victuals that remained were to be divided among the poor.\* That the arrangements peculiar to each guild were preserved on these occasions needs no proof. From these guilds was transferred to this wider species of alliance the rule, that when a member of the latter died, all the others should present a small offering, and sing Psalms for the health of his soul.

What these guilds were, to which London served, as it were, for a point of union, we have no means of determining. One guild alone, of which we possess some fragmentary accounts, may be supposed to have belonged to the union. It is known to us under the name "*English Knighten Guild*." What is related of its origin seems pretty fabulous. It is said to have been founded, namely, by thirteen knights, to whom king Edgar, on condition of certain warlike exercises and deeds, granted lands on the eastern side of London. These lands, subsequently, formed

\* The union of ten persons formed with a view to the entire citizenship, as it was called, are not to be confounded with the guilds. Philipp's (Anglo-Sax. Laws, p. 99) expresses himself as if the "*decania*" were themselves the guilds. But this is confuted by the London law-document, at the outset of which mention is made of the guilds, and afterwards of the *decania* as of a new institution. All were not obliged and indeed could not be guild-members; but everybody must of necessity be included in one of the *decania*. The guilds were *voluntary* unions, the *decania* compulsory. These were bound by a responsibility laid in common upon the members; those had united for the better preservation of their rights, &c.

a fourth part of the town of London, *Portsoken*, whose name shows that it originated from a district previously situated before the gates. King William the First, and after him likewise king Henry the First, confirmed this guild and its privileges, but afterwards even in the reign of the latter king, in the year 1115, the guild was abolished. Its members, "citizens of London," amongst whom the son of Leofstanus the goldsmith is mentioned, left their land to the Church and Chapter of the Holy Trinity, and offered up their privileges at the altar. The prior of the Holy Trinity College was subsequently one of the aldermen of London, as the representative of the ward Portsoken.

Considering now the sources of our information, something may indeed be inferred from them, but nothing determined with any certainty. The dissolution of the guild was perhaps a consequence of the enlargement of the town, and of the disputes which now arose between the full citizen-guild in the old part of the town, and that in this newly enclosed portion. In a similar way, many a guild with its district, constituting a separate community, in which the germs of a peculiar town-system had begun to develope themselves, may have been admitted into the widening city and then have been suppressed, whilst the citizen-guild in the old town maintained its supremacy alone.

Of such an old-citizen-guild belonging to old London proper, the Author of course can give no certain historical authentication. Nevertheless, that such an one existed, even at an early period, is scarcely to be doubted, it being acknowledged that a guild was the foundation of the citizenal constitution. Other English towns must, therefore, serve us as examples, which for the most part took London in the first instance as their model, and in which we find the town-constitution, according to documental evidence, to have been founded on a guild, and indeed on a merchant's guild. That the supreme guild in London was at the very beginning a merchant's guild, in the sense in which we here use the word, may be doubted; at the time too when the "*Judicia*" above cited, were compiled, this could scarcely be the case. Notwithstanding this,



however, this guild may have even then consisted principally of trades-people, who enjoyed a constantly advancing distinction. Many circumstances speak in favour of this supposition—the early significance of the trade of London, which town Beda denominates, in consequence, a “Market of many peoples living here on land and sea;”\* the account, further, that at an assembly of the people at Oxford in the year 1036, the proprietors of ships appear, as the most distinguished citizens of London, to choose king Hardicanute; and, lastly, to these we may add the legal provision (contained in an appendage to the London law-document already quoted) that every merchant who had made three voyages with his own property, that is to say, of course with his own ship and his own cargo, (agenum craefte), should attain the rank of Thane (Thegen rihtes weorthe).†

The circumstance, moreover, that nothing is known of their origin or establishment, is in favour of the high antiquity of the merchant's guilds in London. In England already, in the twelfth century, it was strictly required that every guild should have the approval of the king, and this approval was only to be obtained for a yearly tax. By the register which was thereupon compiled, the memory of several guilds is preserved. For example, the guilds of the Weavers and Bakers in London, in the fifth year of the reign of Henry the Second, are introduced as in arrears with their tax. If, then, we considered these guilds only a little older, they must have existed at least from the beginning of the twelfth century. But we think we may venture to hold the guilds of the operatives to have been copies of the full-citizen-guild, as in the sequel of this treatise we shall show. At whatever time in the centuries of their

\* These accounts are taken from *Maitland's History of London*, ii., p. 1011, and *Madox Firma Burgi*, p. 23. Maitland neither gives his authorities, nor cites original documents; Madox only communicates one original document referring to the dissolution of the guild.

† These proprietors of ships were called *Lithomen*. We cannot, however, venture with Hüllmann to translate *Portgerefe* (as the highest officer in London is named) by the Harbour-master, although the principal citizens were proprietors of ships. *Portgerefa* is of the same significance as *burh-vicgerefe*, and is frequently used so in the Anglo-Saxon laws. It is the earl in the town surrounded by walls and gates &c.

origination the operative's guilds were found, at a place, we may conclude, for the most part, with tolerable certainty, that the remaining citizens were already previously united in similar confederations. In the year 1180, no less than fifteen guilds were visited with punishment, because they had been formed without the king's approval.

In York, during the reign of king Stephen, the merchant's guild is represented as already of long existence. The guild-right of the merchants, which forms the foundation of the common constitution, was usually transferred from one town to another. That is to say, the newly established guild received all the rights which another have in another town. But the contents of these rights were continually enlarging with time.

Under Henry the Second, the following towns had already acquired for themselves, or were acquiring this establishment: Winton, Shrewsbury, Andover,\* Southampton, and Wallingford: under king John, Helleston and Dunwich. The citizens of Gloucester had already a Hansa in the time of Richard the First, in the year 1194; but under Henry the Third, they, as well as the citizens of Hereford, obtained still more extensive privileges.

In later times, about the middle of the fifteenth century, observes Madox, the custom of granting the Guild-right to towns (of gildating whole towns) ceased; the word guild was no longer of the same significance with town-community, the expression "*communitas perpetua et corporata*" entering into the place of the latter. This shows that the less privileged citizens had now succeeded in procuring validity to the claims which they, no less than the corporations in Germany, indulged.

As in the English towns, so in those of Scotland, there were merchant's guilds. He who was not in these guilds could carry on no trade in the town. An operative could

\* Maitland enumerates these so called *adulterine guilds*. They are partly denominated by the name of their aldermen, and three among them have the appendage "*de ponte*"—further, "*gilda aurifabrorum, bocheiorum, pipariorum, panariorum, peregrinorium* and *de sancto Lazaro*." Much still remains to us dark and problematical here. By the investigation of the history of English towns, not a little certainly would accrue to that of the German.

only become a member of the merchant's guild by renouncing the practice of his craft. Foreigners, moreover, might be members of these guilds; but only such as connected with this a dwelling in the town, enjoyed the liberty of trade. These guilds of single towns enlarged themselves to a general Scottish trade-guild, in which the towns Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburg united together, and formed certain determinations, and established principles for equal action, without, however, granting to each other complete freedom of trade. This is manifest especially from the laws of king William, which relate in general to the guild of the merchants of the kingdom, but at the same time enjoin on each to keep within certain limits, so that it do not trespass on the district of the guild of another town.

The comparison is here forced on our notice of this Scottish Hansa, with the great German Hansa-confederation: and still more interesting for the history of the guild-system does Scotland become by the "*Statuta gildæ*" of the town of Berwick of 1284. In no documental monument of antiquity, by no general exposition, is the transit as clearly marked from the system of defence-guilds into that of trade-guilds, and the blending together of both in one; no document throws more light on the connection of the guild with the town-constitution.



## LOCAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

### The Medieval Walls of Leicester.

[In publishing the following matter—the conclusion of the copy of a document of which the first part appeared in the tenth number of the *Collector* (pp. 156-159)—it may be well to remind the reader of its nature. The document gave the result of a survey of the Town Wall of Leicester, made in the year 1491-2 by lord Hastings and sir John Digby, knight. It should be explained that where more than the number forty is intended to be expressed, the enumeration of feet in the manuscript is made by placing two

of the letter x above the line—thus, sixty-six feet would be stated in this manner, iij<sup>xx</sup> and vi feet. Probably this would be read as three *score* and six feet.]

25. "Item. Robert Whaton, m<sup>r</sup> of Ulurscrofte [Ulverscroft Abbey], holdyth of the Town dyke in length after the Walle, xlvi fotte, and buttithe on the ground of Edmonde Shomell and in breede xl fotte.

26. "Item. The same Edmonde holdith of the Town Dyke in length after the Town Walle buttynge one the grounde of Sir Henry Woodhowse iij<sup>xx</sup> and vi fotte and in breede xl fotte.

27. "Item. The same sir Henry holdyth of the Towne Dyke in length after the wall iij<sup>xx</sup> fotte, and buttith upon the king's ground, wiche grounde is xii<sup>xx</sup> fotte, buttyng upone the grounde of saint margitt's gylde n<sup>r</sup> the holdyng of John Roberts and paith by the yere ij s.

28 "Item. The said Saint Margitt's gylde holdyth upone the Town Dyke in length after the wall by xx and vi fotte and a buttith upone the buttes [the Butts, that is, the archery ground] and in breede xl fotte.

29. "Item. The comons of the Town of Leye' holdith a piece of gronde upone the wiche they have ii pare of butts in length after the wall called the Towne Walle and buttith upone a garden of the kyngs in the holdyng of Will<sup>m</sup> Hore xxi<sup>xx</sup> and x fotte, and in breede xl fotte.

30. "Item. The said Will<sup>m</sup> Hore holdyth a garden wiche conteyneyth in length after the Town Walle xl fotte and butts upon John Onley grounde and in breede xl fotte.

31. "Item. John Onley holdyth of the Town Dyke in length after the Town Walle viij<sup>xx</sup> and xv fotte and abbuttith upon the ground of saint john's in the holdyng of Isabell Burne and in breede xl fotte.

32. "Item. The howse of saint John's holdyth of the Towne Dyke in length after the Town Walle viij<sup>xx</sup> fotte and in breede xl fotte and buttith upone the grounde of Corpus Xpi gylde in the holdyng of the sayd Isabell Burne.

33. "Item. The same gylde holdyth of the Town Dyke in length after the walle xi<sup>xx</sup> and xi fotte whereof vij<sup>xx</sup> fotte is bylded and abbuttith upon the grounde of Ric. Reynold and in breede xl fotte.

34. "Item. The sayde Richard Reynolde holdith the same mease and is bylded in and upon and on the Town Dyke and Walle and abbuttyng upon the Este yate in length and breede xl fotte.

35. "Item. Belgrave gent holdithe a mease within the East yate upon the Towne Walle in length iij<sup>xx</sup> fotte and vii bylded.

36. "Item. Corpus Xpi gylde holdith a house there in length upon the wall xiiij fotte.

37. "Item. Sir Walter Dyatson holdyth meases upon the Town Walle in length xiiij<sup>xx</sup> and iij fotte.

38. "Item. Master Swykes holdyth iij cotags upon the Towne Walle in length v<sup>xx</sup> fotte and buttynge upone Wyllm Monks grounde.

39. "Item. The same Willm holdyth the sayde grounde upone the Walle in length lvii fotte and buttith upone Thomas Daves grounde.

40. "Item. The same Thomas Davye holdith a grounde whereupone is bylded a barne upon the Town Walle in length iij<sup>xx</sup> fotte and buttith upone the grounde of the abbott of Crolande.

41. "Item. The sayde Abbott holdith a grounde upon the Walle upon the whiche is part of a barne byldid in length viii<sup>xx</sup> and x fotte and buttith upone John Gaddysbyes grounde.

42. "Item. John Gaddysby holdyth upon the Town Walle in length ix<sup>xx</sup> fotte and buttith upon the grounde of Ric. Reynolde.

43. "Item. Richarde Reynolde holdyth a ground upon the Town Walle in length vi<sup>xx</sup> and xvi fotte and butteth upon a comen pathe.

44. "Item. Master Swyke holdith upon the Towne Walle in length xxx<sup>xx</sup> and viij fotte a lane.

45. "Item. Robert Knowles holdith upon the Town Walle in length x<sup>xx</sup> fotte and abuttith upon the grounde of the abbott of Leye.

46. "Item. The saide abbott holdith upon the Thowne Walle in length vij<sup>xx</sup> and x fotte and buttith upon the grounde of master Swyke.

47. "Master Swyke holdith a grounde upon the Towne Walle in length xv<sup>xx</sup> fotte and buttith upone the grounde of the abbott of Leye.

"Item. The saide abbott holdyth a grounde upone the walle in length vi<sup>xx</sup> and xvij fotte and buttith upon the grounde of Wyllm Wigston the younger [the founder of the hospital].

"Item. The saide Wyllm Wigston holdyth a grounde one the Towne Walle in lengithe v<sup>xx</sup> and x fotte and butithe upone the grounde of Tomson.



"Item. Tomson holdythe a grounde upone the Toune Walle in length lv fotte & buttyth one the grounde of Corpus Xpi gylde.

[The succeeding five entries appear to have been intended to be erased at some date subsequent to the compilation of the original document. They are here inserted on the supposition that they once formed a proper part of it.]

"Item. The saide gylde holdythe a grounde in length upon the Walle xx fotte and buttithe upone the ground of Robert Whatton.

"Item. The saide Robert Whatton holdythe a grounde upone the Walle in lengithe xxxiiij foote.

"Item. Bekett holdythe a grounde upon the Walle in lengithe iij<sup>xx</sup> fotte buttythe upon the north gate.

"Item. Seint Margeritt's gylde holdyth a grounde in houses upon the Towne walle and the dyke in length x fotte & buttithe upon Corpus Xpi gylde.

"Item. Corpus Xpi gylde hath a grounde upone the Towne Walle & Dyke in lengithe vi<sup>xx</sup> and vii fotte buttynge upon the grounde in the holdynge of Thomas Davy.

"Item. Thomas Davy holdith a grounde upone the Thowne Walle and dyke in length vi<sup>xx</sup> and xviiij fotte buttyng upon the Newarke grounde p<sup>r</sup> t<sup>m</sup>i<sup>o</sup> sexaginta anno<sup>r</sup> and payde xiid by the yere, and now payth by yere iiij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup> et dedyt de fine vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

[The following entry is also erased in the original.]

"Item. The college of newarke holdyth a ground upon the Town dyke in length xl fotte buttynge upon the grounde of John Gaddysbye.

"Item. John Gaddysbye holdyth a grounde upon the Town Dyke in length xxx fotte and in breede xl fotte and buttythe upone John Wigstones grounde The same Gaddysbys house gyves for a yate vi<sup>d</sup> and the saide xxx fotte by the yere to the kyng and gevith for his some xii<sup>d</sup>.

"Item. John Wygston holdyth a ground upon the Towne Dyke in length xvi<sup>xx</sup> fotte in breede xl fotte and buttith upone the grounde of newarke.

[The next item has also been erased.]

"Item. The Deane of Newarke [that is, of the Collegiate church in the Newark] holdyth a grounde upon the Towne Dyke in length xx fotte and buttith upone Darbyes grounde.

"Item. Derby holdyth a grounde upon the Towne Dyke in length xviii fotte and in breede xl fotte and buttith upon the Chantry grounde.

"Item. The chantry holdythe a grounde upon the Towne Dyke in length xiiij fotte and in breede xl fotte and buttith upon the grounde of John Wigston.

"Item. John Wigston holdith a grounde upon the Towne Dyke in length xl fotte and breede xl fotte buttynge upon Erike [Herrick's] grounde.

"Item. Erike holdyth a grounde upon the Town Walle in length iiij<sup>xx</sup> fotte and xii and breede xlvii fotte, buttynge upon the grounde of Wyllm. Gyles.

"Item. Wyllm. Gyles holdyth a grounde upone the Towne Walle in lengithe iiij<sup>xx</sup> and vi fotte and in broth xlvii fotte buttynge upone the grounde of the kynge and is agreed yerly to paye the kynge iiij<sup>d</sup>.

"Item. The kynge holdyth a grounde upon the Towne Walle in length iiij<sup>xx</sup> and iij fotte and in breede xlvii fotte and buttynge upone the grounde of Chaunce.

"Item. Chaunce Wyfe holdythe a grounde upon the Towne Walle in length iij<sup>xx</sup> and iij fotte and in breede xlvii fotte and buttynge upone the grounde of the Chantre.

"Item. The Chauntry holdyth a grounde upone the Towne Walle and Dyke in lengithe iiij<sup>xx</sup> fotte and in breede xlvii fotte and buttith Erike grounde.

"Item. Eryke holdyth a grounde upone the Towne Walle and dyke in length iiij<sup>xx</sup> and vi fotte and in breed xlvii fotte and buttith upon the ground of Wales.

"Item. Waleys holdith a grounde upon the Towne Walle and dyke in length ix<sup>xx</sup> fotte and in breede xlvii fotte and buttith upon the grounde of Thomas Wigston of Belgrave.

"Item. John Waleys holdyth a grounde upon the Towne dyke in length vii<sup>xx</sup> fotte and in breede xl fotte buttynge upone the grounde of Wylm Wygston.

"Item. Thomas Wygstone of Belgrave holdythe a grounde upon the Towne Walle in lengithe vii<sup>xx</sup> fotte and in breede xlvii fotte, buttynge upone the grounde of Wylm Wygston.

"Item. Wyllm. Wygstone holdythe a grounde upon the Towne Walle and dyke in length xxiiij<sup>xx</sup> fotte and in breede xlvii fotte and buttithe upone Blunt's grounde.

“Item. Andrewe Langhton hathe a grounde upone the Towne Dyke in lengithe xl fotte and in breede xl fotte and buttith upone the grounde of mast<sup>r</sup> Rowlet.

“Item. Master Rowlet holdythe a grounde upon the Towne dyke in lengithe l fotte and in breede xl fotte and buttith upone the grounde of Shrewsbury.

“Item. Shrewsbury holdyth a grounde upon the Towne Walle and dyke in length ix<sup>xx</sup> fotte and in breede xlvii fotte and buttith upon the grounde of the Towne Leye<sup>r</sup>.

“Item. The Thowne of Leye<sup>r</sup> holdyth a house upone the Towne Walle in length iiij<sup>xx</sup> and vi fotte and in breede xlvii fotte and buttith upon the kynys hygh waye.

“The deane of saint mary close holdyth a pesse of grounde besyde Sepulchres Church which paid by yere iiij<sup>d</sup> and now paythe vi<sup>d</sup>.

“Item. The sayde Deane holdith a nother grounde besyde o<sup>r</sup> lady of the brigge which paid by yere iiij<sup>d</sup> and nowe payth xii<sup>d</sup>.”



## MIDLAND TOPOGRAPHY.

### Old Mansions of Warwickshire.

#### NO. I.

MOST counties contain some remains of the domiciles of our ancestors. The castellated stronghold of the baron, and the fortified dwelling-house and half-timbered abode of the country gentleman, are scattered up and down the land more or less perfect; few, indeed, having entirely escaped the ruthless hand of Time, and the more relentless destroyers, Spoliation and Fanaticism.

To those who cherish the memory of their ancestors, and love to look back upon perhaps a better, and more simple age, the general condition of our forefathers' dwellings is a heart-rending and very pitiable sight: shorn of their ancient splendour, alienated from their former owners, stripped of their interior decorations, many are reduced to mere farm-houses, cottages, barns, and often alas! are swept away, in order to erect buildings devoid of taste and altogether unsightly. Others have been added to, modern-

ized, and have had *improvements* (falsely so called) made, by the introduction of doors and windows of a style entirely foreign to that in which they were originally built; and difficult is the task to convince the owners and architects, that, *if* these innovations are dissimilar in style, they have yet some little merit of their own.

Warwickshire contains many of these memorials of the past, and it is to these that I intend to confine myself upon the present occasion—not only because they come more immediately under my own observation, but because it is the centre of the Midland Counties, the very heart of old England.

Warwick Castle, Compton Wynyates, Aston Hall, the stately ruins of Kenilworth, and the sombre cloisters of Coombe, have been so often and so learnedly memorialized, that it would be but vain repetition again to describe them. I shall therefore speak somewhat concerning the less splendid mansions—of seats of our landed gentry, and of some of the granges, halls, and manor-houses, which the mass pass by unnoticed and uncared for: whilst the antiquary views them with interest, loves to perpetuate their legends, to trace the lineage and blazon the virtues of their possessors, and to rescue from further violence the relics of those that are mouldering in the silent grave.

My object in the following pages is to speak the whole truth: where discrepancies occur, I shall make mention of them. I shall endeavour, as far as space will permit, to describe, not only the exterior, but also the interior decoration of an edifice—happy in the idea that my humble efforts may, perhaps, be the means of stirring up others to write more fully, and in a more erudite manner, the history of these mementoes of ancestral glory, every day more and more falling to decay, the very memory of their existence fast fleeting from the minds of a regardless posterity, even in that county where the indefatigable Dugdale so usefully laboured.

I shall, therefore, without trespassing further upon the time of the reader, proceed at once to business, only remarking that I shall describe places as they come in my way—not arranging them in alphabetical or topographical

order, and not regarding whether they be *now* seats of country gentlemen, or whether they be occupied by those of humbler station.

Amongst the more ancient mansions of the landed gentry of the county, Maxtoke Castle stands in a prominent place for the interest it affords the Archæologist, as a fine example of a fortified dwelling of the fourteenth century. It stands a little to the east of Coleshill, in the hundred of Hemlingford, in a flat park, partly surrounded with plantations, and is approached by an avenue of fine elms—a moat, broad and deep, crossed by a bridge of one arch, encircles the whole building, together with a narrow flower garden. Its form is a four-sided area, enclosed by an embattled wall, and defended at the angles by octagonal towers; the whole is in a fine state of preservation, presenting a very picturesque appearance, having undergone little or no alteration since the time of its erection, with the exception of a doorway, or rather a *semicircular hole* cut in the masonry, for the purpose of access to the garden on the south side. The court is entered over the bridge by a large gateway, the roof of which is groined, its ribs terminating in ornamental bosses, and strengthened on either side by an hexagonal tower. The grooves for the portcullis are still to be seen, and the gates plated with iron remain in a perfect state, adorned with the arms of the Staffords (or, a chevron gules), supported by two antelopes, their badges, the burning nave and knot being also embossed in the iron-work.

The buildings originally stood all round the court, as is evident not only from old prints and drawings (which are to be met with), but also from portions of blackened timber to be seen in the walls; proving that fire was the cause of their destruction. Part of the north side was rebuilt in the seventeenth century, and this, together with the west, is all that exists. The walls contain casernes, or lodgments for soldiery; and a room over the gateway has access to the battlements, through doors communicating with each side. Upon entering the house, a flight of narrow wooden stairs carries you into a landing-place, formerly the chapel, the magnificent west window being cut in twain by the



stairs. In this chapel was solemnized, in 1459, by special dispensation from the bishop of the diocese, Reginald Boulers, the marriages of the honourable John Talbot, son and heir of the famous earl of Shrewsbury, with lady Katherine Stafford, daughter of Humphrey, first duke of Buckingham; and that of lord John, his youngest son, afterwards created earl of Wiltshire, with Constance, daughter and heir of sir Henry Green of Drayton, in the county of Northampton. Ascending one step from this landing-place, you come into the hall, a room of considerable length and height, which has at the end a dais, now occupied by a figure, clad in a very fine suit of foreign armour, and holding a halbert. The walls are decorated with many other pieces of armour, with trophies from the battle of Worcester, a curious musket inlaid with ivory, and some old family portraits. In the body of this hall there is also a shuffle-board, twenty feet long, with pieces of ancient carved furniture. Here there was formerly a passage, communicating with the kitchen, and going through the end of the chapel, which was destroyed in the beginning of the present century. The tower adjoining to the hall contains an octagonal apartment, the floor adorned with encaustic tiles, the predominating colours being green and red; they are in a good state of preservation, excepting those nearest the fire-place, which are worn away. In the north side of the edifice is a drawing-room in the shape of the letter L, entered from the hall by a curious vestibule, carved elaborately; it is panelled with oak, now unfortunately painted white, and contains, with other paintings, a sea-piece by Vandervelde, and a landscape with cattle by Paul Potter. The chimney-piece, also carved, is the whole height of the room, and supported by lions rampant. In it are two panels, that on the right containing the arms of Dilke—gules, a lion rampant, party per pale, argent and or; quartering argent, a mullet sable, with a martlet for difference (Ashton), and argent, three roses gules (Lower): that on the left, Fisher of Packington—argent, a chevron vairè, between three lions rampant, gules. Adjoining this room is another, panelled with oak, said to have been taken from the old chapel; and below

stairs are to be seen some few encaustic tiles of various patterns. The rest of the interior contains little worthy of observation, except the old kitchen with its fire-place, some fine oak panelling, and furniture.

This castle was built in the nineteenth year of Edward the Third (1346), by William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, who also made a park of the outwood. The boundaries are still marked out by oaks of huge size; but the present enclosure is on a reduced scale, and contains some deer. About the year 1438, Humphrey, duke of Buckingham, repaired and beautified the place; for it was he who plated the gates, and adorned them with his arms and badges. The next thing we find concerning it (recorded in the annals of the Mayor of Coventry) is, that "king Richard the Third coming hither, on his march towards Nottingham, in the last year of his reign, commanded, that part of the inner buildings should be taken down, and carried to the castle of Kenilworth, with all speed; but what was done" (says sir William Dugdale, in his *History of Warwickshire*) "I know not, for he was soon after slain at Bosworth field." It had a share, too, in the civil wars; for on the 27th of February, 1643, lord Brooke came to Coleshill, and the following day "50 souldiers were put in Maxstoke Castle." On this occasion, a cannon is said to have been fired at it from Coleshill, which struck a large tree, standing until a recent date, and called by the name of "Cromwell's oak:" a few years ago, it fell from age, and part of it was converted into an inkstand, now in the possession of W. C. Alston, esq., of Elmdon.

In the month of August, 1681, we find that "Maxstoke Castle was rob'd," and some of the expences incurred in apprehending the thieves are mentioned in sir William Dugdale's Diary (see Hamper's "Life of Dugdale") as follows:

"A particular of the money disbursed by my son, for Madam Dilke of Maxstoke Castle."

	£.	s.	d.
"To Capt. Richardson, Gaoler of Newgate, for the apprehension of George Anwick, at Iver neere Uxbridge	...	...	...
	...	3	0 0

	£.	s.	d.
"To Capt. Bedford, for his apprehending Tho. Smith, the Victualler, at the Cock and bottle, in Baldwyns Gardens ... ..	4	6	
"To Mr. Barrow, the Chaplain, who apprehended George Anwick ... ..	4	0	
"To Arden Smith, w <sup>ch</sup> he lent Mr. Barrow, ...		10	
"To Arden Smith, for his passage to Lambeth, and from thence" ... ..	1	0	
"Spent amongst them ... ..	1	0	
<hr/>			
The totall	£7	16	6 "

The thieves are said to have been discovered by Thomas Grainger, the jester, and to have carried off with them a two-handled silver cup, with the arms of Dilke, impaling Ward (checquée, or and azure, a bend ermine) engraved upon it. Being hotly pursued, they flattened it and cast it into a furze-bush hard by. It was discovered, put into its original shape, and is now preserved in the family.

Within the present century, many repairs have been done in bad taste; and during the life-time of the late possessor, slates were substituted for the old red tile, which has given part of the roof a very modern appearance. However, the *tout ensemble* is yet very imposing; and with money judiciously laid out under the superintendence of a skilful architect, this castle would be one of the mediæval gems of its county. Having thus spoken of its own history, I shall now turn to that of its possessors.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## ARCHITECTURAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

### Lincolnshire Architectural Society.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Architectural Society for the Diocese of Lincoln, was held at Mr. Baily's Offices, Kirk Gate, Newark, on the 6th day of May, 1856, when there were present,—the Reverend George Gilbert (in the chair), the Reverends J. G. Bussell, H. A. Coles, C. Myers, H. Plater, James Dimock, and Messrs. G. G. Place, and Charles Baily.

Mr. Baily's plan for restoring the Chancel and re-seating the Church of S. Michael, Averham, was laid before the Committee by the Reverend Joseph Walker, the Rector; and in expressing their general approbation of the proposed restoration, the Committee suggested that a reading-desk need not be introduced, as the stalls in the Chancel do not return, and the end stall could therefore be occupied by the officiating minister: the pulpit could then be placed on the north side of the Nave.

They further considered that the two Monumental Tombs in the chancel, which narrow the space required for communicants, and one of which partially blocks up the southern window, might be advantageously removed. This might be effected by opening and repairing the adjoining mausoleum, in accordance with the architecture of the church; sinking below the surface of the ground the coffins therein deposited, and placing within that enclosure these, and perhaps some other, monuments.

The committee expressed their satisfaction that the Rector of Averham had restored from his gardens, and separated by an iron fence, that part of consecrated ground which had been severed from the churchyard.

The plans for Whatton Church were exhibited by Mr. Baily, and re-considered. The Committee deemed the proposal of the Building Committee, to re-build the Tower and Spire, and to remove the ceiling of the Nave, very desirable; reserving the other parts of the structure till additional funds are supplied.

Mr. Place exhibited his plans for High Toynton (S. James) Church; he proposed to build a church on the old foundation, the existing building having been reduced in extent. As the original church exhibits evidence of First Pointed details, the Architect has adopted that style.

The Church will consist of Nave (36 feet by 17 feet), and Chancel (24 feet by 15 feet): the side windows will be single lights, a triplet at the east end, and two lights at the west, surmounted by a bell turret. The entrance is at the west end.

The Committee were highly pleased with these designs, but regretted that the funds did not allow the erection of a southern porch for entrance, instead of the western door.

Mr. Place also exhibited plans for restoration of the Church of S. Giles, Balderton. They appeared very judicious, but were deferred for future consideration.

The Chancel is First Pointed; the Nave Second Pointed, the Tower has Early English lower stages, with upper storey, and spire of Late Perpendicular, but of pleasing outline. The cost is estimated at £1500.

The Rev. Joseph Walker, rector of Averham, was proposed as a member of the society, by the Rev. Herbert Plater, and seconded by the Rev. J. G. Bussell, and elected unanimously.

It was resolved, that the Secretary write to the Louth Committee, and ascertain if they have made any and what arrangements for the usual spring meeting; and at what place it is intended to be held. Also, to know when the annual reports will be ready for the members.

The Committee thankfully accept Mr. Baily's offer to hold their meetings at his offices, where they shall be glad to deposit the books and other property of the society now in Newark.

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### ANTIQUARIAN MEMORANDA.

(COPIED FROM NICHOLS'S LEICESTERSHIRE, VOL. I, PART 1.)

Taxation of Ecclesiastical Benefices, according to an old manuscript copy found in the library of Lichfield Cathedral.

#### *Deaconry of Leicester.*

*St. Leonard*, besides the vicarage, 50s.

*St. Mary of the Castle*, 12 marks.

*St. Martin's*, 11 marks; the vicarage of the same, 7 marks; estimation of the revenues of the Holy Cross in the same church, 10 marks. Total, £29 3s. 4d.

According to the same manuscript the abbot of Croyland had 4s. 10d.; the prior of Laund, 4s. 6d.; the prior of Ware, 12s.; the abbot of Leicester, £28 0s. 8½d.; the abbot of Croxton, 12s. 6d.; the abbot of Sulby, 3s. 6d.; the prior of Hinckley, 3s.; the abbot of Oseleston, 5s. 7d.; the master of Burton Lazarhouse, 10s.; the prior of Coventry, 7s. 5½d.; the prioress of Langley, 2s. 9d.; the abbess of Polesworth, 7s.; the prior of Walricheton, 7s.; the prioress of Workeshall, 10s. annually in the deaconry of Leicester.



According to an inquisition made in 1534, the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Pratis were then the patrons of St. Martin's, St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Peter's, St. Leonard's, and St. Nicholas' churches.

The deacon and chapter of St. Mary of the New Work in Leicester, had the church of St. John, in Leicester, now (1534) called the hospital of St. John.

### WORTH OF CHURCHES,

[*With the pensions, synodales, and other annual payments.*

(*Inquisition made 1534.*)

#### *St. Margaret's.*

			£.	s.	d.
Mr. Dr. Dudley, prebendary	...	...	33	0	0
To the vicar's choir, Lincoln	...	...	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Nesson, vicar...	...	...	17	0	0
To our lord the king	...	...		2	10½

#### *All Saints.*

To Mr. Thomas Walsh, vicar	...	...	8	0	0
Prox' and Synodales	...	...		9	11

#### *St. Martin's.*

Mr. Wm. Bradley, vicar	...	...	6	13	4
To two parish clerks	...	...		10	0

#### *St. Nicholas.*

To Mr. Richard Watworth, vicar	...	...	4	0	0
Prox' and Synodales	...	...		9	9½

#### *St. Peter.*

Mr. John Ward, vicar	...	...	2	4	4
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#### *Hospital.*

Mr. Wm. Fisher, master	...	...	6	0	0
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#### *College of Mary.*

Mr. Richard Fowler, deacon	...	...	13	0	0
To the prior of Shene	...	...		1	6
To the king...	...	...	1	12	0
To Mr. John Park, vicar	...	...	4	0	0
To Mr. John Brewer, prebend	...	...	2	0	0

### RELIGIOUS PLACES IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LEICESTER.

#### *New Work College.*

Mr. Robert Bone, deacon	...	...	40	0	0
To thirteen prebendaries, each	...	...	13	6	8
Thirteen vicars, each	...	...	6	0	0
Seven chaunters, each	...	...	6	13	4

	£.	s.	d.
The provost or receiver of the college ...	10	0	0
Treasurer of the college ...	1	0	0
Chamber of the college ...	2	0	0

*The Abbot and Convent of Leicester* have, in spiritualities, temporalities, and domains, £785 7s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; of which they paid away to bishops, archdeacons, abbots, in augmentations of salaries, &c., £193 6s. 10d.; in temporal payments, £149 18s. 6d. (For particulars, see pp. lxxvii, and lxxviii, vol. i, part 1, of *Nichols*.)

POPULATION OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LEICESTER, 1564.  
DEACONRY OF LEICESTER.

	Families.
St. Leonard ...	32
St. Margaret ...	164
St. Mary ...	120
St. Martin ...	160
St. Nicholas ...	22
St. Peter ...	27
All Saints ...	66
Total	591

In a subsidy to Henry Sixth raised in October, 1445—Henry Beaumont and Thomas Ardington, knights, being members for the county,—the town of Leicester paid £26 13s. 6d., being exonerated, £5 13s. 1d.; suburb, £1 16s. 0d.; exonerated, none.

RETURN RELATIVE TO CHURCHES ABOUT THE YEAR 1650.

*St. Martin's*, per annum, 26*l.*; the minister sufficient: *St. Mary's*, £13 6s. 8d., the minister altogether insufficient, scandalous, and a pluralitan: *All Souls*, per annum, £20, weak and a pluralitan: *St. Margaret's*, with a chapel, Knighton, £40, the same man hath —: *St. Leonard*, the same man that hath All Souls: *St. Nicholas*, the same man that hath *St. Martin's*.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LEICESTERSHIRE FONTS.—At Kilby, the old church font, not many years ago, stood as an ornament in a farmer's garden; at Humberstone, the old font serves as an appendage to a pump in a farm-yard; a font supposed to have been that of St. Leonard's Leicester, is deposited at the Town Museum; another, taken from Lutterworth church, and believed to have been the font in which Wickliffe baptized the children of his parishioners, lately stood in a suburban garden, near Leicester.—ED.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

8. THE EARL OF MEATH.—The List of Leicestershire Gentry, published in the first volume of the *Collector*, was copied from Blome's work on the counties of England, published about the year 1673. At that time, Edward, the second Earl of Meath, was living. He was descended from the family of Brabazon, seated at an early period at Mowsley and Eastwell in Leicestershire. Curtis states in his topographical history, under the head "Eastwell," "In 1512, Sir Geo. Hastings, by marriage with the daughter of — Brabazon, had half the manor." Under the head Mowsley, the same authority states, "In 1299, Roger Brabazon had a grant of free warren;" and subsequently Roger Brabazon and his wife, Beatrice, and Matthew Brabazon and his wife, Sarah, held lands in the lordship. From these persons the property regularly descended to William Brabazon, Earl of Meath. (See Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. iv, p. 227.) The Earl of Meath had probably a residence at Mowsley, at the date when Blome's list was compiled. A wood there, is or was known as Brabazon wood.—ED.

9. HUGH PETERS AT ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.—In the correspondence of Ralph Thoresby of Leeds, edited by Hunter, Vol. i., p. 238, there is an allusion to an exploit of Cromwell's famous chaplain, Hugh Peters at Ashby. It occurs in a letter from the Rev. Matthew Henry to Thoresby, dated Oct. 10th, 1698, and is as follows: "I have by me many of Mr. Cook's manuscripts, but only some of them legible, and among those a very large account of a particular rencounter between Hugh Peters and him, when Peters, without his consent, thrust into his pulpit at Ashby, and of the grievous affronts and ill language that Peters gave him. It is several sheets, being (as all that Mr. Cook did) very prolix." To this the Editor appends a note—"Probably, in 1659, when Mr. Cook had joined sir George Booth to bring in the king. Dr. Calamy's account, p. 120." This curious passage in the history of the old town, is to the best of my belief unnoticed by any of the Leicestershire topographers. William Coke, or Cook, was vicar of Ashby from 1646 to 1652, when he was succeeded by Ithiel Smart the elder, who held the living until his death in 1661. It is not very evident, therefore, what right Mr. Cook himself had to contest the possession of the pulpit with Peters in 1659—the date assigned by Mr. Hunter to the transaction. The following notices of the subsequent history of Mr. Cook's manuscript may not be out of place. In a letter from Matthew Henry to Thoresby, March 13th, 1702-3, he says: "I have herewith sent you Mr. Cook's manuscript account of his struggle with Hugh Peters, which, perhaps, will not answer your expectation; but it will give you some entertainment, and an idea of the man." In the catalogue of Thoresby's Museum, drawn up by himself and printed in 1715, we have the following description of this manuscript: "145. The Rev. M. Will Cook's Rencounter with Hugh Peters, when he would have usurped his pulpit. The original writ by the said noted Mr. Cook. Don. Rev. Mat. Henry, V. D. M." Thoresby died in 1725, when his collections came into the possession of his son, Ralph Thoresby, the rector of Stoke Newington, who died in 1763. The collection appears to have been gradually dismembered, and what remained of it, after lying for some time neglected in a garret, was disposed of in 1764 to John Swale, bookseller, and Thomas Wilson, schoolmaster. From them Dr. Burton, the author of the *Monasticon Eboracense* purchased what he chose for £30, but most of the manuscripts were purchased

by Richard Wilson, esq., recorder of Leeds, from whom they descended to Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq., of Melton.\*—Whether Mr. Cook's account of his conflict be still extant or not, thus appears very doubtful. But should it ever be brought to light, it will furnish a very curious and interesting page in the history of the church of Ashby. In the meantime, can the Editor of the *Midland Counties Historical Collector*, or some of his correspondents, throw any light upon this transaction from other sources?—W. H.

10. THE NOEL FAMILY.—Between the years 1700 and 1740, the Rev. William Noel was rector of Ridlington, Rutland. Will any reader of the *Collector*, acquainted with the pedigree of this family, oblige by saying whether this Mr. Noel was a relative of the then earl of Gainsborough, and in what way?—ED.

11. THERE is a house at Rothley, Leicestershire, in the occupation of Mrs. Wilcox, called "the Rood House," or "Rood's House." Is this on the site of, or does it derive its name from, a former religious house?—H.

12. ABOUT twelve years ago, a newspaper was published at Melton Mowbray under the title of "The Melton Recorder." Can any of the readers of the *Collector* give any information respecting it?—H.

13. WILLIAM Ives gave an annuity of £14 to the Corporation of Leicester, in trust to pay £4, part thereof for providing eight gowns for eight widows, at 10s a gown, to be given the first week in *Clean Lent*.—Query, the meaning of the word "Clean" used thus?—MARTYN.

14. THOMAS DILKE, BAILIFF OF THE ABBOT OF LEICESTER.—(See Vol. i., p. 208.)—A Sir Thomas Dilke was possessed of lands in the lordship of Kirkby Mallory in the Reign of Elizabeth, and a Richard Dilke, and Anne, his wife, lie buried in the church of that village. An incised slab records their decease. The lordship belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Leicester till 1540. Might not the Sir Thomas Dilke here referred to be the person mentioned by J. F., supposed to have been the bailiff of Leicester Abbey?—ED.

15. A WAYSIDE CROSS.—On the left hand of the Leicester and Melton highway, between Rearsby and Kirby Bellairs, stands the base, and about a foot of the pedestal, of what appears to have been a wayside cross.—Is there any historical notice of what this is the remains? or has tradition kept alive any incident relative to its erection?—MARTYN.

\* Near Doncaster.

## TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE poem entitled "Harry Joice and Betty Grewe," came too late for insertion in this number; the *Collector* was already full. Our correspondents will excuse our requesting their attention to the arrangement requiring the receipt of communications by the 15th of each month.

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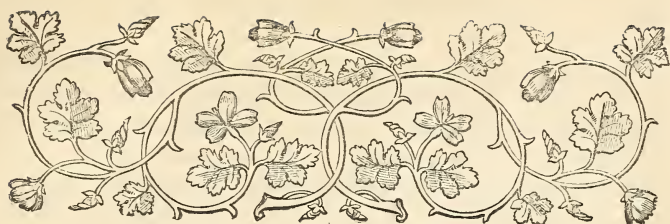
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Printed and Published by T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, at the Sign of the *Bible and Crown*, Market Place, Leicester, to whom communications for the *Historical Collector* should be addressed.



# The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 24. }

JULY 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE. }

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## MIDLAND TOPOGRAPHY.

### Old Mansions of Warwickshire.

NO. II.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 186.]

THE manor of Maxtoke, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to one Ailimundus, and is certified in Domesday to contain five hides, except one virgate; the words being, "a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth;" the whole, valued at forty shillings, and the property of Turchil de Warwick, his tenant's name being Alnod. This Turchil possessed forty-eight lordships in Warwickshire, and was one of the first, "who assumed a surname, in imitation of the Normans, writing himself Turchillus de Eardun in the days of William Rufus." From him descended the Ardens of Curdworth; the last of whom, dying in 1643, left his four sisters his co-heirs, Elizabeth, wife of sir William Pooley, knight, of Boxsted, county of Suffolk; Goditha, of Herbert Price, esq.; Dorothy, of Hervey Bagot, esq.; and Anne, of sir Charles Adderley of Lee.



The next owners appear to have been the family of Limisi, lords of Itchington and Solihull, from whom it passed in the reign of Henry the Third, to Hugh de Odingsells, by his marriage with the sister and heir of John de Limisi. His grandson possessed it in the twenty-third of Edward the First, and by Ela, daughter of William Longespée, earl of Salisbury, had issue four daughters and co-heirs. Ida, the eldest, was married to John de Clinton, son of sir Thomas Clinton, of Amington. She conveyed this manor to her husband, who represented the county of Warwick in the parliament held at Lincoln, twentieth of Edward the First, and attended the king in his expedition to Scotland. Dying in the eighth of Edward the Second, he left behind him two sons,—the eldest, sir John, who was summoned to parliament in the sixth, seventh, and eighth years of Edward the Third, and marrying Margery, daughter of sir William Corbet, of Chadsley, in the county of Worcester, left issue a son and heir, John,—the second, William, who stood so high in the favour of Edward the Third, that he was not only created justice of Chester, constable of Dover, warden of the Cinque Ports, admiral of the seas on the Western coasts, but was in the fifth of his reign summoned to parliament as a baron, and in the eleventh, advanced to the earldom of Huntingdon with a grant of a thousand marks per annum in lands to himself and the heirs male of his body. William de Clinton not only built the castle, but founded and sumptuously endowed a priory at Maxtoke, where he was buried in the twenty-eighth of Edward the Third and having had no issue by his wife, Julian, daughter of sir Thomas de Leyborn, knight, and widow of John lord Hastings of Bergavenny, bequeathed his estate here to his nephew, sir John de Clinton.

This gentleman had two wives, the first, Idonea, one of the sisters and co-heirs of William de Say, by whom he had William, Thomas, and Edward; the second, Elizabeth, daughter of William de la Plaunch of Haversham, county of Bucks, by whom he had no issue. She survived her husband, who died in the twentieth of Richard the Second, and had this castle with other lands for her life, and married to her fourth husband, sir John Russell, knight.

Dying in the second of Henry the Sixth, being more than eighty years of age, she was buried in the chancel of Haversham, and the manor and castle returned to her grandson in law, William lord Clinton and Say (son of sir William Clinton who died in his father's life-time, by Elizabeth daughter of sir William Deincourt). He married Anne, daughter to the lord Botreaux, and relict of sir Julke Fitzwarris, knight, and dying in 1432 bequeathed this estate to his son John, who in six years after exchanged it with Humphrey, earl Stafford, for the manors of Whiston and Woodford in Northamptonshire.

The Stafford family descend from Robert de Toenei, who had one hundred and thirty-one lordships in the counties of Suffolk, Lincoln, Warwick, Gloucester, and Stafford, at time of the general survey, and is said to have been a younger son of Roger, standard-bearer of Normandy, and to have assumed this name from being governor of Stafford castle. The father of Humphrey was Edmund, sixth baron and fifth earl, and had married the lady Anne Plantagenet, daughter and heir of Thomas, duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward the Third. In consideration of this alliance and of his services in France, the said Humphrey was created on the 14th of September, 1444, duke of Buckingham, with precedence before all dukes next to those of the blood royal. He resided at and repaired this castle of Maxtoke; but attaching himself to the Lancastrian interest during the wars of the Roses, he was slain fighting gallantly under the red rose at the battle of Northampton, 27th of July, 1460. He had married lady Anne Neville, daughter of Ralph, first earl of Westmoreland, and having lost his eldest son, Humphrey, earl Stafford, at the battle of St. Albans, was succeeded by his grandson, Henry, the only son of that earl, by Margaret, co-heir of Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset. This nobleman was a main instrument in the elevation of Richard the Third to the throne, but afterwards entering into a conspiracy against him, was forced to seek an asylum in the house of an old servant, named Humphrey Banaster, near Shrewsbury, who, delivering him up to his enemies, he was without any trial beheaded at Salisbury, in the year 1483.

Upon this event the castle and manor fell to the king, who made Walter Grant, esq., constable of it, one of the gentlemen ushers to his queen. It continued to be the property of the crown until the restoration by Henry the Seventh, of Edward Stafford (son of the last duke of Buckingham, by lady Catharine Widville, daughter of Richard, earl Rivers) to his father's honours. He was made a knight of the Garter, and lord High Constable of England; but his prosperity did not last long, for in the ensuing reign he was (through treachery and the machinations of Cardinal Wolsey) falsely accused of high treason, being found guilty, condemned, and finally decapitated on Tower hill, 17th of May, 1521. Upon hearing of this event, the emperor Charles the Fifth is said to have exclaimed, "a butcher's dog has killed the finest buck in England." With this nobleman sank for ever the great wealth of the renowned family of Stafford, for though his son was restored to the barony, the dukedom and most of the lands were forfeited for ever.

Maxtoke thus fell again to the crown, and on the 20th of October following the execution of its late master, was granted to sir William Compton, whose ancestors had been seated at Compton Wynyates ever since the reign of John. Sir William was a favourite of Henry the Eighth, who made him Chancellor of Ireland, and enriched him with many manors and estates; he built a mansion at Compton, which is still to be seen, and marrying Werburgh, daughter and heir of sir John Brereton, and relict of sir Francis Cheney, left issue a son, Peter, who succeeded and died in the thirty-sixth of Henry the Eighth, leaving his son, Henry (by lady Anne Talbot, daughter of George earl of Shrewsbury) then a minor. In the meantime, the king supposing that the aforesaid Peter had left no issue, granted the custody of this castle to Edward, lord Clinton, for his life, but discovering his mistake restored it to Henry Compton, afterwards knighted and summoned to parliament as a baron. He married twice; firstly, lady Frances Hastings, daughter of Francis, earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had William, Thomas, and Margaret; secondly, Anne, daughter of sir John Spencer of Althorp,

county of Northamptonshire. He died in the thirty-first of Elizabeth and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, second lord Compton, who was created earl of Northampton, and who, by a deed dated February the third, 1596, sold his estate to sir Thomas Egerton, lord keeper of the Great Seal, who soon disposed of it to Thomas Dilke, esq., eldest son of Richard Dilke, of Kirkby Malory, county of Leicester, by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William, son of Nicholas Ashton, of the county of Cambridge, by Magdalen sister of William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor of England. This gentleman had a license in 1588 to alien the manor of Godstone, county of Surrey, of which he was then possessed, to George Evelyn, esq. He was knighted soon after the purchase of Maxtoke, and, when deputy escheator of the county of Warwick, sat as one of the commissioners for the hearing of the lord Beauchamp's case, at Warwick, in the fourth of James the First. On this occasion he offended the king, and a suit was ordered to be instituted against him in the Star Chamber; but whether these proceedings were ever carried out does not appear.\* He married Anne, eldest daughter of sir Clement Fisher, knight, of Packington, by Mary, daughter of Francis Resington, esq., of Amington, and by her who married to her second husband, sir Hervey Bagot, baronet, of Blithfield, had issue Thomas Fisher (see Vol. i., page 223), Lettice, wife of sir John Pate, knight and baronet of Sysonby, county of Leicester, and Mary, wife of John Hacket, esq. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Dilke, who married twice, first, Howard, third daughter of sir Edward Devereux, knight and baronet of Castle Bromwich (only child of Walter, viscount Hereford, and ninth lord Ferrers, of Chartley, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Robert Garneys, of Kenton, remarried to William, first lord Willoughby of Parham) by whom he had Thomas, of whom more hereafter, and Catherine, wife of Arthur Miller, esq.; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Bonham, esq., of London, by whom he had many children. The following epitaph inscribed on a brass plate now fixed

\* Life of William Seymour, marquis of Hertford, in the History of the Clarendon gallery.

in the floor of the family pue in Maxtoke church records  
his decease :

Here lieth the body of Thomas  
Dilke, Esquire, Lord of Maxstoke  
Castle, and Justice of Peace for  
this County ; He departed this life  
the xxx<sup>th</sup> of January, A<sup>o</sup> Dom. 1632.  
Ad Vocem Tubæ resurget ad Gloriam.

Thomas Dilke, esq., his eldest son, was his successor,  
who died without issue by his wife, Jane, daughter of  
Edward Fermor, esq., in 1639, when the estate passed  
to his half brother, William Dilke, who married the  
honourable Lettice, eldest daughter of Robert, lord Digby,  
by lady Sarah Boyle, daughter of Richard, earl of Cork  
and widow of the honourable sir Thomas Moore, knight,  
eldest son of Garrett, viscount Drogheda. By this lady,  
who was buried at Coleshill, in 1653, he had no issue.  
Secondly, the honourable Honora Dudley Ward, eldest  
daughter of Humble, lord Ward, who was buried at Shu-  
stoke with this inscription :

Here lyeth the body of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Honour  
Dilke, Relict of William Dilke, late of  
Maxstock Castle in the County of  
Warwick, Esq. ;  
And daughter of the R<sup>t</sup> Honble Humble  
Lord Warde, by Frances. Daughter of  
Ferdinando Sutton, Esq. ;  
And grand daughter & heir of Edward  
Lord Dudley,  
And Niece to the Illustrious William Sey-  
mour Duke of Somerset,  
And cozen german to the most noble Frede-  
rick, late Duke of Schomberg.  
This Honble Lady had issue by her said husband,  
Five sons, and two daughters,  
Viz., Ward, Frances, William, Eliza-  
beth, Thomas, Seymour, & William ;  
William the 2<sup>d</sup> son dyed young  
and Seymour in the late wars in Ireland.  
Obiit 18. Julii 1699.  
Ætatis Suæ 63.\*

\* Thomas's Edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, page 1046.



Of the rest of these children, Frances married her first cousin the honourable William Ward, and was mother of the eleventh and thirteenth lords Dudley. Elizabeth became the wife of Edward Brudewell, esq., of Barton Segrave, and Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bonham, esq., of Ash Bocking, county of Suffolk. Mr. Dilke, who was one of those appointed to be made a knight of the Royal Oak at the Restoration and one of the commissioners for the dismantling of the fortifications of Coventry, died in 1679, leaving his eldest son, Ward Dilke, esq., his heir, who espoused Mary, daughter of sir Edward Littleton, baronet, of Pillaton, county of Stafford, and died in 1723 (having served as High Sheriff for the county of Warwick in 1702) leaving an only son, William Dilke, esq., who was High Sheriff in 1740 and died in 1753, having had five children by his wife, Anne, daughter of Charles Russell, esq., of Thetford, of whom only one outlived him, namely, William, who acquired lands in the parishes of Aldridge, Barr and Rushall, in the county of Stafford, by marriage with Mary, only child of Thomas Fetherston Leigh, esq., by his second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of John Lane, esq., of Bentley hall, by whom he had several children; of whom the eldest, William, died in his life time, leaving by Louisa Anne, daughter of Richard Ghested Dugdale, esq., of Blythe hall, two sons. The eldest, William, succeeded his grandfather on his decease in 1801 and was High Sheriff in 1828. Dying unmarried in 1837, the estates came to his brother, the late captain Thomas Dilke, R. N., who served on board the flag-ship at the battle of Navarino, and distinguished himself as a naval officer at Bona. (See O'Byrne's Naval Biography.) He was High Sheriff in 1848; and dying suddenly unmarried in 1853, bequeathed his estates to the second son of his first cousin, John Fetherston, esq., of Packwood, now the heir male of the family of Dilke, being the eldest son of the Rev. John Dilke, rector of Packington, and who had on his marriage with the eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Fetherston, esq., of Packwood, assumed the surname and arms of that family.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETIES.

## Archæological Congress.

ON Tuesday the Archæological Societies of Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire, with some others, accepted the invitation of the members of the St. Albans Society to visit them and inspect the numerous objects of antiquarian, architectural, and historical interest at Verulam and St. Albans. Invitations were also given by individual members to friends in London and at a distance, and the consequence was that by 11 o'clock there was a very large assemblage of visitors, including a number of members of the British Archæological Institute, the Association, and the Buckinghamshire Society. The members of the Bedfordshire Society who accepted the invitation were the Rev. John Mendham, the Rev. B. E. Bridges, the Rev. C. Bentinck, the Rev. C. Ward (with a party), the Rev. C. C. Beaty-Pownall (with a party), Mr. W. H. Wade-Gery, the Rev. Hugh Wade-Gery, the Rev. R. Wade-Gery, the Rev. J. T. Day, the Mayor of Bedford (with a party), Mr. J. N. Foster (with a party), and Mr. Wyatt. The other societies were represented in large numbers. A most cordial welcome was given to the visitors. At 11 o'clock they were conducted to the ruins of the Roman walls of the renowned city of Verulam, which are situated on the hill opposite to St. Albans within a mile's distance from the Abbey.

Of ancient Verulam there is now nothing left except portions of the city wall. On one side, the fosse to a considerable distance remains, and notwithstanding the immense amount of debris and rubbish thrown in by accident, as well as intention, its enormous dimensions strike the visitor with astonishment. The line of wall is traceable very distinctly in the direction of Gorhambury, and here and there a portion stands out amongst the herbage and foliage, conveying an idea of the massiveness of the work of the Roman builders. The wall was constructed of similar materials, and in a similar form to those on the Kentish coast, which have been minutely described by some of our antiquarian writers. The layers of tiles are

visible in several places. Some of the visitors amused themselves by tracing the line of the old wall, and in so doing, found themselves occasionally in rather curious situations, amongst bramble, briar, and thicket. On returning by the Hemel Hempstead road, near St. Michael's, the attention of the visitors was called to a discovery lately made on the right side of the way. The bank had given way a little, and some keen-eyed antiquary observed some concrete, and upon closer examination, found that it was a portion of the floor of a Roman House. No doubt the whole area between the walls, still contains numberless interesting vestiges of the once beautiful city. The visitors were then taken a little lower down the hill, and had pointed out to them the site of the Roman theatre, the foundations of which were discovered a few years ago, and excavated under the direction of Mr. Grove Lowe, of St. Albans. The spot under notice, is close to the road on the left, which runs out of the Hempstead road. This road, which is now a private way to Gorhambury, was, until about twenty-five years ago, the high road from London to Holyhead, and in all probability formed a portion of the old Roman way, the Watling street.

The theatre is about a quarter of a mile to the north of the centre of the city of Verulam. For centuries, crops of corn had grown over its foundations, and although the plough frequently turned up fragments of the walls, the discovery was not made until the year 1847. Mr. Lowe having made some examination, and found the foundation wall on one side, great interest was excited amongst antiquaries, and it was visited by Mr. Roach Smith, who saw at once the importance of the discovery, and he obtained a contribution from the British Archæological Association towards the expense of the excavation. Day after day some fresh feature was unfolded, and at length the entire outline of the building was made out.

Mr. Lowe stated, that during the excavations, were found a brass fibula, a few fragments of pottery, and one hundred and seventy-one Roman coins.

#### LORD BACON'S TOMB.

The company next proceeded to the church of St.

Michael. Some years ago a quantity of Roman remains were discovered in the grave-yard attached to this church: amongst them were some remarkable glass vessels. The chief object of interest in this church is the tomb of the great lord Bacon. The marble effigy of the great philosopher is inserted in a recess in the north wall of the chancel. The monument itself has been so frequently engraved, and is thus far known to most of our readers: any further description is therefore unnecessary. The church is principally of Norman style, and a considerable portion of the fabric was built of materials from the ruins of Verulam. The interior of the church is a most perfect specimen of the "Abominable" style. The pews are loose boxes with high sides, some of them displaying double cushions and other contrivances for preventing any penance being done by long sitting. Even fire-place, fender and fire-irons have not been forgotten. Across the west end runs a vile gallery supported by fluted Corinthian columns painted up to resemble mahogany. The pews are ditto ditto to match.

The visitors were then taken back to the town, made up into parties, and apportioned to the members of the local Archaeological Society, who exerted themselves to the utmost to contribute to the comforts of the strangers. The ramble had given to everybody a good appetite, and the amplest provision was made to satisfy it. A more generous hospitality we have never seen displayed.

#### THE ABBEY.

At 2 o'clock a meeting was held in the Town Hall, and the chair was taken by the earl of Verulam, supported by lord Robert Cecil, lord Alwyne Compton, Dr. Nicholson, and many gentleman of the county. The meeting having been formally opened, was then adjourned to the south transept of the Abbey to meet Mr. George Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect, who had engaged to give a walking lecture in the building. Here we found a large assemblage. Mr. Scott, having been introduced to the earl of Verulam, proceeded to give a history of the foundation of the Abbey and a description of the building, of which we can give but a mere outline. This church being founded in the days of Constantine the Great, in honour of England's first martyr,



and within ten years of his martyrdom, is probably the earliest in its authenticated foundation of any church now existing in Britain; and possibly the only instance of a church clearly proved to be the lineal successor of one of those built on the very first establishment of christianity in our country; for we are informed that, the church first erected being small, the pagan Saxons disdained to destroy it, according to their usual practice; so that it survived the second period of idolatry, and was standing when the Saxons themselves embraced christianity. Bede distinctly says that this Romano-British church of St. Alban remained in his days; and a century later the body of the martyr, which had been removed during the Saxon invasion, was restored to the ancient church by Offa, king of Mercia; and an Abbey founded in connection with it. Whether king Offa rebuilt the church itself is uncertain; but, from some fragments of evidently of Saxon date, it would appear probable that it was rebuilt either then or shortly afterwards; and thus that the site has been occupied by a Saxon as well as by a British church, commemorating the first blood, shed on British soil, in defence of the faith of Christ. The two last Saxon abbots collected vast stores of materials from the ruins of Verulam for the rebuilding of their church, a work carried into execution by the two first Norman abbots, on a scale so gigantic, as even now to astonish the beholder; and, for the next four centuries and a half, St. Alban's ranked among the greatest of the ecclesiastical foundations in England—her abbot, during the greater part of that time, not only being a peer of the realm, but taking precedence of all the other mitred abbots in England; his abbey being endowed with vast possessions and privileges; and his church the resort of numberless pilgrims who flocked thither from every quarter to do honour to the remains of the pro-martyr of England. The church, as built by the early Norman abbots was, as before said, of vast dimensions; as large probably as almost any Abbey church or cathedral of that period; gigantic as many of them were. It was built on a beautifully symmetrical plan. The nave, or western arm of the cross, alone measured internally no less than two hundred and seventy



feet in length, and the total length of the church appears to have been as much as four hundred and fifty feet. It had no less than six apsidal chapels, besides the great apse containing the high altar and the shrine of St. Alban; and its dignity externally was enhanced by the vast towers; one at the intersection of the cross, and two in the western façade. The whole edifice, in its perfect and unaltered state, must have been dignified and noble in the highest degree; though (being built entirely of Roman brick, and covered both within and without with an incrustation of plaster) its beauty was the result of outline, proportion, and vastness, rather than of architectural detail; the stern severity of its interior was, however, relieved by costly accessories, and by the enrichment of every part of its surface with painted decorations, of which remains may still be traced, wherever the early surfaces remain. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, however, great alterations were made in the architecture of the church. The western façade was rebuilt in the early pointed style with three porches of great magnificence; the arcades of the nave were in part reconstructed in the pointed style, and on designs of extreme dignity and beauty; the eastern arm of the church was in great measure rebuilt on a design differing from that of the newer portions of the nave, but not falling short of them in beauty; while still further eastward the church was extended by the addition of a group of exquisite chapels, of which the Lady Chapel was the most conspicuous, and of which the architectural detail equals in beauty and refinement anything which can be found in England. The church thus extended, exceeds in length any other church or cathedral in Great Britain; and though in other dimensions, it falls short of York and some other of our greatest churches, it (as a whole) would rank in point of extent among our principal cathedrals. During its whole history as an Abbey church, it was from time to time enriched by accessories, such as monuments, screens, &c., &c., so that, even in its present condition, it is a perfect study of the architecture of the Middle Ages, possessing specimens of the most remarkable kind of every period of English Ecclesiastical Architecture. Not to

dwell upon the fact that its walls are composed of materials from ancient Roman structures (probably including also those of the church erected under Constantine), and that several architectural fragments remain of undoubted Saxon date,—we have in the building—first, a specimen on a vast scale of the earliest Norman architecture forming the great bulk of the building, including also the great central tower; we have, secondly, an extremely beautiful specimen of the later and more enriched Norman, in the passage or “slype” at the extremity of the southern transept; thirdly, we have, in the incipient works in the west front, including probably the three beautiful western porches, works of the earliest pointed architecture, executed in the days of king John; and in conjunction with these, and on either side of the nave, we have a majestic specimen of the same style in its future development, executed early in the reign of Henry the First; fourthly, we have in the choir a highly finished work of the end of the same reign,—evincing the rapid development and refinement of the art at that period; and adjoining this, in the half-ruined eastern aisle, is a truly exquisite specimen of the same style slightly more advanced, and probably executed in the time of king Edward the First. In the nave again, in the eastern half of the south side, we have a most noble and magnificent specimen belonging probably to the close of the same reign; and in the exquisite Lady Chapel, we have the middle pointed or decorated style in its fullest development; while, lastly, in the monumental chapels of Abbots, Wheathampstead, and Ramridge, and of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, and in the magnificent altar screen—rivaling and closely resembling that at Winchester—we have splendid specimens of the closing period of Gothic architecture; and, unfortunately, in many insertions into the older work, we see numerous instances of the decline which preceded its final extinction. I doubt whether any cathedral in England can shew a more perfect series than the above. At the dissolution of the monastery, the church, despoiled of its costly accessories, was purchased by the inhabitants, and the eastern chapels made over to the trustees of a Grammar School,—to which circumstance

we owe the providential preservation of the fabric from the ruthless destruction which generally followed. So vast a fabric could not, however, be kept up with such slender endowments as now remained to it, and (as might be expected) it has during the last three centuries, undergone a constant falling off from its original beauty. On several occasions, however, great exertions have been made, and extensive works of reparation effected, of which the latest was about twenty years back, under the late Mr. Cottingham; and during the last few years an immense deal has been done, by which, under the judicious direction of the present rector, by whose exertions the increase of dilapidation has been in a great measure arrested, and many and valuable restorations from time to time effected. Thus the church still stands a gigantic monument of ancient piety and skill, and (though shorn of much of its pristine beauty, and though stern even to rudeness in its external aspect), it remains like a rock resisting the storms of ages, and as if awaiting the time when its early honours shall be restored to it, in a form more calculated to further the cause in which he, whose name it bears, shed his blood on this sacred spot, now, more than fifteen centuries ago.

Mr. Scott then proceeded to the western end of the nave, and pointed out the various additions which had been made from time to time: and took the company to other parts of the building, finishing by the shrine of St. Alban.

After leaving the abbey, some of the visitors attended at the Lady Chapel, which was much crowded, where prizes were distributed to the scholars of king Edward the Sixth's Grammar School. The boys were addressed by admiral Smyth. If we may judge from the shouts of the boys, they were well pleased with their part in the day's proceedings.

A meeting was then held at the Town Hall, where a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Scott. A paper was then read by the Rev. G. Ayliffe Poole, "On colour as applicable to architecture," which received the thanks of the meeting, and after some other matters had been transacted, the meeting broke up; and the visitors scampered off to the vehicles in readiness to convey them homewards. And so ended one of the most pleasant excursions ever taken.

An effort is being made to restore the Abbey Church, to make it available as a cathedral. The estimated cost is £12,000, and we understand the sum of £8,000 has already been subscribed.—*Bedford Times*, June 21.

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### Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

COMMITTEE MEETING, June 30th. Present, the Revds. R. Burnaby, (in the chair), J. Denton, M. Webster, and J. M. Gresley; T. Ingram, H. Goddard, W. Millican, G. Neale, and T. Nevinson, esqrs.

The Rev. J. H. Hill was elected a member of the Society.

A financial committee was appointed to prepare a statement of the accounts for the past year.

It was resolved that notice of future meetings of the committee should be given by advertisements in the Leicester Papers.

The neighbourhood of Melton Mowbray was fixed upon for the annual excursion of the Society in preference to Ashby-de-la-Zouch: and a sub-committee, (consisting of W. Latham, G. H. Nevinson, J. Thompson, V. Wing, esqrs., and the Secretaries), was appointed for making the requisite arrangements for the annual meeting.

The Rev. J. Denton exhibited a sheet of drawings by the Rev. W. H. Coleman of third brass Roman coins of the Emperor Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, and Claudius, in the third century. They were discovered in 1818, about a mile north east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, upon a high point of ground in the Lawn Hills, by some labourers who were ploughing. The plough struck the brass rim of the larger of two urns which were filled with them. The field is now called "Money Hill." This discovery may indicate the route of the Roman Via Devana from Colchester to Chester, which has not yet been satisfactorily traced across the western part of Leicestershire and the adjacent parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

Mr. T. Nevinson exhibited some fragments of stained glass from Bottesford church: among them were the head



of an ecclesiastic with a nimbus, and a hand, of good execution.

Mr. Neale exhibited several crown pieces of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and present centuries, all in excellent preservation, some of them being proofs. The die of the crown piece of Oliver Cromwell, executed by the celebrated artist Thomas Simon, (the engraver of the valuable Petition-Crown of king Charles the Second) broke after a few had been struck; and by careful observation a line or crack may be seen across the neck. The art of coin-engraving retrograded rather than advanced through several subsequent reigns; and probably but little improvement can be observed until the crown-piece of George the Third, produced by that justly celebrated artist Pistrucci, whose name in small letters appears on its obverse and reverse. The crown-pieces of Anne and George the First were struck from silver found in Wales, and therefore bear on the reverse the Feathers, the cognizance of the Prince of Wales. The crown-piece of queen Victoria may perhaps, from its richness of design and artistic skill, be pronounced a work of unrivalled beauty.

Mr. Gresley exhibited four signet rings. One of brass, found a few weeks ago at the Short heath, Over Seile, Leicestershire, had the arms of the Commonwealth rudely engraved upon it, the cross of S. George impaling the harp of Ireland. Two others of silver and one of brass, of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries had the letters **A**, **E**, and **R**; the **E** and **R** being crowned. Examples of this kind of seal are engraved in Fisher's Antiquities at Stratford upon Avon.

The committee adjourned till the 27th instant, when arrangements will be made for the Annual Meeting in September.

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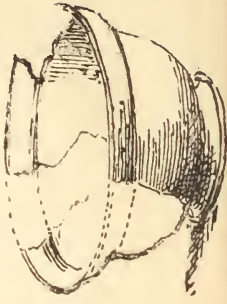
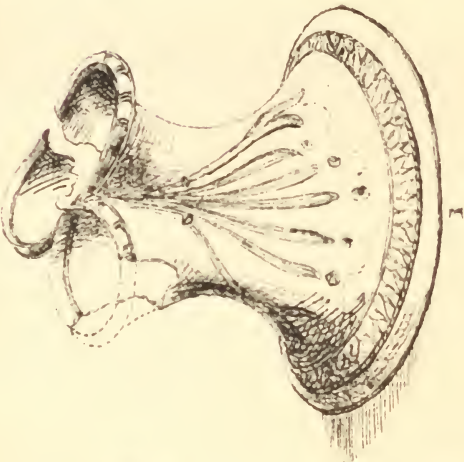
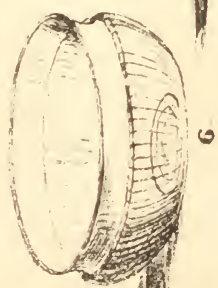
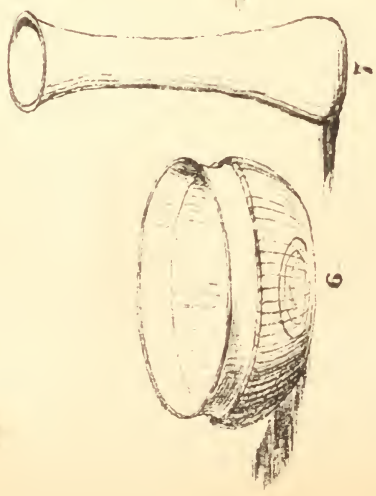
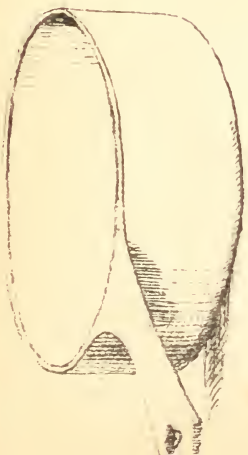
## ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.

### Roman Antiquities at Wallaton, Leicestershire.

In this month's *Historical Collector* is inserted a sheet of illustrations, consisting of the articles above-named. They have been obligingly drawn from the originals by







Mr. William Millican, architect, Leicester, and are faithfully delineated.

No. 1 is the three-mouthed fragment described by Mr. Thompson in his memoir on this subject, read before the Committee of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society lately (see *ante*, p. 151).

No. 2 is the bronze handle of a vessel, almost exactly like one drawn in Brayley's *Graphic Illustrator*.

No. 3 is a bronze patella, supposed to have been used for sacrificial purposes.

No. 4 is a fragment of a bronze handle, with a small figure resembling a Cupid figured on it in relief.

No. 5 is a fragment of the neck of a bottle of glass, of a deep blue colour.

No. 6 is a vessel of green glass, of which the fragments were found, with the other articles. The complete shape is here given for the sake of showing the form and make of the object in its perfect shape.

No. 7 is a lachrymatory, of light green glass.

No. 8 represents two pateræ of bright red clay, of which the glaze is worn off. The dotted line shews where the vessel is incomplete.

No. 9. Another patera of Samian ware, nearly complete.

No. 10. A kind of cup of the same material.

The whole of these articles were found on a spot six feet by four in extent, and with them some bones, which had been apparently put in the patella marked 3. The bones and other things seem to have been encrusted together in a mass, and hence we may infer they were the remains of a funeral pyre, thrown together in the earth. Should this conjecture be correct, it may be inferred the deposit was made before the close of the third century (250-300 A.D.), when the custom of burying the bodies of the dead began to supersede that of burning them.

We hope the ground will be yet more fully explored, for it is not improbable an extensive Roman villa is on or near the site, on the adjoining estate of lord Berners. The thanks of archæologists are due to Messrs. Simkin for the pains they have taken so far in pursuing the enquiry, and in sending the articles for the purposes of being exhibited and delineated.

## LOCAL ANTIQUITIES.

Northamptonshire Traders and Town Tokens of the  
Seventeenth Century.

THESE tokens were first issued in the year 1648, shortly before the beheading of king Charles the First, and extend down to the year 1672, when they were cried down by proclamation during the reign of Charles the Second. The number of these tokens throughout England probably amount to twenty thousand.

They were circulated without authority at the close of the Civil Wars, the necessity of small change compelling traders to assume the right, none having been issued by the Government. Many of these pieces were issued by the authorities of the towns, as instances of this amongst the Northamptonshire series see those of King's Cliffe; Northampton, Nos. 58, 59, and 62 are supposed to be of this class, and the initials are probably those of the chamberlains in the years they were issued; Oundle and Peterborough.

## ASHLEY.

		Value.
1. O. John Granger	... Three cloves; Grocers' Arms	
R. Of Ashley, 1668	... His halfe penny	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## AYNHOE.

2. O. Thomas Norris, in	... His half peny.	
R. Aynho-upon-the-Hill	... A lion rampant	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The lion is probably allusive to the arms of a former lord of the manor, Shakerly Marmion, esq., who sold the manor, in 1615, to Richard Cartwright, esq., whose descendant is the present proprietor.

3. O. Peter Pruce, at the Bel A bell and P. M.	
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R. At Ayno-on-the-Hill	... His half peny.	1668.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
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There is no Bell Inn, nor are the names of Norris and Pruce now to be found in the parish.

## BOWDEN.

4. O. Richard Bronson	... R. B.
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R. In Bowden. 1658.	... A pack horse	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
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This may belong to Leicestershire, Great Bowden being in that county, whilst Little Bowden is in Northamptonshire. They are only a few miles apart.

Value.

## BOZEAT.

5. O. William Glover ... W. G.  
 R. Of Bozeat. 1668. ... His half penny ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## BRACKLEY.

6. O. Bartholomew Attow ... A bell.  
 R. In Brackley, Draper ... B. A. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

This borough returned two members of Parliament, until disfranchised by the Reform Bill. It was incorporated by Henry the Third. Its dignities, at the period of the issue of these tokens, were sustained in a very undignified manner, as thus described in Barnaby's Itinerary:—

“From thence to Brackley, as did besee me one,  
 The May'r I saw, a wondrous mean one,  
 Sitting, thatching and bestowing  
 On a wind-blown house a strowing,  
 On me, called he, and did charme mee,  
 Drink less, eat more, I doe warne thee.”

7. O. Connoway Rands ... A sugar loaf.  
 R. Of Brackley. 1671. ... C. R.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 8. O. Conaway Rands ... A lion rampant.  
 R. Of Brackley. ... C. R. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 9. O. Mary Skilden at the Sun The Sun.  
 R. In Brackley. 1665. ... Her halfe penny. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 10. O. John Stoakes. ... Three cloves.  
 R. Of Brackley. 1670. ... His half penny. I. S. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 11. O. Robert Wilkins of ... Head of Charles 2nd.  
 R. Brackly, his half penny ... R. E. W. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

These initials are the issuer's name and his wife's, Robert and Elizabeth Wilkins. On the tokens the family name always W.

appears at the top, thus, R. E. For the greater convenience of printing they are placed in a row, as R. E. W.

12. O. William Williams ... A lion rampant.  
 R. His halfe penny ... Brackley. 1670. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The name of Williams is still to be found at Brackley, but all the others have disappeared. There are two inns called the White and Red Lions, also the King's Head, which may be inferred by the head of Charles the Second, then reigning; it is also expressive of the loyalty of the issuer, and is very common in some districts, appearing on the tokens of grocers, mercers, and other traders.



Value.

## BRIGSTOCK.

13. O. Thomas Allen, Chandler Grocers' Arms.  
R. Of Bridgstock ... T. A. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

## BULWICK.

14. O. William Watts ... His half penny. W.M.W.  
R. Of Bulwick. 1669. ... A swan. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## CORBY.

14. O. Thomas Collingwood of Grocers' Arms.  
R. Corby his half penny. 1667. T. K. C. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## DAVENTRY.

16. O. Edward Arnold ... Grocers' Arms.  
R. Of Dayntree. 1667. ... E. A. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
17. O. \* \* \* \* \* Basset... \* \* \* \* \*  
R. Of Daintry. ... Grocers' Arms.
18. O. Richard Farmor ... Grocers' Arms.  
R. In Daintree. ... A man standing ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
19. A variety from a different die, a tree near the man  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
20. O. Zacheus Freeman, Book A book clasped.  
R. Seller, in Daventry. ... Z. F. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
21. O. Thomas Grubb. ... \* \* \* \* \*  
R. In Daventree ... \* \* \* \* \* ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
22. O. William Healy in ... Adam and Eve.  
R. Daventry his half penny Rose and Crown ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

All the above names, except one, are not now to be found there.

## DEANE.

23. O. Robert Day. ... R. A. D.  
R. Of Deane. 1668. ... His halfe penny ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## FINEDON.

See Thingden.

## GEDDINGTON.

24. O. Jonath Rowlett. ... I. R.  
Of Gedington ... 1654. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
25. Another similar, dated 1657. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
26. O. Thomas Wallis ... Grocers' Arms.  
R. Of Gedington. ... A sugar loaf ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

## GRENDON.

27. O. Thomas Gawtherne. ... T. E. G.  
R. In Grendon. ... Cordwainers' Arms.

## HADDON, WEST.

28. O. Elisha Almey. ... Grocers' Arms.  
R. Of West Haddon. ... His half penny.

Value.

## HARRINGWORTH.

29. O. Tho. Bearly, Harinworth His half penny T. A. B.  
 R. The Pack saddle. A carrier A pack saddle. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 30. A variety, reading "The Pack sadel. A caror."...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## HARTWELL.

31. O. William Church of ... A pair of scales.  
 R. Hartwell, his half penny... W. A. C. 1666. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## HIGHAM FERRERS.

32. O. John Chetle of ... A stick of candles  
 R. Higham Ferris. 1667... His halfe penny ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 33. O. Henry Chettle ... A stick of candles.  
 R. Higham Ferrers. ... H. C. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 34. O. Gilbert Negus. 1669... Blacksmiths' Arms.  
 R. In Higham Ferrers ... His Half penny. G.E.N.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d  
 35. O. Sym. Pan. ale ... Arms.  
 R. In Higham\*\*\*\*\*le... S. M. P. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 36. O. Twyford Worthington A goat(the Worthington crest)  
 R. Of Higham Ferrers. ... 1656 ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## KETTERING.

37. O. John Fox. 1664. ... Grocers' Arms.  
 R. In Keatring... ... I. F. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 38. O. John Ladds. of Ket- ... 1664.  
 R. Tering. Northamsh. ... I. A. L. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 39. O. Thomas Webb, Mercer... Mercers' Arms.  
 R. Of Kettering. ... T. W. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

## KILSBY.

40. O. John Burgis, Mercer ... His half penny.  
 R. In Kilsbey. 1670. ... I. M. B. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## KING'S CLIFFE.

41. O. King's Cliffe half penny... A crown.  
 R. Chainged by ye Overseers A fleur de lis ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 42. O. Jane Browne. 1660 ... I. B.  
 R. In King's Cliffe. ... Her halfe penny ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 43. O. Jane Browne ... 1660.  
 R. In King's Clife ... I. B. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 44. A variety has the date 1668. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Mrs. Brown was a large issuer of tokens, and must have made a good profit by them, as no doubt the earlier tokens must have all been lost by her customers, as otherwise there would have been no need of a new issue.

45. O. Thomas Law ... Grocers' Arms.  
 R. In Clife. 1659 ... A pair of scales.

				Value.
46.	O. Thomas Law	...	1665.	
	R. In Cliffe. 1659.	...	T. L.	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
This is curious from having two dates on it. The family name of Law is still found at King's Cliffe.				

## LAMPFORT.

47.	O. John Weech.	...	Mereers' Arms.	
	R. In Lampfort. ...	...	I. W.	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

## LOWICK.

48.	O. Lewis Fulchin.	1666	...	A stag.
	R. Lukwik alis Lowick.	...	His half peny.	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## LUTTON.

49.	O. Matthew Goston	...	A pack horse.	
	R. Of Lutton. (16)49.	...	M. M. G.	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

If this date is correctly given, it is the earliest of the Northamptonshire tokens.

## MOULTON.

50.	O. John Peryn. Moulton	...	A pair of scales.	
	R. Northamptonsher.	...	I. P.	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
51.	Another, differing in size and arrangement of the latter.			

## NORTHAMPTON.

*53.	O. Thomas Cooper in	...	Ironmongers' Arms.	
	R. Northampton. 1652.	...	T. E. C.	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
He was town-bailiff in 1617. The name is still common.				
*54.	Another similar, dated 1668.	...	...	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
*52.	O. Richard Aleove, at ye one	A pigeon.	R. M. A.	
	R. Pigeon in Northampton.	His half peny 166	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
55.	O. At the Whit Hind	...	A hind statant.	
	R. In Northampton	...	G. E. E.	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
56.	O. John Labram in the	...	A sugar loaf.	
	R. R. Drapere, Northampton	I. S. L.	...	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
57.	O. Samuel Poel	...	Paschal lamb.	
	R. In Northampton	...	S. P.	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Samuel Poole was Town-bailiff in 1654.				
58.	O. S. R. in Northpaton	...	A castle.	
	R. (No legend.)	...	Two lions passant guard- ant	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d
59.	O. I. S. in Northampton	...	A castle.	
	R. (No legend)	...	Two lions pass. guard.	$\frac{1}{4}$ d.
60.	O. In Bird Streete	...	A pair of scales.	
	R. Northampton. 1651.	...	I. D. S.	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

61. O. At the George in ... St. George and the Dragon <sup>Value.</sup>  
 R. Northampton. 1650. ... I. M. S. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 The George is now the principal inn at Northampton.
62. O. I. T. in Northampton. ... A castle.  
 R. Chamberlaine. 1660. ... Two lions pas. guard.  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

These initials are no doubt those of John Twigden, who was Mayor in 1666. He was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and detained several days, which cost him 40s. per day, for making a false return of members to serve in Parliament. For his private business he issued the following token:—

63. O. John Twigden in ... A glove.  
 R. Northampton. 1666 ... "Crede sed cave" ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
64. O. Anchor Willdinge in ... An anchor.  
 R. Northampton, Mercer ... A. A. W. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
65. O. Richard Williams. ... A talbot.  
 R. Of Northap. (sic) 1668... His penny ... 1d.

This is the only penny token of Northamptonshire. (Query, Northop, Flintshire. E. P.)

## OUNDLE.

66. O. Oundle half peny to ... A talbot.  
 R. Be changed by ye feepees. A griffin. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
67. O. An Oundle half peny. 1669. A talbot.  
 R. For the use of the poor. A talbot. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
68. O. Mathew Austin ... A fleur de lis.  
 R. In Owndell. ... M. A. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
69. O. Nath. Browing in ... A lamb couchant. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 R. In Oundell, Chander ... N. B. 1659. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
70. O. Henry Coldwell in ... Haberdashers' Arms.  
 R. Owndle, H \* \* \* sher H. E. C. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
71. O. John Eaton ... Grocers' Arms.  
 R. Of Oundell. ... I. E. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
72. O. Will. Fillbrigg, Linen ... Arms; a lion rampant.  
 R. Draper of Oundle ... W. F. 1658. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
73. O. Lawrence Hauton ... A man making candles.  
 R. In Oundle. 1664. ... L. H. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
74. O. William Hull ... Haberdashers' Arms.  
 R. In Oundle. ... W. H. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
75. O. Mathew Hunt. ... M. H.  
 R. In Owndle. ... 1657. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
76. O. William James of ... Three cloves; Grocers' Arms.  
 R. Oundle, Chandler ... W. I. 1663. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

- |     |                        |       | Value.  |
|-----|------------------------|-------|---|
| 77. | O Daniel Mauley.       | 1657. | Arms, 6 cloves D. M.                                  |
|     | R. In Oundle, Chaudle. | ...   | A dove with olive branch $\frac{1}{4}$ d.             |
| 78. | O. John Pashler in     | ...   | 1668.   |
|     | R. Oundle, Chandler.   | ...   | A dove; tallow chandlers' device ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d. |
| 79. | O. Rich Stevenson of   | ...   | Grocers' Arms.  |
|     | R. Oundle, Chandler.   | ...   | R. S. ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.                            |
| 80. | O. Willm. Terrewrst.   | ...   | Merchant Taylors' Arms.                               |
|     | R. In Oundell.         | ...   | W. K. T. ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.                         |

There is a Talbot Inn at Oundle, but none of the names are now existing there.

#### PETERBOROUGH.

- |     |  |   |  |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 81. | O. The Overseers half peny of Peterborough.                  | 1669.   | In five lines in script letters ... $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |
|     | R. (No legend.)  | Two swords in saltire, between four crosses, pattee fitchee (octagonal).  |  |
| 82. | O. Peterburg halfe penny, to be changed by the Town bailiff. | 1670.   | In six lines.  |
|     | R. (No legend.)  | Arms of Peterborough, same as the last. (Octagonal). ... $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |  |
| 83. | O. Robert Andrewes.  | ...   | Bakers' Arms.  |
|     | R. In Peterbrough.   | ...   | R. A. ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.                           |
| 84. | O. In Peterborough at ye                                     | ...   | A clasped book. R. B.                                |
|     | R. Feare God, Honor the                                      | ...   | King ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.                            |
| 85. | O. Robert Carier   | ...   | A pelican feeding its young.                         |
|     | R. Of Peterbrough  | ...   | R. C. ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.                           |
| 86. | O. Robert Danyell  | ...   | Grocers' Arms. R. D.                                 |
|     | R. Of Peterborow.  | 1668.   | His halfe peny. ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.                 |
| 87. | O. Tho. Dillingham   | ...   | T. D.  |
|     | R. In Peeterborough.   | ...   | A roll of tobacco ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.               |
| 88. | O. John French, Draper                                       | ...   | Drapers' Arms.                                       |
|     | R. In Peeterborough.   | ...   | I. F. F. .. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.                         |
| 89. | O. George Hamerton   | ...   | Grocers' Arms. G. M. H.                              |
|     | R. Of Peterborough.  | ...   | His halfe penny ... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.                 |
| 90. | O. George Hamerton   | ...   | Grocers' Arms.                                       |
|     | R. Of Peterborow.  | ...   | G. M. H. ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.                        |
| 91. | O. Nicholas Hardy  | ...   | Three pipes in fesse                                 |
|     | R. In Peterborough.  | ...   | N. H. ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.                           |
| 92. | O. Margaret Kempe  | ...   | 1664.  |
|     | R. In Peterbrough  | ...   | M. K.  |
| 93. | O. Matthew Knowles   | ...   | A portecullis.                                       |
|     | R. In Peeterborow  | ...   | M. K. ... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.                           |



			Value.
94.	O. Jone Manisty. 1688. ...	Her half peny.	
	R. Of Peeterborough. ...	An ornamental knot be- tween I. M.	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
95.	O. Thomas Sechell ...	Grocers' Arms.	
	R. In Peterburrow. ...	T. A. S. ...	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
96.	O. Thomas Shinn. 1667....	Grocers' Arms.	
	R. Of Peterborowgh. ...	His halfe penny.	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
97.	O. Geo. Slye of ...	Bakers' Arms.	
	R. Peterborowgh. ...	G. S. ...	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
98.	O. James Tayler of. 1669.	His halfe peny.	
	R. Peeterbourowgh. (sic.) u	Cordwainers' Arms.	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The cobbler must have exercised great ingenuity in devising a new mode of writing Peterborough; it is an excellent specimen of the gross blunders which are so frequently found on the tokens of this period; the most illiterate persons must have executed them. In this list Peterborough is spelled ten different ways, the issuer's name was doubtless Taylor.

99.	O. Richard Tompson ...	His half peny.	
	R. In Peterbrough. 1668.	An ornamented knot be- tween R. T.	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
100.	O. William Wells ...	Grocers' Arms.	
	R. In Peterborough. ...	W. W. ...	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The names of Andrews, French, Hardy, and the common one of Thompson are still to be found at Peterborough.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO TOPOGRAPHY.

### Blackfordby, Leicestershire.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. II., P. 128.]

THE following ballad is copied from a broadside printed about the year 1818 or 1820, being then, it is said, reprinted from an edition published soon after the tragedy recorded in it, which appears by the entries in the parish register (see p. 122) to have happened in 1722. The residence of the Grews was north-east of the chapel, on the left hand side up the hill, a little beyond Mr. Joyce's. It was pulled down a few years ago, when Mr. W. Newbold built his new house.

# Harry Joice and Betty Grewe ;

OR

An Authentic Account of two Lovers, who died of Grief,

IN A VILLAGE NEAR ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH,

*In the County of Leicesters.*

J. and S. Beadsmoore, Printers, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

## I.

NEAR to a market town,  
That is of high renown,  
As loyal to the crown  
A maid did dwell ;  
She had a handsome face,  
Deck'd with a comely grace,  
Lov'd by one of the place,  
As the folks tell.

## II.

" If that your love is true,  
Let me your favour sue,  
And fear not what you do,  
I am your swain ;  
I vow and do protest,  
Such a flame 's in my breast,  
I cannot be at rest,  
Nor free from pain."

## III.

Then said, (devoid of art,)  
" Sole mistress of my heart,  
My mind I do impart,  
I love but you ;  
Here, then, to end the strife,  
Consent to be my wife,  
And comfort of my life,  
For I am true."

## IV.

The maid did thus reply,  
" For sport you do me try,  
I must your suit deny,  
So get you hence ;  
You have a fine estate,  
May get a fortune great,  
No longer to me prone  
Impertinence.

## V.

I long not to be rich,  
Gold many doth bewitch,  
Nor soar too high a pitch,  
No, no, not I ;  
I need not to despair,  
Nor castles build in air.  
Of myself I'll take care,  
Most possibly.

## VI.

'Tis the best to be sure,  
Fond actions to secure,  
To walk on a firm floor,  
Choose no false voice ;  
For if I thus should do,  
Most surely I should rue,  
And wish it ne'er had grew,  
To repent my choice."

## VII.

He grasp'd the lovely maid,  
And to her fondly said,  
" My dear, be not afraid,  
For my heart's trew."  
Then said he with a smile,  
" Think not I am so vile,  
As thee for to beguile,  
Or injure you.

## VIII.

If I do now repent,  
Death be my punishment,  
Those plagues on Egypt sent  
My portion be ;  
May flesh, this very day,  
From me be torn away,  
And birds on my vitals prey,  
If I prove false to thee.

## IX.

No, I will constant prove,  
 Nought can my vows remove,  
 Nothing can change my love,  
     For I am thine ;  
 The Sacrament with thee,  
 Will take on bended knee,  
 T' establish the decree,  
     By the Pow'rs above."

## X.

And further, you must know,  
 Her breasts mov'd to and fro,  
 Her pretty cheeks did glow,  
     At length said she ;  
 " I find I must resign,  
 Dear Henry, to be thine,  
 And if thou art not mine,  
     Ah ! woe is me !"

## XI.

As on each cheek appears  
 A streaming flood of tears,  
 She cried, " Great are my fears,  
     Good reason why ;  
 If you prove false to be,  
 It will be hard with me,  
 And then assured be,  
     That I shall die."

## XII.

His mother chanc'd to hear  
 Of this, their love affair,  
 And said she would take care  
     The match to break ;  
 Then rang her 'larum bell,  
 And made a cursed yell,  
 So in a passion fell,  
     When thus she spake :

## XIII.

" Henry, what dost thou mean,  
 Thy family to stain,  
 Surely, stupid is thy brain,  
     But be more wise ;  
 Sad distraction 'tis to me,  
 The same it will be,  
 And this I plainly see  
     Before my eyes.

## XIV.

For rather would I see  
 The grave receiving thee,  
 Than thou should marry she,  
     I shall so grieve ;  
 I charge thee to give o'er,  
 And see her face no more,  
 Or darken not this door  
     Whilst I do live.

## XV.

But least I should appear  
 To you, my son, severe,  
 Pray to my words give ear,  
     Mark what I say ;  
 You safely, young man, yet  
 May very well retreat,  
 Be sure you 'scape her net,  
     And get away.

## XVI.

That thou may not repent,  
 For your encouragement,  
 This purse to you is sent,  
     Your courage to try ;  
 Set on a brazen face,  
 Call her a loathsome beast,  
 Say nothing 'tween you was,  
     And all deny."

## XVII.

He took the purse of gold,  
 And fast he did it hold,  
 His mother then he told,  
     He would obey ;  
 His oaths and vows he broke,  
 His true-love he forsook,  
 No more would on her look,  
     From that same day.

## XVIII.

He did the tidings bring,  
 Told Betty of the thing,  
 She made her hands to wring,  
     While tears did glide ;  
 She sighing made sad moan,  
 Lamenting sore did groan,  
 " Oh ! I am now undone !  
     No help !" she cried.

## XIX.

"Where is the wretch," said she,  
 "That's caus'd my misery?  
 Can such a monster be,  
     That's me betray'd?  
 That can the truth deny,  
 All his vows falsify,  
 And meanly tell a lie  
     To a poor maid?"

## XX.

Curse the day that on earth  
 I arriv'd at my birth!  
 Why was I e'er brought forth,  
     Or receiv'd sight?  
 For now he has betray'd  
 A poor, young, silly maid,  
 Who believ'd what he said,  
     And's ruin'd quite.

## XXI.

Ye rocks upon me fall!  
 On earth no more at all  
 Upon the Fates I call  
     To hear my cry!  
 Complete a maiden's wish,  
 Let me come into bliss,  
 Or sink in deep abyss,  
     Immediately!

## XXII.

But why do I complain?  
 I know it is in vain,  
 I cannot be from pain  
     One moment free;  
 But languish and repine  
 At this his black design,  
 My life I must resign.  
     Ah! hapless me!"

## XXIII.

Her grief was now so great,  
 She sunk beneath the weight,  
 And forc'd to yield to Fate,  
     So great her pain;  
 Death took the lovely prize,  
 She clos'd her weary eyes,  
 In pity to her cries,  
     Against the man.

## XXIV.

When this unhappy maid  
 Within her grave was laid,  
 His faults came in his head,  
     He did repent;  
 Sad dreams he had at night,  
 Which did him so affright,  
 She seem'd in his sight  
     Wheresoe'er he went.

## XXV.

No rest by night or day,  
 But falling to decay,  
 He droop'd and pin'd away.  
     Unhappy fate!  
 Says he, "I have no ease,  
 I did my mother please,  
 But sorrow does me seize,  
     My pain is great.

## XXVI.

The oath that I did take,  
 The promise I did break,  
 The vows that I did make,  
     Did her deceive;  
 But now I dearly rue,  
 Wishing I had been true,  
 Conscience does me pursue,  
     Oh! I cannot live.

## XXVII.

So great my sorrows are,  
 I can't continue here,  
 I'm driven to despair,  
     Without relief."  
 On Betty oft he cry'd,  
 For he no peace enjoy'd,  
 At three weeks' end he died,  
     O'erwhelm'd with grief.

---

[Price One Penny.]

The same sad tale forms the subject of the concluding verses of "ASHBY WOULD'S; a Poem. By A. Adcock. Stamford: Printed for the author by J. Drakard; and sold by Mr. Beadsmore, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. *Price One Shilling.* It is dedicated "To the Countess of Louden [Loudoun]." A manuscript note on the title-page of a copy of this poem lent to me by T. B. Dalby, esq., states it to have been published "about the year 1813 or 1814."

## XLVIII.

Let youth and fancy stray where true love sleeps,  
In yon lone hamlet on the neighb'ring hill,  
At fate so sad, pale recollection weeps,  
While living age records the story still.

## XLIX.

Eliza was a native of the vale,  
Whose beauty budded like a wood-wild flower,  
Not less in fragrance tho' in hue more pale,  
Than the gay plant in grandeur's sunny bower.

## L.

Her features, clad with interest and with life,  
Like milk-tipt roses was her lovely face,  
While native ease and beauty were at strife,  
To give each limb and curve its matchless grace.

## LI.

Child of simplicity, she humbly dwelt  
With widow'd mother in a lowly cot,  
At church a statue, where she meekly knelt,  
Nor crav'd, nor envied, grandeur's happier lot.

## LII.

An inmate oft where plenty kept the gate,  
To sew, to knit, this child of beauty went;  
The beam of love, which hid the shaft of fate,  
From Henry's eyes she met without intent.

## LIII.

In their budding feelings time matur'd,  
Alas! breast of youth love moves with hasty stride;  
And much of scorn their passion hath endur'd,  
From jeering envy and from taunting pride.

## LIV.

His choice his mother sternly disapprov'd,  
Bade him no more her aged face behold;  
And when she found his firmness was not mov'd,  
She tried her anger and the force of gold.



## LV.

Say, was it duty or the power of wealth,  
Which conquer'd Henry and love's promise stole,  
Which blanch'd the roses on the cheek of health,  
And painted sadness in the maiden's soul?

## LVI.

Grief had no stubborn plant its shaft to bear,  
No depth of soil, no strength in conscious pride,  
But, like a lily, which is frail as fair,  
Her gentle spirit felt oppress'd and died.

## LVII.

Alas! the budding of a favourite flow'r,  
Which mildew withers ere it gains its bloom,  
Is like that beauty in untimely hour,  
Which blight of trouble hurries to the tomb.

## LVIII.

At that lone window where the ivy creeps,  
As if it liv'd remembrance to adorn,  
And decks the spot where worn-out nature sleeps,  
There Henry sat, and saw love's relics borne.

## LIX.

Like as the ruin which the storm has left,  
A mournful sport-mark for the next that flies;  
Or like the tree by flash of lightning cleft,  
Struck by remorse the senseless sufferer dies.

## FINIS.

---

NOTES AND QUERIES.

16. CAN any of your correspondents furnish me with a correct blazon of the armorial bearings of "Henricus Schirlok de Tunge" (near Bredon-on-the-Hill)? The arms on his seal appended to a charter, 11th Edwd. III., as far as they are decipherable, are,—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a lion rampant (perhaps also gardant), 2nd and 3rd, a wyvern or griffin. In the same document mention is made of "*Johannes fil Johis Schirlok.*" By another charter, "Dat apud Bredon Anno Regn Reg Edwardii filii Henrici vicesimo nono," Henry, the chaplain of Bredon, grants ten roods of arable land to "Roberti Schirloc de Tong & Agneti uxori ejus & eor hedibus." Nicholls also mentions Robert Sherloc as a juror A.D. 1306. Any additional information concerning this family would be acceptable.—M.

17. On a blank page of a black letter copy of the Articles of our Religion, imprinted at London, Anno Domini 1605, is written the following: "All

and Every of theise articles contayned in this booke were publiquely read in the tyme of divine service upon Trinite Sunday, being the 24th of May A. dm 1630, in the piche Church of Bingham, in the County of Nottingham, by the reverend W (?) Robinson, \* \* \* of divinitie, and Rector of the same piche in the presence of us whose names are hereunderwritten :

Edovardus W \* \* \* Clericus

John Gasfliton

John Coombe

ffr: Harewood

Ric: Porter

Richard Hall

Ri. Cowlyshaw."

In the same book is an entry in Latin, relating to Long Whatton, Anno 1605. Query,—Are there existing at Bingham, or elsewhere, any memorials of the family of the Richard Hall, mentioned above? One of his descendants married the sister and heir of John Sherard, gent., of Tonge, who died January 10, 174½. His various estates, situate at Baddesley Ensor, in the county of Warwick, Tonge in this county, and at Eddinglow and Upper Broughton, in the county of Nottingham, descended to his nephews, John and Robert Hall.—M.

18.—THE sir Thomas Dilke, mentioned in the last number as possessing lands in Kirkby Mallory, time of Elizabeth, was the same who purchased Maxtoke castle in the forty-first of her reign. Richard Dilke, buried in Kirkby church, was his father, and his first wife, Anne, was daughter of William Robertes of Sutton Cheney, esq. It was the father of Richard who is described in the Visitations as "Thomas Dilke, Ballivus Abbatis Leicestriæ." Consequently, he was grandfather of *sir* Thomas Dilke. He died about 1557.—J. F.

19.—THE MELTON RECORDER.—With reference to H's query, in the last number of the *Collector*, I beg to offer the following information: The first number of the *Melton Recorder* was published on the 24th February, 1845. In the opening address its intentions are thus stated, "We desire to be generally useful . . . not to be hampered by party spirit, aiming rather at "the character of good subjects, than acute politicians. . . . In all "measures affecting the town and country which may be our more immediate "concern, we shall endeavour to cultivate a spirit of moderation and justice, "so as to unite the feelings of our little community, whose welfare, both "temporal and spiritual, we have sincerely at heart, in one common bond of "union." The *Recorder* only numbered eleven fortnightly issues. Besides chronicling local news, and notices of passing events, its pages contained "Historical notices of the Lords of the Manor of Melton," beginning with Geoffrey de Wirce, who came over with the Conqueror, and terminating with Roger de Mowbray (1267); these notices being interspersed with remarks upon the manners and customs of our ancestors, and the architecture, &c., of the different periods. The "Leaders" dealt generally with the political topics of the day. Reviews occasionally found their way into the *Recorder*. Mr. James Thompson's *Handbook of Leicester* is most amusingly criticised in No. 3. Ecclesiastical architecture, and antiquities generally, received their full share of the Editor's attention. In an article upon ecclesiastical architecture, he says "Architectural societies, when confined to their legitimate objects, may be extremely useful, especially in rural districts, for the dissemination of the best principles of masonic art . . . and for drawing attention

to those historical annals of its district, with which so many of our old churches are filled, from the carved roof to the lettered pavement." The last number, dated July 14th, 1845, was appropriated to a memoir of that remarkable man, Dr. Ford, who was vicar of Melton Mowbray and its hamlets forty-seven years. The editor of this short-lived, but interesting paper, was Mr. William John Woodcock, then practising as a solicitor at Melton, a gentleman of considerable learning and taste, and of a kind, friendly, and humane disposition; his strong religious principles, and his desire to extend the knowledge of God, and the benefits of Christianity, induced him to enter into holy orders, immediately after doing which he was stationed at Nassau, New Providence, where he died after a short, but most zealous and successful ministry, amongst the population of that place.\*—MARTYN.

19. It is stated that an ancient manuscript, relating to the battle of Bosworth Field, was found in the old manor-house at Sutton Cheney, once the residence of a family named Roberts. Has any reader of the *Collector* ever heard of the circumstance?—ED.

20.—HUNCOTE AND THE THIEVES.—The Saxon Chronicle, under the date A. D. 1124, gives the following; "After St. Andrew's day and before Christmas, Ralph Bassett and the king's thanes held a witenagemot at Huncothoe, in Leicestershire, and there they hanged more thieves than had ever before been executed within so short a time, being in all four and forty men: and they deprived six men of their eyes and certain other members."—MARTYN.

\* He was the author of "Scripture Lands." London: 1849.

### NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

[We regret the late appearance of the *Historical Collector* during the past few months. It has been found necessary, therefore, to state that henceforward no articles received after the 15th day of each month will appear in the number following that date.—ED.]

### LOCAL HISTORY.

THE HISTORY OF LEICESTER, from the time of the Romans to the end of the seventeenth century. By JAMES THOMPSON. Price 21s.

THE HANDBOOK OF LEICESTER contains a summary of the history of the town, with descriptions of its ancient buildings and modern institutions. By the same Author. Price 2s.

THE JEWRY WALL, Leicester, a Paper read at the Congress of the British Archaeological Association held in Manchester. By the same Author. Price 6d.

LEICESTER ABBEY, a Paper read at the meeting of the Architectural Societies in Leicester, in May, 1854. By the same Author. Price 6d.

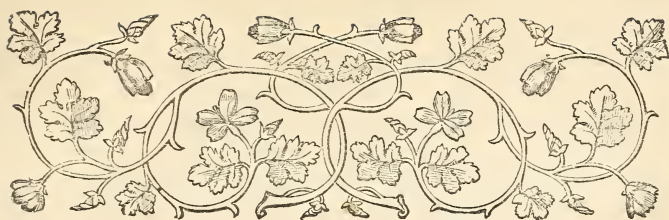
The foregoing may be had of Messrs. THOMPSON & SON, *Chronicle Office*, and Mr. T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, Bible and Crown, Market Place, Leicester; and of Mr. J. RUSSELL SMITH, Old Compton-street, Soho-Square, London.

*May be had, price 1s. 6d., Vol. I. of the*

### MIDLAND COUNTIES HISTORICAL COLLECTOR.

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Printed and Published by T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, at the Sign of the *Bible and Crown*, Market Place, Leicester, to whom communications for the *Historical Collector* should be addressed.



# The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 25. }

AUGUST 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE. }

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## LOCAL ANTIQUITIES.

### Campanology in Leicester.

NO. I.

THE English people are, and have been for many generations, enthusiastic admirers of the melody produced by a peal of bells; and whilst other nations (as, for example, the Russians) possess far heavier bells, and make much more noise by a kind of rude, irregular clanging, we have always been accomplished ringers, and our joyous peals, our "rounds," and numberless "changes," have in no slight degree added to the cheerful temperament of "merrie England."

This love of bells is so universal, that if, after admiring a church tower of goodly proportion, fair design, and which is carrying its glorious spire tapering heavenwards, we are told it contains no bells, a feeling of disappointment is mixed with our former admiration, and we are tempted to exclaim "how sad it is that a case so magnificent is without its music—that a structure so pleasing to the eye, is with-

out the usual means of proclaiming the passing events of human life by means of its iron-tongued melody."

Now, as the bell "speaks for itself," (and more especially as so many have lately spoken about it) it may seem out of place to bring it before the readers of this periodical; nevertheless, with the hope of helping to keep alive the truly English love of bells and their music, the following remarks are thrown together.

Not only do bells summon all—as well the denizens of the crowded city, as the scattered inhabitants of the rural hamlet—to the House of Prayer, but they are also connected with every marked epoch of our life. At the christening, when the white-stoled priest marks the forehead of the unconscious infant with the symbol of our faith, and the promise is made to cling to the good and eschew the evil, the joyous peal still rings from many a village tower; and years after, when that young heart, endowed with the noble aspirations of youth, full of truth and manly virtue, is joined to a maiden, a pattern of virgin purity and comeliness, would the holy ceremony be thought complete without the merry peal of bells, setting as it were a crown upon all that went before? And once more, when all the good and the evil, all the joys and sorrows of this world are done with, and the soul of man departs, and the body will soon be carried to its last resting-place, does not the single, solemn bell, proclaim the fact in exactly the way most congenial to our feelings?

That bells are of great antiquity, is abundantly proved by the directions given to Moses\* respecting the decoration of the hem of the ephod, "a golden bell and a pomegranate, a golden bell and a pomegranate, upon the hem of the robe round about;" and that these bells were not only for ornament, but also for sound, is clear from the succeeding verse. Mr. Layard† mentions the interesting fact of the discovery in the palace of Nimroud, of about eighty small bronze bells, with iron tongues—the largest, measuring three and a quarter inches high, and two and a quarter inches in diameter; the smallest, one inch and three quarters

\* Exodus xxviii., 33.

† Discoveries at Nineveh, &c., 2nd series, p. 177.



high, and one and a quarter inch in diameter. They are now in the British Museum.

The time of the introduction of bells into the accessories of the Christian religion, is involved in some doubt; the popular impression is that Paulinus, bishop of Nola in Campania (A.D. 400) was the first to make use of them. Hence, the smaller altar-bells were called *Nolæ*, and the larger ones *Campanæ*,\* whilst the bell tower received the name of *Campanile*. Others assert that these names were given, not because church bells were first used in Campania; but because it was there that the manner of hanging and balancing them now in use was first practised.

However this may be, we have historical evidence of the existence of bells in England as early as the seventh century. Bede† mentions the existence of one at Streanes-halch (Whitby) in the year 680, which was used to awake, and call, the nuns to prayer. Three centuries later we find a peal of bells at Croyland abbey: Turketil (who was made abbot of that house about 946) had "one very large bell" cast, called Guthlac; to this one bell his successor, Egelric the elder (who died in 984) added six more—two large ones, which he called Bartholomew and Bettelm, two of middle size which he called Turketil and Tatwin, and two small ones to which he gave the names of Pega and Bega. The chronicler of Croyland‡ says, when all these seven bells were rung "an exquisite harmony was produced thereby; nor was there such a peal of bells in those days in all England." From the fact of there being seven bells at Croyland, at this time, and from the comparison made by Ingulph, it may safely be inferred that single bells, if not peals, were then well known in this country.

Not to lengthen my paper unnecessarily, I restrict myself to as few references to examples as possible, and purpose speaking, as I have hitherto done, of bells belonging to churches or religious houses in England only; remembering especially, that Campanology in LEICESTER is the title of my paper.

\* Vide Dupin's *Eccl. Hist.* 9th cent., p. 166.

† *Eccl. Hist.* Bohn's Ed., p. 215.

‡ Ingulph's *Chronicle*, Bohn's Ed., p. 107.

In the thirteenth century we meet with constant mention of bells, as of things not in the least extraordinary or rare. Matthew Paris\* writes as if every church of "note" possessed one large bell or more. He tells us† that Otto the legate was received with processions and the music of bells—that upon the return of Henry the Third from Gascony in 1243, when he had come to Winchester, he gave orders that all the bells in the place should resound with joy;‡ and he further tells us, that in 1250 the canons of St. Bartholomew's, London, received the archbishop Boniface of Canterbury "amidst the ringing of bells."|| In 1239, Henry the Third directs a bell-turret to be made for the chapel of St. Thomas, in the castle of Winchester;§ and the same monarch, in 1243, commands a stone turret to be built in front of the king's chapel at Windsor, in which three or four bells may be hung.¶

The fourteenth century furnishes the earliest mention of the existence of church bells in Leicester that I have met with. Mr. James Thompson, in his history of the town (page 108), incidentally proves the existence of a bell at St. Peter's church as early as the year 1306; and Nichols\*\* says "Mr. Samuel Carte noticed in the archiepiscopal Register, at Lambeth, an article relative to the taking away *one of the bells* from St. Nicholas' church [Leicester] in 1321."

In former times bells were most frequently cast within the precincts of the religious houses,†† the abbots or other superiors superintending the work, and performing many superstitious ceremonies. "The brethren stood round the furnace, ranged in processional order, sang the 150th Psalm, and then, after certain prayers, blessed the molten metal, and called upon the Lord to infuse into it His grace, and overshadow it with His power, for the honour

\* Vol. iii., Bohn's Ed., p. 51.

‡ Vol. i., p. 455.

† Vol. i., p. 55.

|| Vol. ii., p. 346.

§ Turner's Dom. Arch., Vol. i., p. 193.

¶ Ibid, p. 259.

\*\* Hist. Leices., Vol. i., part 2, p. 608.

†† This practice was not (as will be shewn) entirely discarded at a late period.

of the saint to whom the bell was to be dedicated, and whose name it was to bear.”\*

There were bell foundries in Leicester for nearly three centuries. On 20th March, 1520, Thomas Newcomb of Leicester, bell founder, wills to be buried in All Saints’ church in Leicester, and gives legacies to Robert and Edward Newcomb, his sons, and Jane his daughter; his will was proved 25th August, 1520.† The tombstone of this, the earliest bell founder I have seen mentioned in our local histories, was to be seen near the pulpit-stairs in All Saints’ church, until some recent alterations, when it was unfortunately allowed to be covered over, and is now buried about a foot below the surface. The effigies in brass, of himself and his wife, with three bells, descriptive of his calling, had, as might be expected, entirely disappeared.

Thomas Bett was also a bell founder of this date; he was Mayor in 1529, and in an old Mayor’s roll is described as “bell founder of All Saints,” and “ancestor of the Newcombs.” May we understand from this expression that his daughter married the above-named Thomas Newcomb? I think this is probable; for the next bell founder mentioned is Robert Newcomb, who succeeded his father, Thomas, in the foundry. In the year 1540 a messuage in All Saints’ parish was conveyed to him by George Belgrave, esq., which messuage was situate between Robert Newcomb’s tenement on the south, and Thomas Bridges’ on the north, and abutted on the east part upon the church of All Saints, and on Clement’s Lane on the west part; the residence of the Newcombs, and the site of their foundry is thus shewn. This Robert Newcomb was probably the founder of the fourth bell of All Saints present peal, which bears the inscription :

“ROBARTE NEWCOMBE MAD ME 1586.”

By the Register of All Saints, we learn that another Thomas Newcomb, “bell founder, who cast the six great bells of Saint Margarets,” was buried in that church May 20th, 1594.

\* Vide Southey’s Doctor, Vol. i., p. 296.

† Nichols, Vol. i., part 2, p. 552.

There was also one more bell founder of this family, William Newcomb. The date of the third bell of All Saints' present peal points to him as its founder; the inscription is:

"BE YT KNOWNE UNTO ALL THAT DOTH ME SEE  
THAT NEWCOMBE OF LEICESTER MADE ME. 1611.

He, in partnership with Henry Holdfield of Nottingham, cast "Great Tom" of Lincoln in the minster yard of Lincoln cathedral in the year 1610. "This partnership, which extended to this one transaction only, arose from Holdfield being a man of the first eminence in his profession, and from William Newcomb living within the diocese; for the honour of which it was deemed necessary he should have some share in the business."\*

The practice of casting, or more frequently perhaps recasting, bells in church yards, was not unusual even after regular foundries were established; the motive being probably to save the great expense and labour of the carriage of such weighty material to and from the foundry. In illustration of this I may mention the discovery, during some excavations in the church-yard of Scalford, Leicestershire, a few years ago, of indications of the former existence of a furnace for this purpose; the ground being burnt in such a manner and shape that could only be accounted for by supposing such an occurrence to have taken place, and this idea was further strengthened by the finding a mass of bell-metal which had clearly been in a state of fusion. The three bells at Scalford bear the respective dates of 1612, 1595, and 1616.

George Oldfield of Nottingham (who appears to have succeeded the above mentioned Henry "Holdfield") was employed by the churchwardens of St. Martin's, Leicester, in the year 1658, to re-cast the six bells of that church—previously to 1657 there were only five bells in that peal; in that year it was agreed "that the ring of bells be made into six tuneable bells; the treble and tenor to be cast into three bells tuneable under the other three, and the fourth bell that now is, to be made a tuneable tenor without casting," &c. This business was undertaken by Mr. Norris of Stamford;

\* Hist. Lincoln, 1816, p. 75.

but he failing to please the ears of the churchwardens or parishioners of Saint Martin's, the bells being probably not "tuneable," an agreement was made with Mr. George Oldfield, as before stated, to recast the six for £50.

The Newcombs of Leicester were succeeded as bell-founders by the family of Watts: Hugh of that name was mayor of Leicester in the year 1633, and re-cast the six ancient bells of Saint Margarets. There is an anecdote preserved by Nichols, and described by him as "not a little extraordinary as well as true," respecting the casting of the tenor of that peal, which is worth transcribing:

"When the metal and moulds were preparing, and almost finished for casting, the son would have the father go to London to hear the best toned tenor he could before they put to the final hand. The father went up accordingly, at the son's request; who set to work without loss of time, immediately after his father's departure.—He cast the great bell which did not exactly please him; he re-cast it; and finding it had every qualification he wished for, he wrote to his father in town, to come upon a certain day in the following week; nay, even a certain hour. The father could not make out what his son meant by being so particular; however, he obeyed him. The son, upon casting a second tenor which so fully answered all his expectations, set to work to hang it: and at the critical minute the father was to approach the town of Leicester on his return, this inimitable great bell was ringing, to the no small joy of the father, who cried also, for he guessed and knew what the Younger Watts had been at and contrived, as there could be no such bell in existence at the time he left his foundry."\*

On the 5th September 1650, George Curtis, Bell-founder, was buried at Saint Martin's.

The last founders in Leicester were the Arnolds, who cast the eight hindmost bells of Saint Martin's present peal in 1781. The site of their foundry was in Hangman's

\* Vol i., part 2., page 558. It might be inferred from Nichols' notes upon the six antient bells of S. Margaret's that they were originally placed there by Watts: that such was not the case we have already seen by the extract from All Saints' Register, respecting the death of Thomas Newcomb in 1594.



Lane (Newarke Street), where buildings in the occupation of Mr. Hull, the brewer, now stand.

The initials of Abraham Rudall, 1711, are upon the third bell of St. Margaret's. The family of Rudall of Gloucester were famous founders for several generations, and many of the finest peals in England were from their foundry; down to Lady Day 1774, they cast the enormous number of 3,594 bells. They were succeeded at Gloucester by Messrs. Mears, who have also an establishment in London: a member of the family (T. Mears of London) was employed in 1830 to cast the first seven bells of St. Mary's, Leicester.

After the bell was cast, and ready for its high and airy chamber, another important ceremony took place, namely, the christening. This custom in its full extent, according to Dupin,\* was introduced by Pope John the Thirteenth, in the tenth century. He says, "'tis observed that he (John) with a certain ceremony blessed a new bell belonging to the Church of S. John of the Lateran, and that this is the first instance we have of such Benediction, on which the title of christening was afterwards improperly imposed." It may, however, be presumed that long before this time bells had been "baptized," because the third Capitulary of Aix-la-chapelle, of the year 789, provides that bells shall *not* be baptized. The christening was conducted with much ceremony and magnificence; sponsors "stood" to the bell, and, according to Southey,† the officiating priest, as a sort of prelude, named the bell five times; it was washed inside and out with pure water—psalms were sung (the 96th and four last in the Psalter) the bell was then anointed—incensed with myrrh and frankincense—named again many times by the officiating priest, and finally "after (as a correspondent to Hone's *Everyday Book* says) more psalms had been sung, more prayers used, and greater things prayed for (excepting salvation) than at the baptism of a child, the bell was covered with a cloth, and raised, that it should not be contaminated by the touch of the irreverent." There are but few of these baptized bells left in our belfries; it has

\* Eccles. Hist., 10 cent., p. 14. He probably quotes from Baronius.

† Vide his "Doctor," Vol i.

been stated that in the hundred of Framland, Leicester-shire, out of an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-seven bells, eighty-eight have been cast since 1600; of sixteen the date is uncertain; and only twenty-three are clearly of the pre-Reformation period. Those still remaining, generally bear the name given them, or the name of the saint in whose honour they were dedicated. The inscription upon the tenor bell of All Saints' Church, Leicester—probably the oldest bell in the town—illustrates this remark:

*"J. H. C. Iohannes de Caxford fecit me in honore Be: Marie."*

Other inscriptions (as might be expected) refer to the supposed power of the sound of bells to drive away evil spirits, disperse storms, and scatter enemies.

After the Reformation, we find the names of saints, virgins, and martyrs, superseded by those of clergymen, churchwardens, and bellfounders; the first bell of All Saints' peal informs us that "William Rudiard" was "minister" in 1595, whilst almost every other steeple in the town furnishes the names of vicars, churchwardens and founders. This, however, was not always the case. We meet with many beautiful inscriptions; but as I hope to give a table of the inscriptions of such of the Leicester bells as I have knowledge of, I will only mention the following, from the fifth bell of Melton Mowbray peal, as an illustration:

*I will sound and resound unto thi people Lord  
With my sweet voyse to call them to thy word.*

*Thomas Owndle. Thomas Clowdesley. Wardens. 1619.*

Bells have been rung upon all possible occasions, from the coronation of the monarch of a mighty empire, down to the celebration of the victory on winning a long main at cock-fighting.\* The following extracts from the churchwardens of Saint Martin's accounts will show some of the times and occasions which our ancestors delighted to honor by a merry peal of bells—

1559 Ale for the ringers "when the quenes grace  
"was p'claymd" ... .. viiid."

\* Brand mentions such an occurrence as this:—it is quite unnecessary to deprecate such a desecration at the hands of the readers of the *Collector*.

1563	"Pd. to the ryngars on blak monday at the "commandmente of Master Mere ...	xii <i>d.</i> "
1588-1589	Paid to the ringers on St. Hugh's day	8 <i>d.</i>
1604	Paid to the ringers when her Majesty was in the town ... ..	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
1615	"Payde to the ringers for ringinge when his "Ma <sup>t</sup> came to Leicester... ..	xiii <i>s.</i> "
1617	"Pay <sup>de</sup> the ringers at the Kings cuning to "Leic <sup>t</sup> ... ..	ix <i>s.</i> "
1624	For ringing for the Judge ... ..	12 <i>d.</i>
1625	"Paid for ringinge when the proclamation "was published concerninge the banish- "ment of Jesuits ... ..	ii <i>s.</i> vi <i>d.</i> "
1626	For ringing on the coronation day ... ..	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
1635	To ringers whilst the king staid in Leicester	15 <i>s.</i>
	To ringers at the Archbishops's visitation ...	11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
	To the ringers when our minister came ...	12 <i>d.</i>
1640	To the ringers when peace was concluded with Scotland ... ..	2 <i>s.</i>
	Given to the ringers when the Knights of the shire were chosen ... ..	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
1644	For ringing on the discovery of "The Lon- don Plot"	
1646	"Pay <sup>d</sup> the 7 <sup>th</sup> of May unto the ringers when "New-works was surrendered upp unto "parlm <sup>t</sup> ... ..	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> "
	"Pay <sup>d</sup> to the ringers when the Lords and "Comm <sup>s</sup> and Judges were at Leicester	0 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> "
	"Pay <sup>d</sup> to the ringers when his Ekcellence cam to Lester ... ..	0 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> "
	"Pay <sup>d</sup> to the ringers when the Kinge cam unto Leicester ... ..	0 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> "
1648	There are charges for ringing at the Victory over the Scots—for "good tydings from Wayles"—on the day of thanksgiving for regaining Leicester and for a "Vick- tory over the enemie att Willobie by the Committe's apointment."	
1652	"P <sup>d</sup> to the Ringers for ye 18 <sup>th</sup> of June beinge "y <sup>e</sup> day of regaining ye town ... ..	0 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> "
	At Gen. Cromwell's passing by Aug: 25 ...	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
1661	Paid for ringing when the king came to London ... ..	5 <i>s.</i>

1662	May 29	Much ringing and additional pay	
1669		For ringing at the bishop's visitation	8s.
1685		Paid for ringing when the Charter was sur- rendered	3s. 6d.
1686		For ringing when the news came of Rebels routed	10s.
		Of Monmouth and Greys being taken	10s.
1689		For ringing at the restoring of the old Char- ter Octr. 20.	6s.
1696		For ringing on the king's birthday and the king's coming through Leicester the same day	5s.
		For ringing 5 Nov <sup>r</sup>	10s.
1707		Much ringing for good news from abroad	

It would be uninteresting to all except professional ringers were I to attempt to explain the mysteries of change-ringing, which I must confess I am quite unable to do; however, to shew the great variety of changes that can be rung by ordinary peals, I may mention that whilst three bells (St. Nicholas) can ring 6 changes, five bells (All Saints) 120, eight bells (St. Mary's) 40,320, ten bells (St. Martin's, or St. Margaret's) 3,628,800 — a peal of twelve bells would ring the enormous number of 479,001,600 changes. These, according to Southey, would take (at the rate of two strokes to a second, or ten rounds to a minute) ninety-one years to ring; this, however, would be much slower than ordinary, for I find that St. Mary's eight bells ring twenty-eight rounds in sixty-three seconds. It is to be regretted that with three good peals of bells, Leicester should be so ill supplied with good ringers. In 1664, the churchwardens of St. Martins appointed six honest, able men, to be standing ringers: surely this was better than leaving the bells to the chance ringing of young men, who ring without having sufficient practise to do so with that precision and exactness which distinguishes good ringing from jangling. To shew what skill is required, and what precision is observed, in the "rap" of the bells in good ringing, I may mention that in ringing a peal of Bob-maximus, consisting of 6,600 changes, in the church of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, in 1796, the striking was so

exact in point of time, that in each thousand changes the time did not vary one sixteenth of a minute, and the compass of the last thousand was exactly equal to the first.\*

MARTYN.

## Northamptonshire Traders and Town Tokens of the Seventeenth Century.

[CONCLUDED FROM P. 217.]

			Value.
POTTERSPURY.			
101.	O. Thomas Saul.	1668. ... A falcon.	
	R. Of Potter's Perry	... His half penny	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
ROCKINGHAM.			
102.	O. Samuel Peare	... Grocers' Arms.	
	In Rockingham.	1666. ... His halfe peny	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
ROTHWELL.			
103.	O. Thomas Bebee in	... A wheat sheaf.	
	R. Roell, Baker.	... His halfe peny.	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
104.	O. William Dodson.	1666. Mercers' Arms.	
	R. Of Roell, his half penny...	W. D. ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
105.	O. John Ponder of Rowel...	I. D. P.	
	R. A half penny.	1664. ... O. B. (An abbreviation of obolus or half penny $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
106.	O. John Ponder...	... A stick of candles.	
	R. Of Rowell.	1655 ... I. D. P. ...	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
The family of Beeby is still found at Rothwell, the Dodsons and Ponders are no more. It is now 200 years since these tokens circulated; during which time seven generations have passed away—certainly a long time, but at first thought not so long as to have almost obliterated the family names of the issuers, who would be people of small properties of the various localities; yet this is generally found to be the case throughout the series.			
RUSHDEN.			
107.	O. George Carter of Rusden	St. George and dragon.	
	R. His half penny.	1666 ... G. E. C. ...	... $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
STAMFORD BARON.			
108.	O. Miles Hodgson...	... A falcon.	
	R. Stamford Baron	... A wool pack. M. H. ...	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
109.	A variety is without "Baron," and has the date (16)67.	... ..	... $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

\* Vide Southey's Doctor, Vol. i.



The borough of Stamford is in Lincolnshire, while Stamford Baron is in Northamptonshire; they are only separated by the river Welland. The Stamford tokens are numerous, but belong to the Lincolnshire series.

## SUTTON (KING'S).

Value.

110. O. Edward Chandler ... His half penny.  
R. In King's Sutton. ... E. E. C. 1666. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## STOWE.

111. O. Francis Dix... ... A crown.  
R. Of Stowe. 1666. ... F. A. D. ... ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Stowe is to be found in so many counties that it is doubtful whether this belongs to Northamptonshire or not.

## THINGDEN.

112. O. America Bagerley ... A tree.  
R. In Thindon. 16\*\* ... His half penny. (Heart  
shape ... ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## THRAPSTONE.

113. O. John Hunt ... ... A man making candles.  
R. Of Thropston ... I. H. ... ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
114. O. Edmond Palmer, Bakr... Bakers' Arms.  
R. In Thrapston. (16)68... E. P. ... ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
115. O. William Willmot ... A swan.  
R. Of Thrapston. 1666. ... W. W. ... ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The name of Willmot is still found at Thrapstone, as well as the Swan Inn.

## TOWCESTER.

116. O. William Bell. ... Dyers' Arms.  
R. Of Towcester, Dyer. ... His half penny ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
117. O. Thomas Clarke ... Drapers' Arms.  
R. In Towcester. 1669. ... His half penny ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
118. O. Thomas Clarke. ... Drapers' Arms not in a shield  
R. Of Towcester... ... T. A. C. ... ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
119. O. Rich and Farmer ... A talbot passant.  
R. In Tossister... ... R. E. F. ... ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
120. O. Charles Gore. ... Arms, 3 bulls' heads & crest  
R. In Towcester. 1663. ... His half penny. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Charles is a christian name which is seldom found on these tokens; no doubt owing to the unpopularity of Charles 1st, and his subsequent untimely death.

121. O. Thomas Harris. ... A basket. T. M. H.  
R. In Towcester. 1668. ... His half penny. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.



- Value.
129. O. Martin Parker ... Grocers' Arms.  
 R. In Weedon. 1652. ... M. M. P. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 Weedon is reputed to be the most central part of England.

WELDON.

130. O. William Resby ... A man making candles.  
 R. In Weldon. 1668. ... His half penny ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 The family of Reesby is still found there.

WELFORD.

131. O. Will Wickes, his half penny St. George and Dragon.  
 R. In Welford in Northamp-  
 tonshire. (16)69 ... Heart shaped ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

WELLINGBOROUGH.

132. O. Richard Manington ... His halfe peny.  
 R. Of Wellingborow (16)65. R. M. M. ...  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 133. O. William Seer in ... A pair of scales.  
 R. Wellingborrow. 1655... W. E. S. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 134. O. Henry Smith in ... Three cloves and a bell.  
 R. Wellinborough ... H. S. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.  
 135. O. John Worthington of ... The Sun.  
 R. Wellingborough. 1668 His half penny; a crescent  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
 The Seers family is still there, and the Smiths of course.

WOOTON.

136. O. Edward Wattington. ... Mercers' Arms.  
 R. Mercer in Wootton ... E. S. W. ...  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

It is very uncertain whether this belongs to Northamptonshire; as there are so many towns of the same name in other counties.

MIDLAND TOPOGRAPHY.

Old Mansions of Warwickshire.

NO. III.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 199.]

I SHALL conclude my account of Maxtoke with some particulars of an affray which took place there in the forty-fourth of Elizabeth (1602), worth preservation, not only because they concern the history of the castle, but because they shew the ferocious manners which existed even at that late period of our history. The papers concerning it are preserved amongst the Star Chamber Records, (bundle ten, number twenty,) under the head of "Mr.

Thomas Dilke of Maxstoke Castle, in the comr Warwick, his complaint," and they proceed thus:—

"Thomas Dilke of Maxstocke, in com<sup>e</sup> Warwick, sheweth that he is, and for divers years past has been, seized of the manor of Maxstocke in com<sup>e</sup> War<sup>e</sup>: and of one parke with deere therein, and a liberty of free warren within the said manor. One Edward Marowe of Barkseswell, in com<sup>e</sup> War<sup>e</sup>: Esquire, and William Marrowe, his brother, about the last day of July last past, came to Mr. Dilke, at his house at Maxstoke, with a leash of grey-hounds, and asked leave to hunt and course in his parke, which leave Mr. Dilke in curtesye did grant, and the said Edward and William did hunt and course the deere in the park with their grey-hounds, two several times to their own contentment, as Mr. Dilke then thought. Yet upon the 29th of August last past, Edward Marrowe, Wm. Marrowe, Thos. Bissell of Barkseswell, yeoman, Richard Patricke of Meryden in com<sup>e</sup> War<sup>e</sup>k, yeoman, Francis Darker of Balsall, in com<sup>e</sup> War<sup>e</sup>k, yeoman, with other riotous and disorderly persons, armed with privye coats, quilted doublets, dogs, forest bills, bows and arrows, long piked staves, cross bows bent and other weapons, intending to commit some notable ryott and outrage in the parke, did enter the parke about twelve o'clock at night, and without the license of Mr. Dilke, did riotously, routously, and unlawfully hunt, chase, and course the deere in the park all the night, till Mr. Dilke's keeper and his other servants came thither for safeguard of the deere, which the said malefactors perceiving fled out of the parke, leaving their grey-hounds behind them in the parke which were taken by the keeper. Whercof Wm. Marrowe hearing of this, about the 2nd of September last past, came to Mr. Dilke's dwelling-house at Maxstoke, and Mr. Dilke not being at home, in very hawtie and insolent manner then and their required, or rather commanded, the said dogs of Mr. Dilke's wife, who then desired Wm. Marrowe to stay till Mr. Dilke came home, and then she doubted not but the said Wm. Marrowe should be answered to his content, whereunto Wm. Marrowe replying said—Yf he might have his dogs, so it was: yf not, he would make hot work before the matter were ended; and then departed from Mr. Dilke's

house, using many words of threats and great distemperature. After which, Wm. Marrowe solicited persons to carry a challenge by word to one Wm. Smyth, then and now servant to Mr. Dilke, to provoke the said William to fight; which challenge the said persons refusing to carry to Smyth, Wm. Marrowe, by the privity and abettment of Edward Marrowe, did afterwards write a letter of challenge upon the 4th of September last, to Wm. Smith, with his own hand in this manner, namely,

“‘Smyth, whereas thou prodigallie said you would bestow the hanging or killing of my dog before my face, yf thou be but half so good in act as thou art in words, bring him into what place of the country thyself shall think best, and I promise on my word, which I esteem above all things, that none shall come with me; if thou refuse this, I will proclaim thee for a coward: bring what weapons thyself shall think best, I only scorne to bring other weapons than those which I contynuallye ride withal. Your enemy till death, yf thou darest not meet me,

“WILLM. MARROWE.’

“And did send the said letter of challenge to Wm. Smyth by one Edwards, who, by the appointment of the same Wm. Marrowe, delivered it to Wm. Smyth accordingly. And Wm. Marrowe being not contented because Wm. Smyth returned no answer to the letter of challenge, he afterwards upon or about the 6th of September last, did contrive and write with his own hand a slanderous libell in nature of a proclamation, in these words, namely,

“‘Be it known unto all lords, knights, captains, gentlemen and soldiers, and to every one of what quality soever approaching to this town, that I, Wm. Marrowe of Barneswell, do proclaim Wm. Smyth, servant to Mr. Dilkes, the most basiste, cowardlyeste slave that ever dishonoureth the earthe; yet let me do him right, once in his life he played the very tall cowarde, for he stroake Master Sickes sword downe when another man killed him. Thus leaving to trouble myself with so base a slave I end.’

“And subscribed the same with his owne hand thus, namely, ‘WM. MARROWE.’

“And in most riotouse, routouse, and unlawful manner,



being accompanied and therein comforted and abetted by one Wm. Godson and Anthonye Churchman, John Elrall, and the said Francis Darker, and Richard Patricke, being all arrayed with weapons in warlike manner, on the 6th of September, did fix and set up the same libell upon a Maypole, then standing in the town of Mereden aforesaid, being a thoroughfare towne, to the end that all passengers might see and read the same, although in truth there was no such matter to be objected or supposed against Wm. Smyth as was most untruly suggested in the same libell; and the said libell being set up as aforesaid, they in most forcible and riotous manner, being all arrayed as aforesaid, standing by the same Maypole, did justify and maintain in the open street by the space of one hour at the least, to the great terror of the inhabitants of the town and all the passengers and travellers through it," &c.

This complaint being made by Mr. Dilke to the Star Chamber, and replied to by the defendants, they seem to have been so exasperated that they again assembled, later in the autumn, with Thomas Grey, William Lea, John Grey, and many others, which gave rise to the proceedings preserved in bundle thirty, number fifteen. It here appears that in great numbers and well armed, many of them being on horseback, and led by a chief with a white feather on his head-piece, they advanced to Maxstoke castle, after the evening had closed in. One of the party, in his reply to the questions put to him by the plaintiff, details the arms, names, and accoutrements of many of them. At the castle they found a boy, and demanded the dogs, which he told them he could not bring to them; and they are accused of telling this boy, that if the people in the castle would come out, they would kill them one after another, like sheep. It does not appear that they broke into the castle, but they were watched from the windows, and soon after a battle ensued between them and the keepers. One of the keepers stood behind a tree near the gate of the park and was about to draw his bow, when Wm. Marrow, being on horseback, rode up and struck him twice across the head with his sword, but being attacked he received two wounds on the breast, which he describes

as "mortall." Upon this the sheriff comes and takes many of the party into custody; but William Marrow was so severely wounded that he was left at his own house. Upon these events proceedings are commenced in the Star Chamber, but the judgment of the court is not recorded.

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### ANCIENT DOCUMENTS.

#### *The Struggle for Municipal Liberty: the Local Law-Courts.*

A DISPUTE arose between the corporation of Leicester and the earl of Huntingdon, early in the reign of James the First, respecting the nomination of the Steward of the Court of Record in Leicester. As it is one of the indications of the growth of municipal liberty in spite of the opposition of a semi-feudal influence which imparts so much life and interest to local history, I here present a summary of the details. It should be premised that the powers exercised during the middle ages, by the earls of Leicester, became vested in the crown, when, the earls of Lancaster and Leicester, having become dukes of Lancaster, the last of those nobles (Henry, son of John of Gaunt) was made king of England. When, therefore, the "duchy" is spoken of below, it must always be regarded as the representative of the baronial power of the ancient earls of Leicester. The case was heard on the 2nd of May, 1605, before sir Edward Cook (or Coke), knight, and various "articles" were delivered to him by the earl of Huntingdon, Mr. Walter Hastings, sir Henry Harrington, and sir Henry Beaumont of Coleorton. At this time the earl of Huntingdon resided in High-street, Leicester, in a building of which one turret, encased in brick, yet remains; and his high rank, his local residence, the extent of his territory in Leicestershire, and the popular reverence for ancient nobility, invested him with a semi-feudal authority. It was this personage whom the corporation ventured on opposing in a court of law. The arguments advanced by him were as follow:

1. That the king had in right of his duchy of Lancaster, as parcel of the ancient possessions of the said duchy, the honour and castle of Leicester.

2. That the castle stood on a site adjoining to the town; and that there was belonging to the honour, within the town, a Court Leet and a Court of Pleas, which were anciently bestowed by the kings of England upon the dukes of Lancaster, for the increase of their jurisdiction, and for the advancement of the dignity of their honour and ancient castle of Leicester; for that thereby the dukes had a very great command of the town, and they appointed a steward for the Leet and they also nominated or appointed a steward or town-clerk, who sat as the principal judge in that Court of Pleas, and all pleas were accustomed to be entered before him as the king's steward. The mayor of Leicester was to assist him only, but the principal authority was always ascribed to the officer of the duchy.

3. That the king gave fees and allowances to the officers and attendants upon the court as officers of the duchy, and they were paid out of the duchy revenues; and the king had a yearly revenue accruing from the court.

4. That the mayors of Leicester were accustomed—from the duty the town owed to the duchy, from which they had many privileges and much protection—to go yearly to the castle to take their oaths there; but of late years they had utterly refused to go there, and had caused the title of the Court of Pleas to be entered as of “pleas holden before the mayor,” absolutely denying the authority of the officer of the duchy in that court.

5. That if the liberties in question (of the Leet and Court of Pleas) should be granted away to the mayor, or any other person, or the election of the steward or town-clerk be entrusted to him;—then the honour would be much injured by a diminution of its revenues, and the liberties of the duchy much impaired—while the castle, the chief guard or head of the said honour, would stand naked in the midst of the said town: there being no part of the honour, or any jurisdiction belonging to it, lying nearer to the said ancient castle, except the said command

of the town, and the forest being some miles distant therefrom.

6. That the said town-clerkship or stewardship had been of such note that divers of the earls of Huntingdon, and others of that race, had been well pleased to hold that office from the kings of the realm during their princely pleasures, yet not to seek the inheritance of the office and others as the mayor of Leicester then did: besides, there were other things then sought for in the charter of the mayors, which, upon examination, would appear to be prejudicial both to his majesty and other parties.

To these several statements the burgesses replied separately, in a paper headed "Leicester's answers to the earl of Huntingdon's exceptions to their new charter concerning the stewardship." The "answers" were to the following effect:

1. The honour of Leicester is an ancient and great dignity of the duchy in the county of Leicester, and extendeth into Northamptonshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutlandshire, and has within the same several Courts Leet and Courts Baron, and only one Court of Pleas for the whole beside that of the borough of Leicester.

2. The town of Leicester is parcel of the honour of Leicester, and there is therein one Leet and one Court of Pleas.

The stewardship of the honour and the stewardship of the town are separate and distinct, and have separate fees and allowances, and have been enjoyed by separate patents and patentees. The stewardship of the Court of Pleas in the honour is judge; but in the town the mayor and burgesses are judge, and the steward is but a minister or clerk.

The Court of Pleas of the honour hath process only for distress and levy by *goods*, but the Court of Pleas for the town hath process of attachment for the *body* also.

3. The king allows to the bailiff of his manor (who collects and answers for his majesty's rents and revenues, and to his under-officers for that purpose) certain fees and duties; but in respect of his attendance at the court the

king allows him no fee, and the mayor's sergeants are attorneys in the court, and have their wages of the corporation and not of the king.

The yearly profit of the court will not discharge a fourth part of the bailiff's fee.

4. For their oath at the castle, *that* was forborne partly in respect of their late charter giving them warrant for making oath at home; and the rather on account of the insufficiency of the deputy steward: but in the new charter the same is established for ever.

As to the title of the Court of Pleas, it was allowed according to the last charter and act of incorporation, and the officer of the duchy was never anything but a minister in the court.

5. *The keeping of these courts has always been before the mayor, and the profits to the king; and so they are now under the charter, with a greater enlargement than previously of profits of court and jurisdictions of plea to the duchy, under the new charter.*

The more absolute a government the corporation has, the better will it be able to perform its duties to the honour.

The corporation has procured much liberty, jurisdiction, and profit from the crown to the duchy, at its cost and charge, and in lieu thereof the desire of the duchy for its better government; *but* [<sup>?</sup> except] *the nomination of its officers and to discharge its place to the king.*

6. Of the earls of Huntingdon, earl Henry only had the stewardship, and assigned his interest to sir Edward Hastings, *and he to the corporation for consideration of money.\**

The burgesses accordingly adduced evidence in support of their statements, whereby it was proved that the stewardships of the borough and the honour were distinct. They cited the following names of patentees, who had held the "town-clerkship, otherwise of late called the stewardship,"—namely 5th Edward the Fourth, Richard Reynold, clerk; 10th Henry the Eighth, John Fowler, bailiff's clerk, otherwise town-clerk; 19th Henry the Eighth, Roger Redcliffe;

\* "The earl of Huntingdon's first objections, and the town of Leicester's answers thereto."—*Manuscript.*



29th Henry the Eighth, John Harrington, esquire; 1st Mary, Edward Hastings, knight, queen's councillor; 15th Elizabeth, Henry, earl of Huntingdon, steward of the town of Leicester; 33rd Elizabeth, Edward Hastings, knight, under the earl; afterwards, to the 40th Elizabeth, Thomas Clarke, the mayor of Leicester, for twenty marks paid by him as a composition with the aforesaid Edward on account of his surrender of the office [*sursumredditio*.]

The stewards of the *honour* of Leicester were these :—

19th Henry the Eighth, Roger Ratcliffe, one of the gentlemen of his majesty's chamber; 21st Henry the Eighth, John Digby, esquire; 23rd Henry the Eighth, Richard Manners, esquire; 5th Edward the Sixth, Henry, marquis of Dorset; 8th Edward the Sixth, Francis, earl of Huntingdon; 2nd and 3rd Philip and Mary, the said Francis, and Henry, his son and heir, afterwards Henry, earl of Huntingdon; Elizabeth, George, earl of Huntingdon; 2nd James, Henry, earl of Huntingdon.\* The nature of the earliest grant of the town stewardship adduced at the trial, was shown in the copy of that here given, bearing date 5th Edward the Fourth.

"The king, &c. Know ye that we, of our special grace and certain knowledge and mere motion, make and appoint Richard Reynolds our clerk, called town-clerk, of our town of Leicester. We also give and grant to the said Richard the office and occupation of clerk, called the town-clerk, of the same town, to have and to occupy the office and occupation aforesaid by himself and for his whole life, to receive thence annually his wages and fees, by the hand of our receiver, &c. Also, we give and grant to the said Richard two carts of fire-wood, to be received annually during his life within our park of the Frith," &c.†

The mode of keeping the court is briefly stated in a paper signed by "W. Dethicke," wherein it says that sir John Harrington, knight, was high steward of the honour of Leicester (meaning probably the *town* of Leicester), and one John Waldram, gentleman, of Oadby, was his under-

\* See manuscript among the town muniments.

† Translated from manuscript copy of the original document.

steward; and that Walrand usually came to Leicester every Monday morning to keep the court, when he would send for one Edward Glossopp, a sufficient clerk in the town, empowering him to act in the court, and take the fees for his pains; and would also give him four-pence, and he (Walrand) "would then keep good fellows in the town company."

By articles of covenant\* bearing date the 15th February, the 6th James the First [1609], made between John Freeman and John Blount, on behalf of the corporation, and Thomas Harvey of Ashby de la Zouch, on the part of Henry, earl of Huntingdon, an amicable arrangement was effected relative to the stewardship. The terms of it were these:

The corporation were, within one month after receiving the king's letters patent vesting the nomination of the steward in them, to grant to the earl and his heirs the nomination of the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth stewards, and so on for ever; while the corporation were to have the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth appointments, and so on, so long as there might be male heirs of the house of Huntingdon, and the office might remain.

The nomination of the *bailiff*, or keeper of the gaol, was made the subject of a similar agreement, excepting that the *first*, third, and every alternative appointment was to be made by the corporation; while the *second*, fourth, and so on was to remain with the earl or his heirs male.

The corporation completed the deed required by the foregoing agreement, on the 17th of April, 7th Jac.; and, on the death of John Willne, gentleman, confirmed the nomination of Robert Wright of Castle Donington, as bailiff and keeper of the gaol, by Henry, earl of Huntingdon.

In December, 1609, a fuller indenture than the foregoing was executed, and signed by the covenanting parties.

In the year 1657, Theophilus, afterwards earl of Huntingdon, granted the office of bailiff to William Mayor, this being the fourth turn of such appointment.

In the year 1723 Leonard Piddocke was appointed to be bailiff and keeper of the gaol, by Theophilus, earl of

\* Preserved in the Charter House.

Huntingdon. His predecessor (appointed by the corporation) was Thomas Palmer, gentleman. Piddocke was a resident in Ashby de la Zouch.

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The law-proceeding had apparently arisen out of the appointment of Mr. Christopher Tamworth, who was chosen steward by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, in the year 1603, and the following "case" was submitted to counsel:

The late queen Elizabeth was seized in the right of her Duchy of Lancaster of the Honour of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, whereof the town of Leicester is parcel, and of a Court of Portmote as parcel of the said Honour, which Court was held before the Mayor and Burgesses of the said town of Leicester, and the Steward, *alias* the Town Clerk, for the time being, of the said late queen and her progenitors of the said Town of Leicester, in the right of the Duchy, by Patent under the seal of the Duchy, in the Guild Hall of the said town every Monday usually, in the year, between the hours of nine and eleven, and of the perquisites, profits, fines, and amerciaments of the said Court of Portmote; and her Majesty and her predecessors had the appointment and nomination of the Steward, *alias* Town Clerk, of the said town, as parcel of the said Honour of Leicester, time out of memory of man, which said Stewards, *alias* Town Clerks, enjoyed their offices by reason of several patents made to them under the Duchy Seal and kept the said Court of Portmote, time out of memory of man, in the right of her Majesty and her progenitors, as in the right of the Duchy of Lancaster, within the Guild Hall of the said town of Leicester; and likewise her Majesty and her Majesty's predecessors had the appointment and nomination of the Bailiffs of the said town of Leicester, as parcel of the said Honour of Leicester, time out of memory of man, which Bailiffs held their offices by reason of several patents to them made under the Seal of the said Duchy respectively, which Bailiffs gave their attendance upon the said Court of Portmote; and, likewise, her Majesty and her Majesty's predecessors had four under-Bailiffs attending of the said Court of Portmote, which served for attorneys in the said Court, and gave fees or wages to the said Stewards, Bailiffs, and four under-Bailiffs, for their attendances and the execution of precepts awarded at

the said Court; and, being so seized of the said Court of Portmote, and of the offices of Stewardship and Bailiwick, and allowing fees to the said Stewards, Bailiffs, and four under-Bailiffs, for their attendances at the said Court—at the humble suit and petition of the said Mayor and Burgesses, being then incorporated by that name, the said late queen incorporated them anew by her Highness's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, dated the 1st of June, in the forty-first of the said queen (1599), by the name of Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the said town of Leicester, and granted and confirmed to them and their successors, amongst other things (not being informed that her Majesty had the Court of Portmote there, to be held every Monday, usually, in the year, in the Guild Hall of the said town, in the right of her Highness's Duchy of Lancaster, and that her Majesty had the perquisites, profits, fines, and amerciaments arising of the said Court, and the nomination of the Steward, *alias* Town Clerk, of the said town of Leicester, which kept the said Court, and of the Bailiff of the said town of Leicester, which attended and executed the mandates and precepts of the said Court, and kept the prisoners, arrested and committed by warrant of or from the said Court, nor that her Majesty gave fees and wages to the said Steward, Bailiff, and four under-Bailiffs, out of her Highness's revenues of the said Duchy of Lancaster, nor that her Majesty was seized of the same Honour of Leicester, in the right of the same Duchy, of which the said town of Leicester and Court of Portmote, and other the premises were parcel)—that they and their successors should and might hold one Court of Record, every Monday in every week in the year, in the said Guild Hall of the said town of Leicester, before the Mayor, Recorder, Bailiffs, and Stewards, of the said town of Leicester, or any one of them, and that they should hold pleas in that Court in such and like sort, and in as ample manner and form as in the said town before that time had been used and accustomed, and by the said Letters Patents, dated on the 1st June, forty-first Elizabeth, above said, granted that Thomas Ward, deputy-Steward before that patent to the Mayors of the town of Leicester, which Mayors held the Stewardship to them and their successors *ad bene placitum* of the said queen, by reason of a patent made to them under the Duchy Seal, should be Steward of the said town of Leicester, and William Dethicke to be the common Clerk of the said town of Leicester, commonly called the



Mayor's Clerk, which office he executed and had before, as of the gift of the Mayor and Corporation of the said town, to hold at their pleasures; since which grant, dated the 1st of June, the forty-first year aforesaid, all the late queen's time the Court hath been continually held before the said Mayor and Burgesses, they continuing their ancient places in the Court in the self-same Guild Hall as before, and the self-same days and times as before, Thomas Warde, deputy Steward to the Mayor, the Bailiffs, and under-Bailiffs, holding their places in the Court and exercising their offices and giving their attendances as before, the precepts of *capias* directed by the Mayor to the queen's Bailiff to be executed *secundum consuetudinem villæ* as before, returnable at the next Court of the said queen, in the borough aforesaid, to be held as before, writs of *certiorari* and writs of error, directed to the Mayor and Burgesses as before, for removing of Records, or the tenors of Records beyond the Court of the said queen. The late queen all her time allowed fees and wages to the Stewards, Bailiffs, and four under-Bailiffs, out of her Highness's revenues of her Duchy of Lancaster, for executing their offices in the said Court as before, and the king's Majesty hath all his time allowed fees to the Steward, Bailiffs, and under-Bailiffs, for exercising their offices in the said Court as before, and renewed the Bailiff's patent, being first granted *ad bene placitum* of the late queen, and the Bailiff enjoyeth his office by virtue of that patent of his Highness and no other as before; and after the said queen did demise 24th March, 1602, her Highness having before that time, by her letters patent, under the Seal of the said Duchy, the eight and twentieth day of November, in the fortieth year of her reign, granted to the Mayor of her town of Leicester, for the time being, the office of Stewardship, otherwise called the office of Town Clerk of the said town, to occupy and enjoy the said office to the Mayor for the time being, by sufficient deputy or deputies during her Majesty's pleasure, with all fees and profits, &c., which patent is determined by her Majesty's death, and the king's Majesty that now is, granted, &c., to Christopher Tamworth, put in the patent, &c.

The question is, whether Christopher Tamworth, by force of her Majesty's Letters Patents under the Duchy Seal, ought to be Steward of the king's Court aforesaid of the town of Leicester, held there in the right of the Duchy of Lancaster.

THO. IRELAND.



Mr. Tamworth was established in his office, and remained in it until he died in the year 1624. His successors were:

John Oneby, esquire, Hinckley.

Thomas Staveley, esquire, died 1683.

John Major, esquire, barrister.

Simon Barwell, esquire (nominated by the earl of Huntingdon, 1703, died 1720).

William Wrighte (appointed recorder in 1729).

Norrice Cradocke, esquire, died 1765.

William Tilley, gentleman, died 1797.

Henry Dalby, gentleman (the last steward).

The court having been practically superseded by the establishment of the Small Debts and County Courts, it may be considered an obsolete institution; but this brief account of it may supply instruction to some readers. It shows how, gradually and insensibly, the almost sovereign power of the ancient feudal lords of Leicester has passed into other hands—into the hands of the Houses of Parliament, whence emanated the authority of those Courts which are now the terror of fraudulent and reckless debtors.

JAMES THOMPSON.

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## FAMILY PAPERS.

### Early Settlers in Germantown, America.

*To the Editor of the "Midland Counties Historical Collector."*

SIR,—Herewith you will receive copies of two old family letters, the originals of which are in the possession of a descendant of the person to whom they were addressed. If you think them of sufficient interest, you may insert them in the *Collector*. Mr. Nich. Joyce was the second son of Nicholas Joyce, of Blackfordby, by Dorothy his wife, who was a daughter and coheir of Robert and Susanna Dalby of Castle Donnington; and, having come into possession of certain messuages and lands in the latter place, in 1677, he went to reside there, but subsequently removed to Ashby de la Zouch. In 1683, he married Anne Coulson (not Coulston, as printed at page 121 of the present volume), and by her had issue, William Joyce of Boothorpe,

and Nicholas Joyce of Ashby de la Zouch, apothecary. Joseph Coulson, in his Will executed Dec. 17, 1689, when "suddenly bound for a voyage to Jamaica," styles himself, "the brother and heir of Samuel Coulson, who was son and heir of Thomas Coulson, late of Hartshorne, in the county of Derby, gentleman (deceased)." His "sister Crank" was Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Crank of Isley Coulton, in this county.

M. BREDON.

Lon: Octo: y<sup>e</sup> 16th—1689.

Lo: Br: Joyce

These are Cheefly to acquaint you off my present wellfaire blessed bee god: & so lett you know that I will send yourr Corrill (?) in A week by y<sup>e</sup> first Opertunity I am heare fforst to make bold to trooble yow fro A reall Kindness the porport off which is to desire yow iff yow can possible to lend me twenty or thirty Pounds and so send itt by y<sup>e</sup> Next Return iff possible and yow shall have good security and interest deuly Payd iff yow doe think ffit: iff nott that yow will lett mee have an answer by y<sup>e</sup> Post next weather I may trusten to y<sup>e</sup> same or nott. ffor I am att y<sup>s</sup> time Putt att A straat (?)\* ffor Monys to take Overe with me And I shall be at A loss iff yow doe nott ffurnish me with the Monys desired: I doe ffind y<sup>t</sup> theire is Monys very Considerable but will not be gott in without trooble ass to my late Brothers Conserne soe y<sup>t</sup> itt cannot be manidged without Monys. ffor I design to goe ffor Jamaica by y<sup>e</sup> first Opertunity wich will bee in a ffoortnights time or theare Aboughts Concluding with my Love to my Sister & to Mrs Dalby y<sup>e</sup> same to my sisters Crank & Brother hoping these lines will ffind yow all in y<sup>e</sup> same health. I remain youre Most Affectionate & Lo: Kinsman whilst [meanwhile] Pray direct yourrs to mee att

M<sup>r</sup> Beightons

nere Pyckle herryng

In Southwark.

Jos: COULSON.

The preceding letter is addressed as follows:—

To

M<sup>r</sup> Nich Joyce

Att Castle Donington

nere y<sup>e</sup> Kings Mills

Leysester: Shire

\* A "strait" or difficulty.—Ed.

The subjoined letter is from his widow,—

Germantown the 15<sup>th</sup> of June 1708

Mr Nich: Joyce

&

M<sup>rs</sup> Ann Joyce

Dear & wellbeloved B<sup>r</sup> and Sist<sup>r</sup> Having Long desired it, and now mett with an opertunity. I am Obliged to make use of it to acquaint yow with my present Sorrowful Condition.—

Although I know my late dear & Lov: husbond has severall times writt to you since we were married yet having Receiv<sup>d</sup> no Answer Perhaps by Reason of miscarriedg of Letters at so great a distance know not whether you have Receiv<sup>d</sup> his Therefore shall give you an ac<sup>t</sup> that upon the 21 of July 1701 I was married to your B<sup>r</sup> Mr Joseph Coulson who has been a very Dear & Lov: husb<sup>d</sup> unto me would to god I might have injoy'd him Longer. It has pleased god to Bless us so farr that we have had 5 Child: together the first born was a daughter whose name was Christned Ann the second was Thomas the following were Elizabeth Margaret and Samuel Coulson. Whereof it pleased god to take our daughter Ann to himself when she was a month old, and our youngest Son Samuel when he was six weeks old about three months before it also pleased god to make a sorrowfull seperation between me and my Dear & welbeloved husbond which hapned to my very great sorrow & grief upon the 1<sup>st</sup> day of feb: last he left this world with an Easy mind and in a good hope of meeting with a mercifull god who would make him Eternally happy. Desiring often and Earnestly that what he left behind might be imployed to bring up his Children in a good Christian Education & Especially his son Thomas to good Learning which is very hard to be Attained unto in these parts. however I does and will doe my Endeavour By the grace of god to fulfill his Request According to my ability which god knows is but small having no more then about Eighty pounds left for to bring up these 3 small Child<sup>n</sup> My husbond indeed by his last will left it all to me for their bringing up according to his desire (yet I have since Considered that I being a young widdow not above 29 years of Age & already not without opertunity may happen to Change my Condition) have secured it all to the Children.

And dear B<sup>r</sup> I am very ignorant how my dear husb<sup>d</sup> left his affairs in Engld when he came from thence but this I know he left the management of it chiefly to you and therefore doe Ear-

nestly begg of you that will perform the part an Lov: Uncle to my poor fatherless Children in securing what does Really belong to them and send it over in the name of my son Thomas Coulson for the benefit of him and his 2 sisters. My son Thomas though but young yet a very Sencible Child presents his humble service to his uncle & Aunt and would be very glad to see his fathers Relations. Which being what offers at present I Remain with kind respects

Your Lov: Sister,

MARGARET COULSON.

I desire a few lines from you and that you please to direct yours for me to

Mr. Joseph Shippen

Merch<sup>t</sup>

In Philad<sup>e</sup>

The Address on the back—to

Mr. Nicholas Joyce

Haberdasher

In Ashby

In the County of

Leicester.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

21.—WICKLIFF'S SOUNDING BOARD.—To the Editor.—Sir,—Knowing that anything about Wickliffe's sounding board might possibly be acceptable, I hope you will excuse my writing these few lines to you. A few years ago, the pulpit in Lutterworth church was moved (part of which pulpit was the pulpit in which Wickliffe preached), and *Wickliffe's sounding-board*, which stood over the pulpit, was taken away and deposited in the woodyard of the late Mr. Thomas Cumberlidge, where it now lies (or did the last time I was at Lutterworth, about three months ago).—L. L.

22.—CAN any correspondent ascertain from parish or family documents, or from other sources, the name of a clergyman who preached at Coventry on the following dates: October 24th, 1703, and July 8th, 1712, from the former part of Psalm lxxiii. 28; January 1st, 1715, from 1 Tim. i. 15; May 14th, 1705, and October 4th, 1715, from Proverbs iv. 23; November 30th, 1704, and sometime in January, 1708, from the former part of John iv. 14. The last-named sermon was preached also at Stretton, on June 9th, 1706; and that from Timothy, at Nuneaton, May 27th, 1705.—TEE CEE.

23.—LAURENCE SCHERARD.—Who was Laurence Scherard, knight, 15th Henry the Sixth; and where can I find a pedigree of the family of Sherard of Tonge?—BREDONIENSIS.

24.—THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE TOKENS,—To the Editor.—Sir,—Allow me to correct a slight mistake which appeared in your July number in the List

of the Northamptonshire Tokens. At page 212, number 15, your correspondent has assigned the Corby half penny to Northamptonshire, while I am inclined to assign it to the Lincolnshire Corby, near to Grantham. The Corby in the former county is a very small place, and that in the latter county is somewhat larger; and there is, and has always been, in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," a family residing here of the name of Collingwood, and of the trade of grocers. The present family here residing is connected with grocery and drapery. I do not know whether I may be right in my assignment, but I thought the evidence was in favour of Lincolnshire.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Stamford, July 23, 1856.

J. SIMPSON.

25.—ENGRAVINGS OF LEICESTER.—Can any reader inform me if there are in existence any engravings of Leicester during the last century, or of an earlier date?—H. J. DAVIS, Museum.

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### NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

WE regret the late appearance of the *Historical Collector* during the past few months, and are anxious to prevent the recurrence of the delay in future. If our contributors would favour us with their communications at an earlier day than usual we should feel obliged. It has been found necessary, therefore, to state that henceforward no articles received after the 15th day of each month will appear in the number following that date.

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### LOCAL HISTORY.

THE HISTORY OF LEICESTER, from the time of the Romans to the end of the seventeenth century. By JAMES THOMPSON. Price 2ls.

THE HANDBOOK OF LEICESTER contains a summary of the history of the town, with descriptions of its ancient buildings and modern institutions. By the same Author. Price 2s.

THE JEWRY WALL, Leicester, a Paper read at the Congress of the British Archæological Association held in Manchester. By the same Author. Price 6d.

LEICESTER ABBEY, a Paper read at the meeting of the Architectural Societies in Leicester, in May, 1851. By the same Author. Price 6d.

The foregoing may be had of Messrs. THOMPSON & SON, *Chronicle Office*, and Mr. T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, Bible and Crown, Leicester; and of Mr. J. RUSSELL SMITH, Old Compton-street, Soho-square, London.

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*May be had, price 1s. 6d., Vol. I. of the*

MIDLAND COUNTIES HISTORICAL COLLECTOR, appropriately bound in cloth. Also, covers for the volume, price 1s. 3d. Leicester: T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, Bible and Crown, Market Place. London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster Row. And all other Booksellers.

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Printed and Published by T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, at the Sign of the *Bible and Crown*, Market Place, Leicester, to whom communications for the *Historical Collector* should be addressed.





## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 26. }

SEPTEMBER 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE. }

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### OLD MANSIONS OF WARWICKSHIRE.

#### Baddesley Clinton Hall.

IN Baddesley Clinton Hall we have another fine specimen of a fortified mansion, though of a later date than Maxtoke. It is situated in the Hundred of Hemlingford, and but a short distance from the Kingswood station on the Great Western line from London to Birmingham. The building is mostly of grey stone, and is of low elevation, rising out of a moat and forming three sides of a square. A bridge covered with ivy leads to the entrance—an embattled gateway—whose massive door is strengthened with numerous bolts and bars of iron. Emerging from this, and turning to the left, is the hall—a room of considerable size, having a stone Elizabethan chimney-piece, elaborately carved, but now painted. In the centre of it, within a circle, are the arms of Ferrers quartering Brome, Hampden, and White, surmounted with a helmet, and the crest a unicorn, passant, ermine. In other parts are emblazoned Ferrers impaling Frevill of Tamworth (or, a cross

moline, gules); Ferrers impaling Hextall; Ferrers impaling Peto of Chesterton; Ferrers impaling Willoughby of Cawell (or, fretty, azure). The other ornaments are scrolls, flowers, gryphons' claws, and grotesque heads of men and beasts. The whole of this hall is panelled and contains no weapons nor armour, with the exception of a buff coat. In its windows are portrayed the alliances of the Ferrers family. In those facing the court are these arms and inscriptions:

## I.

Henry of Ferrers Lord of  
Ferrers in Normandy came  
into England at the Conquest  
and was Lord of Tutbury.

The proper arms over this inscription have been broken away (the earl's coronet alone remaining), and have been supplied by Ferrers of Baddesley, impaling Hampden.

## II.

Robert of Ferrers, Earle of  
Ferrers in Normandy and  
Lord of Tutbury in Eng  
Land and Hawis his wyfe.

The sinister side of the shield is filled with plain glass, but the dexter has sable, six horse-shoes argent, 3, 2, 1.

## III.

Vairy, or and gules, impaling, azure, three garbs, or.  
William of Ferrers Earle of  
Derby married Agnes Lady  
of Chartley Daughter of Hugh  
Keveliok Earle of Chester.

## IV.

William of Ferrers Earle of  
Derby married Margaret La  
Dy of Groby daughter of Roger  
Quincy Earle of Winchester.

The sinister side is plain glass.

## V.

Sable, six horse-shoes, argent, impaling azure, three bars vairy, gules and argent.

Robert of Ferrers Earle  
Of Ferrers married Sibill  
Daughter of William Lord  
Brewse of Brember Knappe and Gower.

## VI.

William of Ferrers Earle of  
Ferrers married Margaret  
Lady of Higham daughter  
of William Peverel of Nottingham.

Plain glass supplies the place of the horse-shoes; the  
sinister side has vairy, or and gules.

## VII.

Gules, seven mascles conjoined, or, 3, 2, 1; impaling  
Lovayne:

The inscription is gone.

## VIII.

Ferrers of Groby, impaling Segrave.  
The inscription is also gone.

## IX.

Ferrers of Groby, impaling or, fretty, gules.  
Henry Ferrers the third  
Lord Ferrers of Groby mar  
Ed Isabel daughter of Theo  
Bald Lord Verdon of Weble.

## X.

Ferrers of Groby, impaling Sable, a cross engrailed, or.  
William Ferrers the fourth  
Lord Ferrers of Groby mar  
Ed Margaret daughter of Wil  
Liam Ufford Earle of Suffolk.

## XI.

Ferrers of Groby, impaling Poynings.  
The inscription does not remain.

## XII.

Ferrers of Groby, impaling checquy, or and azure, a  
fess, gules.

William Ferrers the sixth  
Lord Ferrers of Groby mar  
Ed Philip daughter of Roger  
Lord Clifford of Apleby.

In those facing the garden are :

Gules, three stirrups, or, impaling argent, a chevron, gules, between three parrots, within a bordure, azure, bezanty.

Thomas	Agnes
Scudamo <sup>R</sup>	Whyte

Anno Domini 1585.

Azure, three stirrups, or, impaling the same.

Walter	Philip
Giffard	Whyte

Anno Domini 1588.

On the left of the hall is the drawing-room—a square room panelled with oak, having also a carved chimney-piece, with the arms of Ferrers of Groby, surmounted by a helmet; and in the windows are these coats. That on the west has :

Gules, seven mascles, conjoined, or, 3, 2, 1, a canton ermine, impaling quarterly, gules and sable; in the second and third quarters, a fleur de lis argent. Over all a bend of the last.

Sir Henry Ferrers Knyght  
 Married Margaret daughter  
 And coheyre of William  
 Hexstal of Hextal Esquier.

On the right side of this—

1. Ferrers, quartering Botetourt, Trevill, Montfort, and Brome impaling Hampden, quartering Sydney, Popham, and argent, a pale fusilly, sable :

On the left—

2. Windsor, and its quarterings, impaling Sambourne, quartering ermine, a lion passant, and a pale fusilly, within a bordure bezanty.

In the east window :

Ferrers, impaling sable, on a chevron, argent, three slips of broom.

Sir Edward Ferrers Knyght  
 Married Constance daughter  
 Of Nicholas Brome of Bad  
 Disley Clinton Esquier.

Ferrers, impaling argent, a saltire, gules, between four eagles, displayed, azure.

\* \* \* \*

Ferrers

Katherine

Hampden

Argent, a saltire gules, between four eagles displayed, azure, impaling Ferrers.

\* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \*

Elizabeth

Ferrers.

On the right of this room is the dining-room, where the panelling has been divested of paint. It has a beautifully carved chimney-piece, erected in 1628, supported upon pillars of the Ionic and Corinthian order, and has in the midst the arms of Ferrers, quartering Whyte of South Wam-born, Hampshire. There are some good family portraits here; amongst them are those of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, the ill-fated favourite of queen Elizabeth, and a curious painting of sir Ralph Ellecker of Risby, who was knighted by James the First at York, April 17th, 1603. He is represented as a venerable man in a black velvet doublet, ornamented with gold lace, and is clasping the handle of his sword. In the corner of the picture are his arms—azure, a fret, and chief argent, quartering Grindall, Riseby, and Moretonne; the crest, on a wreath, two dolphins addorsed, given by Henry the Eighth to the family for the conduct of their ancestor at the siege of Bulloigne, where he took the dauphin's standard. In the windows of this room :

Ferrers impaling Windsor.

Edward Ferrers

Bridgit Windesor

Or, two bars, sable, a chief argent, impaling Ferrers :

Thomas

Froggenall

Margaret

Ferrers.

Ferrers impaling Whyte :

Henry

Ferrers

Jane

Whyte

1588.

Ermine, on a bend, azure, three cinquefoils, or, impaling Ferrers.



John  
Beaufoe

Ursula  
Ferrers.

Space would not permit to describe each carved chimney-piece and escutcheon which decorate this ancient dwelling. Suffice it to say, that almost every *one* of the sleeping apartments contains portions of carving or heraldic insignia. Glass being the most perishable material used in a house, and always liable to be broken, either by carelessness or by tempestuous winds, I shall content myself with a description of the armorial bearings which still adorn the casements. In the window at the bottom of the staircase, are the arms of Brome surrounded with mantlings, and on the top two naked men with torches and clubs: the date is broken away. Also, Ferrers quartering Bottetourt, Frevill, Montfort, and Brome; in the midst a crescent. At the top is inscribed Anno Dom. 1560. At the bottom:

*Henric Ferrers did marrie Katherine  
Hamdon the daughter and hyer of John  
Hamdon Knight. Anno Dno 1560.*

The windows of the chambers on the south side have these:

I.

Ferrers impaling Brome:

Sir Edward  
Ferrers

Constance  
Brome.

Ferrers impaling Hextall:

Sir Henry  
Ferrers

Margaret  
Hekestall.

Gules, seven mascles conjoined, 3, 2, 1; supported by two unicorns, ermine. On the top a helmet, and on a wreath the crest, a wing argent.

*William lord Ferrers of Groby*

The arms, supporters, helmet, and crest of Windsor.

*Willia lord Windsor of Bra-  
denham.*

## II.

Brome, impaling, paly, or and azure, a canton ermine.

John	Beatrice
Brome	Shirley.

Brome, impaling Beaufoy :

Edward	Margerie
Brome	Beaufoe.

## III.

Argent, a chevron, gules, between three parrots, within a bordure, bezanty. On a helmet, the crest, a parrot proper, holding in its beak a slip of oak, fructed.

Sir Thomas White.

A large chamber on the east side of the house has :

Quarterly, first and fourth, ermine, second and third, paly, gules and or, impaling Ferrers.

S <sup>r</sup> Valentin	Anne
Knightley	Ferrers.

Argent, a chevron engrailed, sable, between three cross crosslets, fitchy, impaling Ferrers.

William	Jane
Tinderne	Ferrers.

Brome, impaling, sable, six martlets, argent, 3, 2, 1.

Nicolas	Elisabet
Brome	Arondel.

Brome, impaling party, per chevron, argent and sable, in chief two martlets of the last.

Thomas	Joane
Brome	Midelmore.

The precise period at which this mansion was erected is not known. However, a dwelling-house was in Baddesley in the year 1450 ; for on a parchment roll, in the possession of the present owner entitled,

“ The complainte of Jo Brome  
ag<sup>te</sup> div<sup>s</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> towne of Warr  
Uppo<sup>r</sup> div<sup>r</sup>s wrongs and forcible  
inquiries offered unto hym in Warr  
and at other his mansion places in  
the county of Warr  
An<sup>o</sup> egn Henr 6<sup>to</sup> 28,”

After enumerating the loss he had suffered by the conduct of the rioters at Brome's Place in Warwick, occurs the following paragraph: "Itm dyvers of the said psons after they had rifild the said hous and say that there was none suche stuffe of the said John Brome as they wend to haue fond there furthwith thay w<sup>t</sup> many othir unknowen psons the same nyght went from thens to Baddesley another place of the said John Brome where the wyffe of the same John Brome then lay ynne bot 6 myle from his said othir place at Warr and thidder came erly in the mornynge in riotous wise armyed and arrayd as it had been in lands of warre, and there laide the place about for to haue broken ynne at the openyng of the durres and while they lay there about suche entent came a gode pouman by them that dwellyd in the same towne and hym they toke and manassed to sle bot if he wold tell what stuffe of men and what array he knowe withynne the same place and after he had told hem thay toke their counseill together and in the mesne tyme suche as weren in the said place had knowlache of hem and of ther being there about the place shot at hem wt suche shot as they had. And the wif of the said John Brome and her children there then weren put in right grete fer & drede And the said riottours seing thay myght nat chiefe of ther evill and malicious purposse there at that tyme made the said pouman to bring hem to John Underwodes hous a tennt of the said John Brome and the same John Underwode there bete and laft for dede and put his wiff then she being there grete wt childe and nyghe at her tyme in suche fere drede and sorowe that she was mony dayes after distracte and nat long after so well of her wittes as she was to fore."

Henry Ferrers, esquire, and his son, Edward, who succeeded him, seem to have greatly embellished the interior of the house with carving and other ornaments; for to this period most of the chimney-pieces may be assigned, and it is probable that the former of these persons (to whose knowledge in antiquities both Camden and Dugdale bear ample testimony) may have been the original designer of the alterations which now took place, not only at the hall but at the church, whose chancel bears date 1634, the year after his decease.

In the civil wars, which broke out not many years after, this Baddesley and its owners seem to have had anything but a pleasant share, judging from the following document preserved amongst the old deeds there :

A perticular valuation of y<sup>e</sup> goods, Cattles and monies taken att Baddesley Clinton from Edward Ferrers esq<sup>r</sup> and Henry Ferrers his sonne by y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>l</sup>imrte troops at dius Sevrall tymes as also y<sup>e</sup> monies lente by him and his sonne to the plmte together wth what tax hath bene paid monthly for a ctaine tyme herein menconed wth p<sup>r</sup>ovender inn oates deliud to ctaine troopes and garrisons for their ho<sup>s</sup>es also free q<sup>t</sup>er for ctaine troops and companies attendinge y<sup>e</sup> service of y<sup>e</sup> plmte since y<sup>e</sup> beginninge of May Ano Dni 1643.

I<sup>ms</sup> The xii<sup>th</sup> day of May Ano Dni 1643 one Creed Hopkins . . . . . attended wth a troope of horse and men beinge under the Commande of Captaine Joseph Hauksworthe cam to the house of y<sup>e</sup> said Edward and then and there tooke out of y<sup>e</sup> Stable there these horses followinge :

	£.	s.	d.
1 bay geldinge of a brighte bay colour w <sup>ch</sup> cost y <sup>e</sup> said Edw	10	00	00
1 - - - - gray colored mare	5	00	00
Then y <sup>e</sup> said troops entringe y <sup>e</sup> house of the said Edward plundered itt and carried away from thence these juells and pticulars fol- lowinge the same day			
One rich plush saddle trimmed rounde about the skirte w <sup>th</sup> a gold lace and a gold fringe w <sup>th</sup> the cloth row belonginge to itt and other fu <sup>r</sup> nitur	7	00	00
One backe pte and brest plate armor	00	06	08
2 two large fowlinge peices	02	03	04
2 bridinge peices	02	00	00
4 paire of double bullett molds and shott molds and sheers to them	00	10	00
1 muskett barrell	00	10	00
1 Silv <sup>r</sup> spoone an ore	00	08	00
in reddy cash out of my deske	03	12	06
8 <sup>l</sup> of gunpowder att 18 <sup>d</sup> p <sup>d</sup>	00	12	00
2 flaskes of gunnepowder	00	05	00
A geneva bible	00	08	00
1 p <sup>r</sup> of new blacke spurres	00	01	06

	£.	s.	d.
Many linnens out of y <sup>e</sup> dryinge cha <sup>ber</sup> ...	01	00	00
att Warr' my armor for whighte horse taken away	06	00	00
by y <sup>e</sup> castele garrison & pistols ...	06	00	00

Cattle and beastes taken out of my groundes  
& pastures Captaine Otteway uppo<sup>r</sup> Sateday  
the 3<sup>d</sup> day of June An<sup>o</sup> Dn<sup>r</sup> 1643.

2 yokes of verry large Oxen att xi <sup>l</sup> p <sup>r</sup> yoake ...	22	00	00
8 Melk Kine att iii <sup>l</sup> - vi <sup>s</sup> - viii <sup>d</sup> y <sup>e</sup> Cow ...	26	00	00

Y<sup>e</sup> copositions monies.

Sent to ye Committee att Coventree by me and my Sonne at o <sup>r</sup> Lady Day—1645 ...	50	00	00
1 horse or nagg delived & sent in to y <sup>e</sup> Lord Brooke about Oct or November w <sup>th</sup> saddle bridle and all furniture and wages y <sup>e</sup> man y <sup>t</sup> ridd him for w <sup>ch</sup> I was promised paymte w <sup>h</sup> in an yeere as appeareth by acquittance and neve <sup>r</sup> had itt ...	06	00	00

Tax paid since the 20th day of July 1643.

The said Edward henry his sonne & theire ten <sup>t</sup> s have paid vi <sup>l</sup> p month since y <sup>e</sup> 20 <sup>th</sup> day of july 1643 to y <sup>e</sup> last of Februa <sup>r</sup> y 1645 beinge 2 yeeres & 8 monthes to Mai <sup>or</sup> Haukswo <sup>r</sup> thes troops...	320	00	00
---	-----	----	----

Provener and oats deliud into garrisons and  
to soldiours for y<sup>e</sup> plmte.

qrter of oats deliud to y <sup>e</sup> solio <sup>rs</sup> and offic <sup>rs</sup> of Hast- ings Ingram for y <sup>e</sup> garrison of Kenelwo <sup>r</sup> th ...	5	00	00
More 3 ske of pease att 2 <sup>s</sup> - 4 <sup>d</sup> y <sup>e</sup> ske ...	0	07	00
More deliud to y <sup>e</sup> Ea <sup>le</sup> of Denbighes men 3 q <sup>ter</sup> w <sup>th</sup> y <sup>e</sup> bagge ...	1	16	00

Free quarter.

13 & 14 of May 1643	pte of Maio <sup>r</sup> Bridges his lro troope 2 days		
14 of May 1643	Lovell and one Stephenson theire troop 4 Xroper Flower pte of his troop 1 night here...	...	...
Fro ye 16 of March 1644	Mai <sup>or</sup> Fox and pte of his troopes vii days and nights, one Cole and Beale here 2 nights and days Captain Canno <sup>r</sup> and his troops a fortnight	...	...
to ye 23 of ye same month.	These troops I have entertayned and refer		



itt to y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners by accompte to rate  
itt as they please.

£.      s.      d.

---

Sum total 468 - 00 - 00

Whether Mr. Ferrers ever received any compensation for these visits of the parliamentarians is not recorded; but a note at the end of the foregoing paper tells us that this was not all, for he paid £4 4s. more, besides entertaining captain Wallingford and five of his men for some time. I have seen no records of interest relating to Bad-desley which throw any light upon its history during the Protectorate and the reign of Charles the Second; and but few alterations have been made, either in the exterior or interior, from that period to the present time. A small room beyond the banqueting hall was formerly used as a private chapel, and there is still preserved a curious bell, having the date 1548, and a Flemish inscription upon it, which informs us that "Jesus is (its) name."

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## ANCIENT DOCUMENTS.

### The Literature of the Civil War.

DURING the exciting period of the civil war between Charles the First and the English Parliament, many tracts and papers were printed on both sides, which, if now re-produced, would be found very interesting. Perhaps their collection and arrangement under the heads of the different counties would be a good method of preserving them; but this would only be done by the diligent efforts of private individuals. We throw out the suggestion for the purpose of calling attention to the matter; and, in order to give an idea of the nature of the pamphlets referred to, we here republish one of them. It is entitled "The Humble Representation of the Committee, Gentry, Ministry and other well-affected Persons in the County of Leicester: to his Excellency Thomas, Lord Fairfax, and the Generall Councill of Officers of the Army, in reference to the Agreement of the People, tendred to the Kingdome, as touching Religion. London, Printed for Henry Hood, in

St. Dunstons Churchyard. MDCXLVIII." It then proceeds as follows :—

The humble REPRESENTATION of the *Committee, Gentry, Ministry, &c.* of the County of *Leicest.*

*Sheweth,*

THAT the many great and glorious blessings, which the Lord of Hosts hath bestowed, upon this shattered and almost ruined Nation, by the remarkable Valour and fidelity of your *Excellency*, and the *Army* under your Command, ascending from one high degree of service to another, with many cleare evidences of your Loyalty to the Nation; together with the Candor of your Excellency, and Councell of Warre, as it were inviting all Persons, in your draught of the Agreement of the People, to give in their apprehensions, and reasons of approving, or dissenting from any thing contained therein; And knowing that it is in the Nature of the very best of Men, to be subject to frailty and errour, (which we ought seriously to bewaile in our selves and others) sometimes by Mistaken Zeale carryed beyond its proper limits, and often by an Exorbitant *Charity* giving more Latitude to tendernes and pitty, then can well stand with Divine *Truths*; God in his wisdom having set bounds to both, whose lawes challenge in all things exact obedience, (especially in so high a point as concernes the salvation of soules.)

Those considerations have moved us, humbly to present our thoughts to your Excellencies perusall & review, about some things of greatest weight, as concerning the glory of God, the preservation of Religion, and the Peace and happinesse of the Reformed Churches; And we most humbly desire, that the things so proposed by us, may be taken into your grave examination, without prejudice against us, as if we were overbyassed by the Example of Others, or any sinister ends of our owne.

Wee shall take leave to professe our selves unsatisfied, concerning some Particulars, in the Ninth Article of the Agreement.

First, that *Christian Religion*,\* which we justly account the greatest hapinesse, (the very life and glory of a People) is not reckoned as any of the *Fundamentals* of our Common rights and freedoms; Notwithstanding our *Possession* thereof so many yeares, and that we have found it the *Parent* of all our

\* Deut. 32. 47. Prov. 3. 13. 19. 1 Sam. 4. 22.

chiefest blessings, and *Priviledges*. And farther we think it strange, that the said Christian Religion is only to be *Recommended*, as the Publique profession *in* the Nation, and not *Established*, as the Publique profession *of* the Nation. Yea, it is not so much as *Actually* recommended, its only *Intended* to be recommended.

Secondly, that the care of the preservation of the said Christian Religion, in its purity, is not at all recommended to the *Christian Magistrate*, (but he to be devested of all power in things touching Religion) notwithstanding the Gospell promise so well knowne, *Isa.* 60. 16, 17, 18.\* *Isa.* i. 26. as also those eminent glorious examples of *Moses, Samuel, Ioshua, Asa, Iehosaphat, Hezekiah, Iosiah, Ezra, Nehemiah*, &c. All which were famous in their times, for the exercise of their power, for restoring Religion to its purity.

Thirdly, that *instructing* of the People in the said Christian Religion, by able and faithfull *Teachers*, is but barely *allowed* and *tolerated*. Notwithstanding the *necessity* thereof for the salvation of soules; the Religious care of *Iehosaphat* and others, who sent forth and encouraged *Levites* to instruct and teach the People; and *Pauls* weighty charge to *Timothy*, *I charge thee before God and the Lord Iesus Christ, Preach the Word*, &c. together with Christ his treble charge to *Peter*, *Iohn* 21. 15.

Fourthly, that although the Gospel hath been long planted in this Nation, and the People have *universally engaged* to the Profession thereof; It is neverthelesse propounded as a *Fundamentall* right of the People, that they should in no wise be *Compelled*, to hold fast the said profession, or attend the Ordinances for instruction therein; whereby (as we conceive) a wide doore is opened to damnable Apostacy, yea even to brutish *Heathenisme* and *Atheisme*: for prevention whereof, no provision is made, or mentioned in the said Articles, notwithstanding cleare and pregnant Scriptures, for constraining those who had *received* the true Religion, to *continue* in the Profession and practice thereof, 2 *Chr.* 15. 13. 2 *Chro.* 34. 32. *Ezra* 7. 26, 27.

Fifthly, whereas in darker times, wholesome and Christian lawes have bin made against Idolatry, Sabbath-breaking, Blasphemy, and Prophanenesse; and some of these Lawes revived and enlarged by this present Parliament, that (notwithstanding so many Prayers, Teares, and humble endeavours to bring on reformation, and also the heavy hand of God upon the King-

\* *Isa.* 60. 16, 17, 18. *Isa.* i. 26.

dome, in this intestine Warre, with other fearefull judgements) yet by this Ninth Article, the Mounds will be broken downe, and the flood-gates opened, to all manner of impiety and profanenesse, by *repealing* and making voide all *Lawes* of restraint, to the great dishonour of God, the heart-breaking of many deare Christians throughout the Kingdome, and opening the mouthes of Gods enemies to blaspheme, deride and triumph.

Sixthly, that (as if the *sinnes* of our *owne* Nation were not yet enough, to draw downe more and heavier Judgements from heaven upon us) incouragement is hereby implicitly given, to *Idolaters*, *Turks*, and *Heathens*, to come in and exercise their grosse Idolatries amongst us; against which practices,\* the Lord from Heaven hath declared, as the highest abominations; and upon these very grounds straightly charged his People of old, *to drive them out from amongst them, lest they should learn their wayes, and the land be defiled.* Which grounds we conceive to be Moral and Perpetuall; and if the Land *Spued them out*† for these abominations, O let not us lick up the vomit; And although we may thinke our selves out of danger of such infection, yet the fearefull example of *Solomons* Apostacy, and *Israels* defection upon Admissions of like nature, do deterre us from entertaining such perilous temptations, to our selves and all posterity. And if the Lord require us *to come out*‡ from amongst them, how shall we invite or *permit* them to *come in* to us.

Seventhly, whereas we have ever seen, and at the present feele, the sad *effects* of the destructive principles of *Popery*, both upon our selves and our neighbour Nations, in Murders and Massacres of all manner of persons, by all manner of meanes; Witnesse two Kings successively murdered upon the same account in *France*, their many bloody designes upon Queen *Elizabeth* that horrid attempt of *blowing up the Parliament*, these late barbarous Murders and Massacres in *Ireland*; (all which may stand as unanswerable arguments, for the rooting up of that pernicious profession, which hath been found to grow up and spread in this Nation, under the sharpest lawes enacted against it): yet in your third particular concerning Religion, wherein you would seem to make some provision against it, you have so slenderly and obscurely, provided (and upon the matter not at all, if not held forth as the Publique Profession

\* Deut. 7. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Deut. 12. 30, 31, 32. Rev. 2. 20.

† Lev. 18. 25, 27, 28. ‡ 2 Cor. 6. 16, 17.

in the Nation) that it fills us with amazement,\* *makes our bellies to tremble, and rottenness to enter into our bones.*

Eightly, by the third clause, all that doe professe faith in God by Jesus Christ, as *Papists, Socinians, Familists*, will pretend to do, have liberty to professe their faith, and exercise their Religion in any place whatsoever, (even in such places as are appointed for Publique worship if they may have but leave) Which liberty being granted, although it should not *disturbe the Civill peace*, yet, may prove infinitely pernicious, and *destructive* to many thousands of ignorant and unstable *soules*; as we already finde by sad and deplorable experience, *even now*, before this liberty be granted.

What strange and woefull issues, may we then expect, when not onely boundlesse *liberty*, but (as we humbly conceive) most unwarrantable *Protection*, is to be provided? So that hereby, *Errors* are under as safe & powerful a shelter, as *truth*; and the most corrupting *seducers*, as the soundest and most Religious *Christians*; which seemes extremely against the very current of *Scripture*, which tells us that *seducing will eate as doth a Gangrene, and overthrow the faith of some.*† And if God commanded such false Prophets to be put to death, how then may we dare to give *protection* to them?

And besides all this, casting our eyes further upon the *Agreement*, we perceive that you intend not onely to settle it for the *present*, but now (at once) to forme it into an *Irrevocable Establishment*, which (as farre as it relates to *Religion*, being our businesse in hand) addes heaviness unto our spirits; against which we humbly offer these ensuing *reasons*.

First, some things therein appeare *dangerous*, as hath in part been here presented; others (at least) *dubious*; and so not to be immutably established.

Secondly, because many of these things were never found *safe*, by the *experience* of any Church or State; and to establish immutably, in matters of high concernment, such *untried expedients* (we conceive) cannot be so suitable to piety or prudence.

Thirdly, because to settle such *irrevocable establishments*, seemes to be inconsistent with a common principle of *reason*, obliging us to endeavour and awaite the *increase of light and knowledge*, in things both *Civill* and *Religious*: in which (through mercy) we have found much increase of late yeeres; and so have no ground to conclude, that we are *now* growne up, to

\* Hab. 3. 1. 6.

† 2 Tim. 2. 16, 17, 18. Deut. 13.



such *perfection* in them, as may not yet receive additionall and future *improvement*. From all benefit whereof, We, by this Agreement, conceive our selves from henceforth for ever excluded.

Fourthly, by such *Establishment*, we conceive, we shall (under the pretence of liberty) but *inthrall Posterity*, and tie them fast with a *Gilded Chaine*. And therefore we are unsatisfied, concerning the *immutableness*, of the *Establishment* proposed.

And lastly, although we doe, *ex professo*, in *this* addresse, decline such things proposed in the said *Agreement*, as are meerely of *Civil Concernment*: wherein we shall *resigne* up our selves to the determination of those in whom the great *trust* and *supreme authority* of the Kingdome doth reside, (as we hope *your selves* and others will, which is our earnest desire:) yet, forasmuch as the way proposed, for settling and determining the *Civil interest*, and also that of *Religion*, is one and the same, *viz.* by offering the same forme of *Agreement* to the *People*, to be established or laid aside, as it shall be received or disliked by the *Generality* of them: We humbly conceive that gathering *Subscriptions*, in the way you suggest, and which (as we understand) is already practised, may be of *dangerous* consequence, for *dividing* the Kingdome; especially the *godly* and *well affected* therein, who being already Generally *ingaged*, by the Nationall *Covenant*, to maintaine the *power* and *priviledges* of *Parliament*, in the maintenance of true *Religion*, and the *fundamentall lawes* of the Kingdome, must needs, by such intended *subscriptions* (for and against your *Agreement*) be dangerously *ingaged*, in such *oppositions* one of another, as may greatly *advantage* the *designes* of the Common *Enemy*, hazard the *ruine* of the *honest party*, and *hinder* the settlement of the Nation in *Peace* and *Safety*.

Thus having briefly, plainly, and sincerely, summed up our thoughts of the premises, we now leave them in your bosomes, with our Prayers and Tears, from Hearts and Eyes lifted up to Heaven, for a *spirit* of *wisdome* and *holinesse*, to direct you in all your proceedings referring thereunto; Beseeching you would not repute us, among the number of those, whose souls can mingle with none *however Godly*, but such as in every *point* concur in Judgement with themselves. For as (we know) Christs owne *Heart*, and *Armes* are open to weake *Saints*; so by his grace, are ours, and ever shall, to conscientious *Brethren*, as farre as the word allowes, though in matter of Discipline they may *differ* from us, or in other points

also, that shake not the *foundation* of *faith*, or enervate the power of *Holinesse*. Nor are we such as have been backe friends to your *Excellency* and the *Army*. No (God knoweth) we are of them, that have loved and *honoured* you, (for what we have seen of *God* in and upon you,) and have often *defended* you from the strife of tongues: Yea, whose many prayers and praises, are laid up in Heaven for you. Pardon us therefore (we beseech you) Noble Sirs, if we have been somewhat bold, in this our humble addresse unto you: for our businesse concerns our owne *immortall soules*, and our *Posterities*, yea the very foundations of precious *Truth*, the least whereof laid in balance, is more *weighty*, then the lives of many. It is *this* we now plead for, and (God will beare us record) it is truly *this*, and not any private *Interest* of our owne. You are Gentlemen that are tender to *consciencs*, we beg it that you will *tender* ours, and many thousands more, of the *Godly* in the *Nation*, who, (we are confident) might a true estimate be had, are clearely of our mindes herein.

Other things might have been mentioned, referring to Religion, and particularly, that no mention is made of the function of the *Ministry*: which Christ hath undoubtedly *established* in the Church, and greatly *prospered* in his worke; which hath been ever mainly opposed by *Sathan*, and is by *many* in these times. But that Ordinance being so clearely founded by Christ in the Holy *Gospell*; and hoping that your intentions are more full for that and other things, then your words in that *Agreement* expresse, we forbear to insist further thereon.

In short, these particulars are most considerable.

1 *That Christian Religion is not asserted as a fundamentall of our safety.* See Agreement, Artic. 9. part 1. With the form of subscription in the close.

2 *That protection of Errors and Heresies is declared as a fundamentall.* Artic. 9. part 2 & 3. With the form of subscription.

3 *That all the declared fundamentalls in this Agreement are irrevocably to be established.* Artic. 8. limitation. 6.

4 *That the fundamentalls, and onely they, shall be maintained to the uttermost, as God shall enable.* See the form of subscription.

So that by this *Agreement* tendred to the People, (we feare) *naturall Liberty* is endeavoured to be set up above divine precripts, and the ever-binding *Lawes* of *God*.

This *Humble Representation* was presented to the *Lord*

*Generall his Excellency*, upon Thursday the 22 of *Febr.* 1648. by divers Gentlemen of the Committee, and some Ministers, in the name of many others well affected of the *County of Leicester*: and was received with Noble Candor: His Excellency promising to take it into consideration, to communicate it to his *Generall Councell* of Officers, and to endeavour the satisfaction of these and all other well-affected in the Nation.

*Imprimatur, Joh: Downham.*

*Febr.* 23. 1648.

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## ARCHITECTURAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

### Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

COMMITTEE MEETING, August 25th. Present, the Revds. J. M. Gresley (in the chair,) S. G. Bellairs, R. Burnaby; G. C. Bellairs, T. Ingram, G. Neale, G. H. Nevinson, and J. Thompson, esqrs.

The Rev. R. Burnaby, Mr. G. H. Nevinson, and Mr. G. C. Bellairs, were added to the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Annual Meeting on the 9th and 10th of September, a programme of which has been sent to each member of the Society.

Some conversation took place respecting the rebuilding of the church of Humberstone, which is now in contemplation under the direction of Mr. Brandon, architect, in consequence of an opinion being expressed that this church might be *restored* instead of being rebuilt. The Committee were unanimous in thinking that the demolition of our ancient ecclesiastical buildings, unless positively unavoidable, is extremely to be regretted.

At the suggestion of the Rev. S. G. Bellairs it was resolved that members of the Society be invited to contribute photographs, sketches, &c., in Leicestershire, and that a book be purchased for the purpose of preserving such contributions.

Mr. G. C. Bellairs exhibited some coins, among which was a scarce denarius of Antoninus found near the Foss Way at Narborough: obverse, the head of the emperor, circumscribed, ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. S.P.P.; reverse, a

female, standing, holding a rudder, cos. III. Also several deeds of the thirteenth century from the muniment room of the Corporation of Leicester, abstracts of which he is engaged in taking. They consist chiefly of grants to the Corporation, and among the witnesses to them occur the names of many ecclesiastics, city officers, and members of the ancient town and county families.

Mr. Neale exhibited proofs of the Barbadoes penny and half-penny; obverse, the bust of a negro in profile with a plume of feathers—reverse, king George the Third in the character of Neptune, seated in a car drawn by sea-horses: a noble of Edward the Third, a good specimen of his fourth coinage (nobles of his second and third coinages, weighing some grains heavier than his fourth, are rare: this coin has **C** in the centre of the reverse, the former ones have **L**, for London): an Angel of Henry the Eighth, a scarce coin, having an amulet “or gun-hole” in the side of the ship, mint mark, a fleur-de-lis: a milled shilling of Elizabeth, in very fine preservation, from the Bentham cabinet, mint mark, a mullet of six points.

Mr. Nevinson exhibited a specimen of Etruscan ware, ornamented with a winged figure: a drawing of the monument of a priest in Castle-Donington church: and a facsimile of the name of Bradshaw, the regicide, cut or scratched (among those of other parliamentarians) upon the right leg of the alabaster effigy of Robert Hasyllrig, esq., in the same church; thus,—“Bradshaw februr 20 1655 Memento Mei Hic Scripsit.”

Mr. Gresley exhibited an old watch, of open filagree work in silver; a representation of which is given on plate xxxiv of the first volume of prints issued in 1855 by the Anastatic Drawing Society. Also, the ornamented handle of (apparently) some cooking utensil of bronze, probably Saxon, found near the remains of an ancient kiln discovered at Church Gresley, Derbyshire, in 1853.

### Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society was holden at Lincoln on Thursday, the 28th of August. Amongst those present were

the Rev. the Precentor of Lincoln, Rev. George Gilbert, of Grantham; Rev. H. H. Vernon, Rev. G. Atkinson, Rev. W. Smyth, of Elkington Hall; Rev. A. Floyer, G. Drury, Esq., architect, Lincoln; C. Baily, Esq., architect, Newark; Rev. W. B. Capern, Rev. J. G. Bussel, vicar, of Newark; Rev. E. Moore, &c. A letter was read from Sir Charles Anderson, expressing his regret that he could not be present. After due discussion, it was unanimously resolved, the head quarters of the society be removed from Louth to Lincoln, with one central committee to manage its affairs, instead of two committees meeting, the one in Lincolnshire and the other in Nottinghamshire, as at present. A sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for this step, and to report to the general committee previous to the Mansfield meeting. The present acting secretaries and the treasurers consented to retain their offices, till others in or in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, could be found to supply their places, and till the society was again in good working order. From the statement of the treasurer, it appeared that the funds of the society were in a satisfactory condition, but that great inconvenience was experienced, owing to the annual subscriptions not being regularly and promptly paid. It was resolved, therefore, that the local secretaries be henceforward authorised, under the direction of the general treasurer, to receive the subscriptions of members in their respective neighbourhoods. It was announced that his Grace the Duke of Portland had kindly made a contribution of £5 to the funds of the society, and it was unanimously agreed that his Grace's name be added to the list of patrons. It was also announced that his Grace the Duke of Newcastle had consented to take the chair at the Mansfield meeting, unless circumstances should require his Grace's absence from the county at that time. We heartily congratulate the society on the important step which it has taken. The cathedral town is assuredly the proper place for the head quarters of a diocesan society of this nature; and we trust that a new life and a new energy may now be infused into its operations; and that it may receive a large accession of members.



## GENEALOGICAL ENQUIRY.

*Family of Tailbois.*

IN the Midland Counties, during the earlier ages, no family held a higher position than that of Tailbois. The name was variously spelt, namely, Tailbois, Taillebois, Tailebosch, Tallebosc, Tailgebosch, Taylebois, Talebois, Talybois, Talboys, Tailbeis, Talebye, &c., and so on. The arms of this family were—argent, a saltire, on a chief gules three escallops of the first.

Crest: a bull's head, coupé.

The celebrated Ivo Tailbois was brother of Fulk, earl of Anjou, and lord of Holland. He came over with William the Conqueror, and participated largely in the advantages which resulted from the conquest of England. Mr. Nichols, however, in his very able account of the descent of the earldom of Lincoln, states that Ivo Taillebois was a native of Anjou, but not of the royal house of Anjou. It is true he says that the Croyland historians style him "Comes," and thus caused several authors to attach him to the sovereign house of the counts of Anjou; but in doing this they were not justified, and it seems more probable that the Old Chroniclers bestowed the designation of "Comes" in reference to his acquired position in this country. Indeed, they state that he was a candidate for the earldoms of Northampton and Huntingdon, on the death of earl Waltheof in 1075. From the Harleian manuscript is extracted the following pedigree signed by one Percival Reaghley. "The Lyne or Pedigree of the Talbeis, afterwards surnamed Lancaster."

Ivo Talbeis, Earl of Anjou and Barron of Kendall, lived in the reign of William the Conqueror, A.D. 1074, and of William Rufus, A.D. 1085: he intermarried with Lucia, sister and heire to Edwin Marcer, Earl of Northumberland.

Ivo begat Ethelred, who begatt

Katellus, who begatt

Gilbert, who begatt

William, of Lancaster, &c., &c.

William the Conqueror gave Ivo Tailbois in marriage Lucia, sister to earls Edwin and Marcer, who had been proscribed as irreclaimable rebels, and endowed her with their confiscated estates. He was lord of Spalding in Lincolnshire, where he held his court with great pomp and princely splendour, adding very much to the revenues of the monastery there. (An account of the quarrels of Ivo Tailbois with the abbey of Croyland may be found in Ingulphus' History, amongst the Script. Antiq. p. 49, 189, and in Pet. Bless. Contin. Ingulph 125.)

Ivo Tailbois died of a paralytic stroke about the year 1114, and was buried in the priory church of Spalding. He had by his countess, Beatrix, wife of Ribald of Middleham, brother to Alan, earl of Richmond, and Matilda, wife of Hugh Fitz Ranulph, brother to Ranulph, earl of Chester. His other daughter, Lucy, was married first of all to Roger de Roumare, whose only child on record is William, afterwards earl of Lincoln, and secondly to Ranulph de Briquesard, surnamed Mischinus, the younger. This Ranulph became earl of Chester after the death of his cousin, Richard, who in 1120 was drowned in le Blanch Nef, together with king Henry's son. By this marriage she had

Ranulph, Gernons, earl of Chester\*

William, earl of Cambridge

Alice, wife of Richard Fitz Gilbert, ancestor of the Clares,  
earls of Gloucester and Hereford, and

Agnes, wife of Robert de Grandmesnil.

The countess Lucy, daughter of Ivo Tailbois, was admitted to the inheritance of her fathers lands in Lincolnshire, for which she paid a fine of four hundred marks into the exchequer, and became bound at the same time, under the penalty of five hundred marks of silver, not to take another husband, without a license from the crown within the next five years. The countess Lucy in her second widowhood, confirmed the manor of Spalding to the monks of that place.

\* King Stephen granted to him the manor of Belvoir.

Mention is made of Ivo Tailbois in Domesday Book; also of Wills. Tailgebosch, Ivo Tallebose, *vel* Taillegebose, and of Ralph Tailgebosch, *vel* Tailebosch, sheriff of Bedfordshire.

From the *Inquisitiones post mortem* is extracted the following:

Anne 41 Henry III. Elizabeth Talebois, Northumb.

Edward II. Will'ns Tailboys  
ch'r pro Henr' Fil

Hippale et Tossan Mag 200 acr terr &c. Northumb.  
Will'us Tailboys.

Hippale man'	}	Northumb.
Bykerton man'		
Tyrwhit man'		
Wait vill'		
Tossan mag'		

Es'caet de Ann 10 Edw. II.

Lucas Tayleboys  
Heppale maner Northumb.

Edward III. Henry Taleboys et Alianora uxor ejus

Hippale var dimid	}	placea terr'
Tossan vil. dim'		
Falulyez placea terr'		
Bykerton Man'		
Warton vill'		
Nether Tyrwhit		
Tossan Mag		
Fletewarton et		
Scraperton		
Shetesbanks		
Newehall	}	
Foxden		

The above-named Henry Taleboys married Elizabeth, granddaughter of Gilbert de Umfraville, earl of Angus. (The records name this lady Eleanor.) From this marriage issued one son, named Walter Tailbois, and in him the barony of Kyme became vested, the family of Umfraville having failed in an heir.

4 Edw. IV. Will'us Tailboys, miles, attinctus.  
Hesil maner' et dom'

Anlaby Frith  
 Hesill terr'  
 Croft maner'  
 Thorpe maner'  
 Sotby maner'  
 Faldingworth maner'  
 Goldthaugh donim'  
 Bolynton patron' prior  
 Skeldinghope dom'  
 Paddokthorpe man'

This William Tailboys is called earl of Kyne in the annals of William of Worcester. He was taken prisoner at Redesdale, brought to Newcastle, and beheaded in 1463. He married Elizabeth, daughter of lord Bonville, and by her had a son sir Robert Tailboys, who was buried at Kyne in Lincolnshire. Sir Robert Tailboys, lord of Kyne and Redesdale had livery of his estates, and his will is dated Nov. 16th, 1494, and was proved June xix. 1495.

"My body to be buried in the priory of Kyne on the north side of the choir, and there I will have a tomb with a picture of me and another of my wife: my son George: my son William: my two sons Robert and John: whereas a marriage is intended between my son George and Elizabeth, sister to sir Willm. Gascoigne, knight.

"I will that my manor of Faldingworth, and the advowson of the church, and the manor of Rothingham in Lancashire, be settled on my son, Wm. Talboys, for live.

"I will that my manors of Kyne, Newton, Hornington and Oxtan in the county of York, be settled on Robert Talboys, my son for live, my sons John, Will<sup>m</sup> Robert and Oueda my daughter.

"I will that an obit be kept yearly for me in the priory of Kyne, and the like obit in the priory of Bolington in Lincolnshire, and I appoint Wm. Hussee, Thos. Welby and Thos. Wymbishe my executors."

Sir Robert Tailboys married Elizabeth, daughter of sir J. Heron, knight.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## CHURCH RESTORATION.

*Newark Church.*

MR. EDITOR,—A statement of accounts, with full list of subscribers to the internal restoration of this fine old church, has just been published by the committee, a few particulars from which, after the previous description of the progress of the work, and account of the re-opening given in previous numbers, may not be uninteresting to your readers, should you think them deserving a place in the next number of the *Collector*. The amount raised by subscriptions was £4227 7s. 6d., including £250 from the duke of Newcastle, and £200 from J. H. M. Sutton, esq., one of the borough members; £50 each from earl Mansvers, lord Middleton, right honourable W. E. Gladstone, M.P., sir T. W. White, sir John Stuart, vice chancellor, G. E. H. Vernon, esquire, M.P. for the borough, and G. H. Packe, esquire; £25 each from viscount Newark, and W. H. Barrow, esquire, members for the southern division of the county, and sir R. Heron, bart.; the earl of Winchelsea and lord Manners subscribed £20 each, and earl Brownlow and lord John Manners £10 each. The amount subscribed by other non-residents, was £537.

It is certainly much to the credit of the inhabitants, that beside the giving up unreservedly into the hands of the committee the whole of the pews so long held as private property, they subscribed so liberally towards this good work; showing that they were indeed willing themselves to help to the utmost of their ability. The subscription list contains the names of five inhabitants for £100 each; seventeen for £50 each; sixteen for £25 each; ten for £20 or guineas each; thirty for £10 or guineas each; and forty-six for £5 or guineas each; besides five subscriptions in different sums, amounting to £142; the sums subscribed under half-a-crown amounted to £3 15s. 8d.

Besides the total amount of subscriptions, the committee received from the sale of old fittings, £127 13s. 6d.; from trustees of the estates of Magnus, Brown and Phillypotts, £194 11s. 1d.; from the accumulated fabric fund, through



the vicar, £1,170 18s. 6d.; legacy to the vicar from a lady, £90 11s.; interest allowed by bankers on subscriptions received by them, £95 12s. 3d.; re-opening services in April, 1855, £620 5s. 8d.; which with other sums, including £400 borrowed from the bankers, raised the total amount to £7,189 0s. 7d.

There remains an outstanding debt of £260.

*August 12th, 1856.*

E. M.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO TOPOGRAPHY.

### Blackfordby, Leicestershire.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 232.]

THE Butt House in the hamlet of Blackfordby, but now in the Chapelry of Woodville, is described by Nichols as "a neat commodious" residence, which about twenty years previously (i.e. about 1784,) had come by purchase to the Rev. Mr. Astley, sometime head-master of Repton School and rector of Hartshorne. It appears, however, that the purchase must have been somewhat earlier, as the parish register of Hartshorne records that "The Rev. William Asteley, Rector, was Buried Feb. 9th," 1769. Upon his death it devolved to his sister Katherine, second wife of John Cave Browne, esquire, of Stretton-en-le-Field, and only surviving child of Thomas Asteley, of Westminster, gentleman. It was then sold to Mr. Leach, who built new garden walls and made other improvements.\*

The present building was probably erected about a hundred years ago, but it then supplanted an older house of the same name. In the accounts of the church-wardens of the parish of Hartshorne the following expence occurs in 1664,

Itē p <sup>d</sup> when wee went of perambula[tion] the second time at	
Buthouse & Wildsmiths ... ..	00 - 10 - 00

And again in 1671,

Imprimis. spent att the Perambulation att the Butthouse	00 - 12 - 00
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In this entry, "Butthouse" has been substituted for

\* Nichols' Leic., West Gosc. Hund., pp. 633, 1029.

“Brickhouse,” now a farmhouse on the opposite border of the parish near the old road leading from Repton to Ashby de la Zouch, but then probably an inn. Again in 1680,

at Mr. Hattons goeing perambulacon	...	...	...	<i>s. d.</i>
p <sup>d</sup> more at Brickhouse	...	...	...	4 . 0
				3 . 6

From these notices of refreshments paid for when they went the bounds of the parish, it appears that the Butt House about two centuries ago was an inn by the side of the highway leading from Ashby de la Zouch to Burton on Trent; and very likely it derived its name from the butts of Burton beer there sold, one probably being set up for the sign of the house.

Or perhaps it is equally probable that its name was derived from being in the neighbourhood of the village butts. The practise of archery was once enjoined by authority, and many a village field still retains the name of “The Butts.” The good people of Hartshorne were not neglectful of this duty. In their constables’ accounts for the year 1627 are these expences,

Ite pd for a proclamacon concerninge Artillerye	...	...	xijd
Ite pd for makinge our Buttes	...	...	ijs

And in 1634,

Ite Spent at Melborne when wee went to show our bowes		<i>li s d</i>
[and] arrowes	...	0 . 1 . 9

After the practising they would adjourn to the Butt House to regale themselves.

The boundary of the parishes of Ashby de la Zouch and Hartshorne is close to the Butt House. Indeed I have been told by an ancient person of veracity that upon the 29th of May in the old “processioning” times round Ashby Woulds, before the enclosure of them in 1800,\* he has

\* At that time the Butt House stood almost alone. Since then a populous village of potters has sprung up in its neighbourhood by the name of “Wooden-Box,” or more commonly “The Box,” derived, as is well known, from a hut set up there for a person to sit in to receive the toll at the turnpike. The *Historical Collector* may add that this wooden box was originally a port wine butt from Drakelowe Hall. In 1845 the name of the place was changed from Wooden-Box to Woodville, and formed into “The consolidated Chapelry of Woodville” by an order of the Queen in Council, June 17th, 1847.—See *The London Gazette of July 6th, 1847*.

been compelled, when a lad, to pass through the temple of the goddess Cloacina in the garden in order to keep up the rights of the parish.

The occupier of the Butt House when Nichols wrote was John Simmonds, esq. In his diary he records the following locally important events,—

“1801. May 1st. Post boy between Burton & Ashby went by Butt house 1st time about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 o’Clk, morn.”

“10th. Sent a letter to E. & M. S.\* by the post boy.”

He died after a short illness in 1803, and his burial is thus recorded in the register of Lullington, Derbyshire,—  
“Novb. 24. Buried John Simmonds of the Butt House, Gen’t”

Robert William Devereux Shirley, late brother of the present earl Ferrers, was born at the Butt House, Dec. 14th, and baptized Dec. 16th, 1825.† His father, Robert William Shirley, lord Tamworth, died here, Feb. 3rd, 1830.

I am indebted to Edward Fisher, esq., jun., of Ashby de la Zouch, for the following account of the possessors of the Butt House subsequent to Nichols’ history of it, extracted from the title-deeds.

“The new Butt House, or Little Butt House,” was conveyed by Samuel Leach of Burton on Trent, gent., to Joseph Wilkes of Measham, esq., in the year 1788. Joseph Wilkes died May 24th, 1805, intestate, leaving Mary Simmonds of Measham, widow, Joyce Fisher, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Fisher, of Caldecote, and Matilda Fisher, wife of the Rev. John Fisher, of Higham, his three daughters and co-heiresses. In 1805 these ladies and their trustees sold the Butt House to the Rev. Southworth Lee of Nether Seile, who in 1811 sold it to George Smith the elder, described as late of Whiston in the parish of Kingsley, Staffordshire, but then of the Butt House farm. In 1826 it was purchased from Mr. Smith by Robert William Shirley, of Butt House, esq., after whose death it was conveyed by his trustees and mortgagees to William

\* His daughters; Eliza, afterwards wife of Mr. Edward Mammatt of Ashby de la Zouch, and Maria, afterwards wife of Mr. John Pountney, of Wolverhampton.

† Ashby de la Zouch register.

Edwards of Burton on Trent, gent., whose mortgagees sold it in 1850 to Mr. John Burton of Swadlingcote, the present owner.

Immediately after this last purchase, the Butt House underwent considerable alterations, the top story and parapet being destroyed. I have a drawing of it, taken just previously.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## ANTIQUARIAN MEMORANDA.

IN the first part of the first volume of Nichols's *History of Leicestershire* may be found materials of topography and genealogy which do not appear to have been as yet made use of to any considerable extent. They may be so, however, at some future time; and meanwhile, in order to give the reader an insight into their nature, a few extracts are here presented. At page *ci.* are references to Dods-worth's Collections in the Bodleian library, vol. 48. From these we make a few selections. The first consist of the results of searches or inquisitions into the services of tenants-in-chief, that is, of those who held their lands directly from the king, in the 12th and 13th years of king John's reign.

### *Of the fee of Leicester, on the part of the king.*

William of Cranford, and Leodegarius of Dyna, one knight's fee.

Hugh of Dina, seven knights and a half of the fee of Mort.

Thomas of Estley, one knight.

William of Tureville, nineteen knights.

John Humet, two and a half.

Lucas Sorell, half a knight.

Richard son of Wale, one knight.

Ralph the Butler, two knights.

### *Of Sergeantcies.*

Richard Engaine, Wittesley and Lapton, by service of hunting the wolf.

Roger of Kaes, one hide in Duston of the honour of Peveril, by service of changing the falcon.

Robert son of Alan, the third part of one hide in Hale, by his services in archery.

*Land, the services of which are unknown.*

Gerard of Haunvill, £50 in Sutton [and fourteen others mentioned at p. *ci.*].

*Leicester.*

Archbishop of York, three knights and a half.

Bishop of Lincoln, nine knights; of whom the count of Leicester has one in Knighton.

John of Olius, half one.

Robert of Chaucumb, one.

Richard Selvein, one.

Adam of Bukemenstre, two.

Elias of Rinkedon.

The heirs of Ralph Trussel, one.

Robert Maunsell, one.

Hugh Pepin, a fourth.

The abbot of the borough, two knights and a half; of which Robert of Langeton holds one; Robert of Bruninghiste, one; and Peter of Aselakeston, a half.

Earl of Ferrar, twelve knights and a quarter.

Earl David, thirteen and a half and a quarter.

Earl of Albemarle, four knights and a half.

Earl of Chester, five knights.

William of Mumbray, sixteen knights.

Warin, the son of Gerold, two.

William of Albany, thirty-two.

Richard Bassett, seven knights

Robert of Ross, half a knight.

Robert of Mortimer, two knights.

Fulk the son of Warin, half a knight.

Robert of Gaugi, one knight of the fee of Fulk Pagnell.

William of Lasce and Roger de Murbray, one of the fee of Richard of Rolles.

William of Gautre, one knight in Saddington.

The brethren of the Temple, half one, of the fee of Guy of Gron' [?]

Ralph of Sechevill, two knights of the fee of Richard of Rolles.

The names are here copied literally from Nichols. What the extracts show is this, that in the reign of king John there were persons of rank and landed property, resident in Leicestershire, named Cranford, Astley, Turvill, Humet, Sorrel, Butler, Engaine, Alanson, D'Oyley, Chaucomb, Buckminster, Maunsell, Pepin, Langton, Mow-



bray, Bassett, Ross, Mortimer, Warinson, Lacy, and Sachville, and others, in addition to an archbishop, bishop, and several earls (*comes* is the word standing for earl in the original), who held their estates by military tenure and the services above specified. A knight's fee was about two hundred acres; and he who held one was obliged to find a soldier mounted on horseback, and armed to go to war forty days in every year, if need was, for his superior lord—the king or earl, as it might happen to be. A portion of a knight's fee was of course reckoned; for example, "half a knight," as before stated.—A close and thorough examination of the matter accumulated by Nichols in his first volume would well repay a patient archæologist.

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### NOTES AND QUERIES.

25.—THE CORBY TOKEN.—Cranoe Rectory, August 12, 1856.—To the Editor.—Dear Sir,—I have reason to think that the token assigned to Corby in Northamptonshire at page 212, number 15, of the *Historical Collector*, is perfectly right. Corby in Northamptonshire is now the largest parish of that name: it was and is the hundred town of a large and important district of the county of Northampton, and retains amongst its archives a charter granted in the time of Edward the First for destroying wolves. There is also a curious custom practised here (once every twenty years) of stopping every passenger passing through the parish and demanding a toll, which, if uncomplied with, subjected the person to the unpleasant necessity of being placed in the stocks and carried upon a pole round the parish. Upon this celebrated day the boundaries of the village are also beaten.—I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, JOHN H. HILL, rector of Cranoe. P. S. I should have stated that the name of Collingwood is common in the county of Northampton; and although no person of that name now resides at Corby, yet in the adjoining parish of Cottingham I believe it is yet to be found.—[We ought here to state that the list of Northamptonshire Tokens was copied from the *Northampton Mercury*, and is believed to have been compiled by Mr. E. PRETTY, of that town.—ED.]

26.—BRUDENELL OF BARTON SEGRAVE.—Can any of your correspondents favour me with the pedigree of Brudenell of Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire, or inform me where it is to be met with?—J. F.

27.—THAT there are many interesting documents in existence which have never yet seen the light, is a fact proved over and over again by the pages of the *Collector*. I am led to believe that there are many such relating to the town of Loughborough, and the families of the Despensers, Beaumonts, and Hastings. Any information respecting such, either through the *Collector*, or by private letter, would be very acceptable.

EDWIN GOADBY, Leicester Road, Loughborough.

28.—I SEND the inscription of a coin found at Barrow on Soar, in what appear to be Anglo-Saxon burial mounds. Perhaps some reader of the *Collector* better “up” in numismatology than myself, may decipher the inscription, and be able to judge therefrom of the truth of the above conjecture. In the centre of the coin is a cross, the bars of which increase towards their extremities, resting upon a line dividing a small circle, the whole surrounded with a heart-shaped border. The inscription runs thus: “GOTES. SAGEN. MAGHT. REICH.” The reverse is—“HANN. KRAYWINKEL. IN. NV.,” and in the centre are six crowns and coronets. The coin is in the greatest possible preservation; except its rough edges in one place, it is quite perfect.

E. G. L.

29.—THE following incidents which I do not remember to have seen noticed by any local historian, I take from the second continuation of Ingulph’s Chronicle of the Abbey of Croyland. Catesby (as we learn from the earlier part of the continuation) was in the service of Richard, “Esquire of his body,” and was ever treated with such deference by the king, that the latter yielded to the opposition he aroused regarding his marriage with his niece, Elizabeth. The passage runs thus—(he has previously described the battle of Bosworth, &c.): “There was also taken prisoner William Catesby, who occupied a distinguished place among all the advisers of the late king, and whose head was cut off at Leicester, as a last reward for his excellent offices. Two gentlemen, also, of the western parts of the kingdom, father and son, known by the name of Brecher, who, after the battle, had fallen into the hands of the conquerors, were hanged.” Polydore Virgil’s Account (History of Henry the Sixth, Edward the Tenth, and Richard the Third, Camden Society) of the above is recorded thus:—“Two days after at Leicester (Lestere in margin), William Catesby, lawyer, with a few that wer his felowys, were executyd.”

E. G. L.

30.—BELLS.—There are some articles on Bells in your *Midland Counties Historical Collector*. The following couplet begins a local rhyme here. It has often been admired for assimilating with the joyous “rising” sound of the cathedral peal, as they are in process of being rung up to the “setting” point.

“Tylo Tom Towler, Tylo Tom Towler, triple Bob Major, ding dong;

How merrily ring old Wilfray’s\* Bells for Christmas look’d for long.”

—Ripon.

31.—ENGRAVINGS OF LEICESTER.—In answer to Mr. H. J. Davis, I refer him to a French work published in 1707, entitled *Les Delices des Grand Bretagne*, in which a plan of Leicester is given; and to the *Universal Magazine* for February, 1752, containing a “south prospect of Leicester.”—EDITOR.

\* St. Wilfrid, one of the patron Saints of Ripon Minster.

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*May be had, price 4s. 6d., Vol. I. of the*

MIDLAND COUNTIES HISTORICAL COLLECTOR, appropriately bound in cloth. Also, covers for the volume, price 1s. 3d. Leicester: T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, Bible and Crown, Market Place. London: HOULSTON and STONEMAN, 65, Paternoster Row. And all other Booksellers.

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Printed and Published by T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, at the Sign of the *Bible and Crown*, Market Place, Leicester, to whom communications for the *Historical Collector* should be addressed.



# The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 27. }

OCTOBER 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE. }

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## LOCAL ANTIQUITIES.

### Campanalogy in Leicester.

NO. II.

IN my former paper upon this subject I endeavoured to trace the different bell founders who had lived, and carried on their business, within our borough. Having done that it only remains for me now to give such notices of the bells themselves as I have been able to collect. For obtaining my notes, I have largely availed myself of the researches of our older historians, Throsby and Nichols, I have consulted the bells themselves, and it will be seen I am also indebted to other quarters for valuable information. It will be observed I have taken each church separately and have arranged my notes chronologically. The list (for I can call it little more) will I fear be to most readers a dry one; nevertheless, let them remember that history is composed of facts—many apparently uninteresting and unimportant—and the world of atoms; and let them attribute the dulness of the matter, rather to my want of elegance

of style and poetical sentiment, than to any inherent fault in the subject itself.

#### ST. MARTIN'S.

In this church previous to the Reformation were several annual obits :

Of the gylde in number	...	...	...	7
Other obits	...	...	...	6

at the celebration of which different numbers of bells were rung according to the provisions made by the deceased, or the liberality of his descendants. In 1555, the charges for bells upon such occasions were for three bells, 8*d.* ; for four bells, 20*d.* ; and for five bells, 4*s.*

At this time, a day-bell was rung as appears by the following charge in the churchwardens' accounts.

1549. For ringing the day bell, half yearly, 3*s.* 4*d.*

1551. Paid for knolling the lecture bell, yearly, 2*s.*

1571. Under this date we have the following curious memorandum, showing a scale of charges for the use of the tenor bell upon the decease of any member of the community, from the alderman down to the middle commoner ; "An acte made by M<sup>r</sup> Mayor and hys brethren, y<sup>t</sup> yf anye of ye xxiiii or theyre wyves do dep<sup>te</sup> ys lyf yf they have but ye greate bell they must pay for yt vs. And for every one of ye xlviii or theyr wyves do dep<sup>te</sup> y<sup>s</sup> lyf must pay for the same bell iiis. iiiid. And for the best comoners for the same bell iis. And ye mydle comoners for the same bell xiid."

1586. The "forr" or treble bell was recast this year, towards which the mayor and nine of the aldermen paid 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and twenty-one of the common council paid 3*s.* 4*d.* The whole of the receipts on the occasion £11 18*s.* 6½*d.* ; the casting cost only £5 ; metal and incidental charges, £10 11*s.* 8*d.*

1611. The second bell recast.

Considerable sums of money being about this time expended upon the clock, chimes, and bells, the following regulations were passed ; probably for their greater preservation, and to secure a sufficient pecuniary payment for their use.

1612. It is agreed that if any bells be rung for a burial, the

sexton not having the consent of one of the churchwardens, he shall be dismissed his office for the first default; and if the churchwardens have knowledge, and take not sufficient security, they shall pay for the ringing themselves.

This is even more stringent :

1613. Agreed, that there shall be no bells rung at any marriage, except they pay to the churchwardens 2s. 6*d.* presently upon the bells ringing, and then only to have three peals at the most; and if they have more, to pay 2s. for every peal.
1622. This year was paid "For ringing to prayer every Sabbath and holyday 3s."
1631. A new frame made for the bells.
1632. It is agreed that no bells be rung between nine of the clock and four of the clock in the night; if they be rung, the sexton shall forfeit his quarter's wages.
1640. "Paid for ringing Bow-bell when Cockle lay sick" 6*d.*

This is a curious entry: Cockle was parish clerk, and this charge was probably for his passing-bell. The passing-bell, as is well known, was, until about the close of the seventeenth century, rung not as now, when the person is dead, but when he was supposed to be dying, to "admonish the living, and excite them to pray for the dying." I should be glad to know what bell is here referred to as Bow-bell.

Poor Cockle died.

"Laid out for Cockle the clerk when he died, 2s."

1651. Paid for casting the third bell and charges in court £11 11s. 10*d.*
1656. Paid Francis Motley for looking to the clock this year 10s.
- 1657 and 1658. During these years the peal of five bells was converted into one of six, as mentioned before, page 230-1.
1663. June 30. Agreed that the churchwardens shall set up the chimes at the parish charge, and also a quarter clock, to go upon the five least bells.

By an entry in the following year it appears that Francis Motley was to receive £12 4s. for a "tuneable pair of chimes," and also the materials of the old chimes then deposited in the vestry.



1664. Six ringers were appointed; they were to receive "4s. per annum a piece for ringing and chiming on Sunday, holidays, and other days as the churchwardens should appoint, for giving convenient notice to the parishioners for preparation to come to church."
1687. A new clock was made at the charge of the parish.
1689. July 1. Agreed that the bells be all new hung.
1700. The fifth bell re-cast by William Noone, of Nottingham, for the doing of which he was to receive 20s. per cwt.
1702. New chimes were again ordered to be made this year.
1704. Mr. Noone, of Nottingham, was engaged to re-cast the tenor bell, which had been cracked for some time previously. Upon being taken down the bell was found to weigh 19cwt. 1qr. 16lbs. The casting cost £26 8s.
1781. The whole peal were this year re-cast by Edward Arnold, of Leicester: the six heaviest of the present peal, as will be seen by their inscriptions, bear this date. Soon after this time (about 1787) four additional bells were added from the foundry of the Arnolds, thus making a peal (as Nichols describes it) of ten light bells.
1854. The four lightest bells were this year re-cast by John Taylor and Son, of Loughborough; they bore the following inscriptions:
- I. EDWD. ARNOLD LEICESTER FECIT.
  - II. T. LOCKWOOD, E. WEBB, I. MALLETT, CHURCHWARDENS  
1787. E. ARNOLD FECIT.
  - III. OMNIA FIAINT AD GLORIAM DEI  
EDWD. ARNOLD FECIT.
  - IV. PRAISE HIM UPON THE WELL TUNED CYMBALS.  
PRAISE HIM UPON THE LOUD CYMBALS.

The inscriptions upon the present peal are:

- I. JOHN TAYLOR AND SON, FOUNDERS, OXFORD AND LOUGHBOROUGH, 1854.
- II. The same.
- III. JOHN TAYLOR AND SON, BELLFOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH, LATE OF OXFORD, BUCKLAND BREWER, DEVON, AND ST. NEOTS, HUNTS: SUCCESSORS TO THE OLD AND CELEBRATED FOUNDERS NEWCOMBE, WATTS, EAYRE, AND ARNOLD OF LEICESTER, NAMES OF HIGH REPUTE, DATING AS EARLY AS 1560.
- IV. JOHN TAYLOR AND SON, FOUNDERS, OXFORD AND LOUGHBOROUGH, 1854.

- V. LET EVERY THING THAT HATH BREATH PRAISE THE LORD.  
 VI. PRAISE HIM UPON THE WELL TUNED CYMBALS: PRAISE HIM  
 UPON THE LOUD CYMBALS.  
 VII. H. WATCHORN, ESQUIRE, MAYOR. J. NICHOLS AND W.  
 CAPP, CHURCHWARDENS. EDWD. ARNOLD FECIT. 1781.  
 VIII. THE SAME.  
 IX. THE SAME.  
 X. THE SAME.

With reference to the inscription on the third bell of the above peal, it may not be uninteresting to explain the link which connects the present founders at Loughborough, Messrs. Taylor and Son, with the more ancient followers of their calling in Leicester.

It will be remembered that in my former paper I stated the Arnolds were the last founders in Leicester. During some of the time, Edward Arnold occupied premises in Hangman's Lane; he had also an establishment at St. Neots, into which he received as an apprentice, Robert Taylor, who towards the close of the eighteenth century succeeded to the business there, which at that time was carried on in a lofty brick building, situate in the Priory, and built in the form of a bell.\* The business was carried on there by Robert Taylor, and then by Robert Taylor and Sons, until the year 1821, when they removed to Oxford; in 1825, the present Mr. John Taylor, senior, of Loughborough, one of the above firm, went to Buckland Brewer, near Bideford, Devon, to cast the bells there, and after casting many peals and odd bells in Devon, Cornwall, &c., returned to Oxford in 1835—in 1840 he and his son came to Loughborough to re-cast the bells, and finding the town well situated for business took up their residence there.

The Oxford foundry, which had been chiefly under the superintendence of Mr. William Taylor, brother of the

\* This building was erected by Joseph Eayre, a bell founder. According to Gorham's Hist. of St. Neots, "Eayre was of Leicester and a very celebrated founder." I regret being unable to obtain any information about him. Dr. Brewster in his Encyclopædia (article Horology), I am informed, gives much curious information about the family from a manuscript by the late Mr. Ludlam.

above-mentioned Mr. John Taylor, was closed upon his decease in 1854.\*

At St. Martin's the morning bell rings at six o'clock, and the evening or curfew at nine. This appears to have been the usual hour for ringing the curfew for a considerable time past; thus we find on 17th November 1 Mariæ at a Common hall (a man having been killed in the street) "it is enacted that no person of what degree soever inhabiting in the town or suburbs go abroad in the street after nine o'clock at night, and after the curfew bell leaves ringing, except officers and watch . . . and that the said bell be rung nightly from Michaelmas till Lady Day in Lent; for which the 24 pay 2*d.*, and the 48, 1*d.* each." The following stringent bye-law was also passed 22nd February, 25th Elizabeth. "Item, that the keeper of any ale-house that suffers any townsmen to remain in his house after the curfew bell hath rung (without lawful cause) shall forfeit 12*d.* to be paid presently, or else to remain in ward that night."

#### ST. MARGARET'S.

Brand says, "The noblest peal of ten bells, without exception in England, whether tone or tune be considered, is said to be in St. Margaret's, Leicester." Whether he is correct in supposing this a superior peal to the famous one of ten bells at Exeter, is a question left to the decision of those who have heard, and consequently can compare, the two.

The earliest mention I have seen shews that six was the number of the ancient bells of this church. As I mentioned (page 229) in—

1594. Thomas Newcomb, who cast the six great bells of St. Margaret's, was buried in All Saints' church.

1633. The six hindmost bells (as will be seen by the inscription below) bear this date, and were in all probability cast by Hugh Watts (see page 231.)

\* For the above information I am indebted to Messrs. Taylor and Son, of Loughborough, whose practical knowledge, and successful prosecution of their business, can only be equalled by their urbanity, and the love they evince for all matters connected with the antiquity and the many associations of their interesting calling.

1711. The third and fourth bear this date, and were cast by Abraham Rudall. On 6th April, 1714, the hall ordered the chamberlain to pay twenty pounds towards the two new bells at St. Margaret's.

1738. The two trebles were cast by Thomas Eayre, of Kettering, and given by William Fortrey, esq., of Norton-by-Galby, who also paid the greater part of the charge for new hanging the old bells.

The inscriptions are :

- I. T. EAYRE EX DONO GUIL: FORTREY DE NORTON IN  
AGRO LEICESTRIENSI ARMIG: 1738.
- II. THE SAME.
- III. A. R. 1711.
- IV. PROSPERITY TO ALL OUR BENEFACTORS. 1711.
- V. *Crede, resipisse, disce mori.* 1633.
- VI. *Ihesu Nazarene Rex Judeorum Fili Dei miserere mei.* 1633.
- VII. *Morte beata nihil beatius.* 1633.
- VIII. *Statutum est omnibus semel mori.* 1633.
- IX. *Fear God, obaie the King. George Palmer.* 1633.
- X. *Cum sono, si non vis adire  
Nunquam ad Preces cupies ire.* 1633.

ST. MARY DE CASTRO.

1495. The frames for the five bells made this year: wages to workmen were—

Carpenters per diem	...	...	...	6d.
Inferior servants under them	...	...	...	3d.
Labourers	...	...	...	4d.

Mr. William Gibson appears to have subscribed four shillings and four-pence "to the frames of the bells for "Margaret his wife's soul."

1830. Previous to this date there were five bells in this peal; one of them being cracked it was now agreed that the fourth should be retained as the tenor for a new peal, the remaining four being taken away—the seven new bells cast by Mears, of London, and hung in their stead, completed the present peal of eight; which were opened on Monday, March 7th, 1831, by the ringing a complete peal of 5040 grandsire trebles in three hours and three minutes.

It is observable that the ancient bells of Leicester were much heavier in relation to the number in each peal than

the modern ones; thus we find, as above, the fourth bell of a peal of five made the tenor of a peal of eight; and under the head of St. Martin's, we noticed a somewhat similar alteration in that peal in 1657.

The inscriptions on the present bells are :

- I. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1830  
John Moore, born June 19, 1787.
- II. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1830.  
John Warburton born August 20, 1778, parishioner.  
John Baxter born October 14, 1774, parishioner.
- III. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1830.  
W. L. Fancourt, D.D., Vicar.  
Simeon Morris, Thomas Dexter, Churchwardens.
- IV. The same.
- V. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1830.
- VI. The same.
- VII. The same.
- VIII. I. H. S. NAZARENVS REX IVDEORVM FILI DEI MISERERE  
MEI. 1631. T. W. J. S. C.

The following entries occur in the churchwarden's accounts :

1504. Paid to the bellringer quarterly, 10*d*.
1507. Paid to Henry Yerle Pye, bellringer, for his quarter of Michaelmas, 20*d*.
1509. Paid to the ringers of all the bells for our king Harry the Seventh, the which deceased the 25 April £0 1*s*. 2*d*.

The curfew at eight o'clock in the evening, and the morning bell at six, regularly sounded from St. Mary's until last Easter, when this ancient custom was allowed to be discontinued.

The Pancake bell is rung on Shrove Tuesday: the ringing of this bell (which is now confined to very few churches) is supposed to be a continuation of the custom of ringing a warning-bell in every parish to all the parishioners on Shrove Tuesday, that they must confess to their priest, which duty was particularly attended to on this day, *shrive* (from which we have *shrove*) being the old Saxon word for confession.



## ALL SAINTS.

The inscriptions are : -

- I. WILLIAM RUDIARD MINISTER 1595.
- II. . . . .
- III. BE YT KNOWNE UNTO ALL THAT DOTH ME SEE  
THAT NEWCOMBE OF LEICESTER MADE ME 1611.
- IV. ROBARTE NEWCOMBE MAD ME 1586.
- V. *J. H. C. Iohannes de Cafford fecit me in honore Be :  
Marie.*

Since writing my first article, I have learnt there are bells at Stowe, in Northamptonshire, at St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, and at S. S. Mary and Helen, Elstow, Bedfordshire, cast by the Newcombs of Leicester. In these instances the inscriptions are the same as that upon the third bell of this peal. This fact is interesting as shewing that the Newcombs were founders of considerable reputation, even beyond their own immediate neighbourhood.

I am sorry to be unable to give the inscription on the second bell: it is evidently an old one. The dilapidated state of the staircase to the bell chamber is, however, such as not to tempt a second visit.

A morning bell is rung at six o'clock all the year, and an evening one at seven o'clock during the winter months.

## ST. NICHOLAS.

Inscriptions :

- I. G. OLDFIELD 1656. NAZARENVS REX.
- II. HENRY SMITH, RICHARD HVNT, WARDENS 1710.  
GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH.
- III. *Coeli Christe Platiat tibi Rex sonvs iste, 1617.*

Nichols has given the inscription on the first bell as "Goldfield 1656," &c.; the manner of the lettering on the bell would lead to its being so copied; it is, however, clear that George Oldfield is meant. It was shewn under St. Martin's that he was employed to re-cast the bells of that church in 1658.

There is not one ringer resident in the parish of St. Nicholas.

## ST. PETER'S.

This church, which formerly stood in Leicester, possessed four bells :

The first, or forebell, weighed ...	...	5 cwt. 10 lbs.
The second weighed...	... .. 6 ...	18 ...
The third weighed ...	... .. 8 ...	26 ...
The fourth weighed ...	... .. 11 ...	16 ...

The materials of St. Peter's church were given by queen Elizabeth to the corporation, on condition that they should erect a school-house with them where an old one stood before time, and the overplus, if any, to be employed in bringing a conduit of fresh water into the town (see Throsby). Accordingly, at a common hall held June 30th, 1564, it was ordered "that one of the bells of St. Peter should be sold for repair of the school-house."

## THE ABBEY.

In a letter written to lord Cromwell, by Francis Cave, one of the commissioners, soon after the surrender of the Abbey of Leicester, the bells are valued at £88.

Before closing my remarks upon the Campanology of Leicester, perhaps I may be allowed to deviate slightly from the path laid down at the commencement of my first paper, and call attention to a bell or bells placed in other situations, and used upon more special and rare occasions, than the strictly ecclesiastical bell; I refer to those in the campaniles of the town-halls on the continent. Almost every broletto in Italy has its campanile and bells; indeed, there seems a noble rivalry between different cities, which shall have the most glorious cathedral, or which shall possess the most splendid town-hall, of which the campanile is of course its most striking feature.

These bells are used for different civil purposes. We have had similar bells in England; Matthew Paris tells us that in consequence of the tyranny of archbishop Boniface, of Canterbury, about the year 1250, the city of London "was greatly excited, and, as if a sedition had arisen, the "citizens proposed to ring the *common bell*;" and two years later, he speaks of all the clerks of the university of Oxford being assembled "by the ringing of the *common*

*bell.*" I do not say that the bells here referred to were necessarily attached to a secular building, but they were evidently only rung for stated and rare purposes.

Now it being a notorious fact that the guild-hall in Leicester, valuable as a most interesting specimen of early domestic architecture, and crowded with associations of the past, is, nevertheless, not the best possible place for the uses to which it is now subservient; and it being also a fact well known by every one resident in Leicester, that the punctuality of the inhabitants is much disturbed by the conflicting horographic opinions of our very indifferent public clocks,—I think most of the readers of the *Collector* will join with me in hoping that the time may soon arrive when a town-hall shall be built in such a manner as to redound to the credit of the wealth and taste of the inhabitants of the borough, and that by its side, or from its roof, a campanile shall rise, towering high above the houses, in which shall be at least one heavy bell, upon which the hammer of a good clock shall strike, and which shall be rung upon such occasions as the corporation shall appoint; one occasion being the death of the chief magistrate during the year of his mayoralty, so that every one, whatever his political bias, or religious "persuasion," may at least say, "Heaven rest *his* soul,—*he's* dead."

MARTYN.

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## OLD MANSIONS OF WARWICKSHIRE.

### Baddesley Clinton Hall.

BADDESLEY derives its name from one Bade, who possessed it some time previous to the Norman Conquest. It was formerly involved with the manor of Hampton in Arden, and as such was the property of Leuvinus,\* who held many manors in the Midland Counties during the reign of Edward the Confessor. In the general partition of lands amongst the followers of the Conqueror, it was awarded to Geoffrey Wirce, at whose death it reverted with the rest of his property to the crown, and was granted

\* Probably Leofwin or Lewin in the English dialect.—ED.

by Henry the First to Nigel de Albini, "which Nigel, or his son Roger de Mowbray, shortly afterwards enfeoffed thereof Walter de Bisege," who was succeeded by his son, Ralph, and he by James de Bisege, whose daughter and heiress, Mazera, married sir Thomas Clinton, of Coleshill, a kinsman of Geoffrey de Clinton, to whom Warwickshire is indebted for the castle of Kenilworth. Sir Thomas had many children ; but the manor of Baddesley became the portion of his fourth son, James, on consideration of paying the sum of a penny per annum to his father's heirs. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who was living in the second of Edward the Third, and left two co-heiresses, Joan, married first to John Coningsby, and, secondly, to John Fowkes, of Dry Merston, Gloucestershire ; and Petronilla, wife of John Wodard, of Solihull. Coningsby bought out the interest of Wodard and thus became solely possessed of the manor ; after his death, most probably without issue, she joined with her second husband, in the eighteenth of Richard the Second, in selling it to Nicholas Duddeley (afterwards mayor of Coventry) for a hundred marks of silver. In the second of Henry the Fourth it again changed hands, and became vested in Robert Burdet, of Kinghull, who disposed of it to Nicholas Metley, a lawyer, owner of the manor of Marston juxta Wolston, in the county of Warwick ; by his wife, Joan, he had a daughter, Margaret, married to John Hugford, of Emscote, steward to Richard Nevill, earl of Warwick. After the death of this Metley, who had willed that the estate should be sold by his executors\* (the money thus realised to provide masses for the souls of himself and his ancestors) disputes arose between the families of Hugford and Catesby† regarding the possession of this manor. Each party seems to have been alternately triumphant, but it was finally passed away by Nicholas, son of Robert Catesby, to John Brome, a lawyer of Warwick, already possessed of lands in the lordship of Baddesley, acquired by the mar-

\* They were his mother, his wife, and Robert Catesby, who I take to be a younger son of John de Catesby, of Lapworth, by Emma, daughter and heiress of Robert de Crawnford.

† Robert Catesby purchased the manor of the two other executors.

riage of his father with Joan, daughter and heiress of Thomas Rody. Brome, even after this purchase, seems to have often resided at his house in Warwick, called "Brome's Place," and to have been excessively unpopular in his native town, for on Saturday, the eleventh of July, 1450, Robert Comaunder, and Henry Somlans, bailiffs of the town of Warwick, with many others, "came in the most riotouswise that thay couthe, as it had be in land of warr, w<sup>t</sup> force and armes, that is to say, w<sup>t</sup> Jakkes, Salettes, bowes, arrowes, glaybes, gissarnes, longdebibes, and other armour defensif, and then and there, ayenst the kinges pease, corone and dignitie" "hauyng no fere, dout, ner drede of the kyng oure soveigne lord then being in his castell at Kenyleworth,"\* appear to have broken into his house, carried away his goods, and plundered both his coffers and his wine cellar of their contents.

In the reign of Henry the Sixth he was under-treasurer in the exchequer, a justice of the peace, and one of the commissioners of array; but on the accession of Edward the Fourth he ceased to have any public employment: and in the eighth year of that monarch was mortally wounded by John Hurthill, steward to the earl of Warwick, in the porch of the White Friars church, at London, in a dispute concerning the manor of Woodlow. In his will which he had time to make before his death, "*he forgave his son, Thomas, for smiling when he saw him run through.*" He married Beatrice, daughter of sir Ralph Shirley, and was succeeded at Baddesley by his son, Nicholas, who, three years after his father's death, waylaid John Hearthill† in Longbridge field, between Warwick and Barford, and slew him in an encounter. Dugdale, in his History of Warwickshire, says,‡ "of this Nicholas I have further seen that coming on a time into his parlour here at Badsley, he found the parish priest chocking his wife under the chin, whereat he was so enraged, that he presently kill'd him; for which offence obtaining the king's pardon, and the pope's,

\* Complaint of John Brome,—MSS. in the possession of M. E. Ferrers, Esq.

† Probably this "John Hearthill" was identical with "John Hurthill," his father's murderer.—ED.

‡ Thomas's Edition, p. 972.



he was enjoyn'd to do something towards the expiation thereof; whereupon he new built the towre steeple here at Badsley, from the ground, and bought three bells for it; and raised the body of the church ten foot higher; all which was exprest in his epitaph now torn away." He died the twentieth of August, 1517, having had three wives, the first, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of sir Ralph Arundel, of Egglestone, Cornwall, by whom he had two daughters, Constance, wife of sir Edward Ferrers, knight, and Dorothy, wife of Thomas Marow, sergeant at law; the second, Catherine, daughter of . . . Lampeck, by whom he had a son, Edward, of Woodlow, who deceased without issue; the third, Lettice, daughter of Nicholas Catesby, of Newnham, by whom he had also a son, Ralph.

His eldest daughter, Constance, carried the manor of Baddesley to her husband, sir Edward Ferrers, son of sir Henry Ferrers, of Hambleton, Rutland (to whom Edward the Fourth in the first year of his reign granted the office of park keeper of Cheylsmore) and grandson of Thomas Ferrers, of Tamworth castle, second son of William, sixth lord Ferrers, of Groby. Sir Edward served as high sheriff of Worcestershire and also of Warwickshire in the fifth and tenth of Henry the Eighth, and dying in 1535, the estate came to his grandson, Edward, (only son of Henry Ferrers, who died in his father's life-time, namely, 1526,) by Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of sir John Hampden, of Hampden, Buckinghamshire. This Edward was one of the members for the borough of Warwick, in the parliament held at Westminster in the first of Mary, and marrying Bridget, one of the daughters of William first baron Windsor, of Bradenham, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Samburne, of Southcote, was succeeded at his death, in 1564, by his only son, Henry Ferrers, esq., born 26th of January, 1549. He was eminent as an antiquary, and was according to Camden of exalted character. Dugdale, in his Warwickshire, speaks thus of him, "The memory of Henry Ferrers (who for his eminent knowledge in antiquities gave a fair lustre to that ancient and noble family whereof he was no small ornament) is yet of high esteem in these parts." The follow-

ing quaint and curious history of Baddesley was written by him, the manuscript of which was at Baddesley in the time of the late possessor, but has now disappeared :

“ This Seat and Soyle from Saxon Bade, a man of honest fame,  
 “ Who held it in the Saxon’s time, of Baddesley took the name  
 “ When Edward the Confessor did wear the English crown,  
 “ The same was then possessed by—— a man of some renown ;  
 “ And England being conquer’d, in lot it did alyghte  
 “ To Giffry Wirce, of noble birth, an Andegavian knight ;  
 “ A member Hamlet all this while, of Hampton here at hand,  
 “ With Hampton so to Moulbray went as all the Wirce’s land.  
 “ Now Moulbray Lord of all doth part these two, and grants  
 this one.

“ To Bisege, in that name it runs awhile, and then is gone  
 “ To Clinton, as his heyre, who leeves it to a younger son ;  
 “ And in that time the name of Baddesley Clinton was begun.  
 “ From them again by wedding of their Heyre, at first came  
 “ To Conisby, and after him to Foukes, who weds the same.  
 “ From Foukes to Dudley by a sale, and so to Burdet past ;  
 “ To Mitley next by Mitley’s will it came to Brome at last.  
 “ Brome honours much the place, and after some descents of  
 Bromes  
 “ To Ferrers, for a Daughter’s parte of theyr’s in match it  
 comes :  
 “ In this last name it lasteth still, and so long—longer shall ;  
 “ As God shall please who is the Lord and King and God of  
 all.”

He married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Henry White, esq., of South Wamborn, Hants, and died at Kingswood Manor house, the 10th of October, 1633. A parchment still preserved records the expences incurred at his burial which are as follow :

The Charges of the buriall : of Henry Ferrers Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 who deceased att Kingswood in the p<sup>i</sup>sh of  
 Rowington the x<sup>th</sup> day of October 1633.

	£.	s.	d.
Impr. To Roberte Banister of Henly for meate ...	ii	v	xi
To Thomas Vesey of Rowington butcher for half a beif ... ..	i	ii	00
To Richard Lane of y <sup>e</sup> same towne butcher for more meate ... ..	i	x <sup>s</sup>	00

	£.	s.	d.
To the same Vesey for half a calfe more ...	0	vi <sup>s</sup>	viii <sup>d</sup>
To Thomas Rawbon of Baddesly butcher fo <sup>r</sup> mo <sup>r</sup> e meate ...	0	v <sup>s</sup>	vi <sup>d</sup>
To Richard Burtonwood of Baddesly fo <sup>r</sup> - - xi dosen of b <sup>r</sup> eade ...	0	xi <sup>s</sup>	00
To Goodally <sup>e</sup> baker of Balsall: for iiiii dosen more of b <sup>r</sup> eade ...	0	iiii <sup>s</sup>	00
Ffor breade & drinke for the neybourd at his house at Kingswood before they broughte him to buriall to Baddesly Chu <sup>r</sup> ch ...	0	iiii <sup>s</sup>	vi <sup>d</sup>
One hogshed of beere ...	0	x <sup>s</sup>	00
To Will <sup>a</sup> Knighte of Baddesly for butter & cheese ...	0	v <sup>s</sup>	00
Ffor x cheeses more at viiid the peice ...	0	vi <sup>s</sup>	viii <sup>d</sup>
Ffor the coffine ...	0	vii <sup>s</sup>	00
To the Vicar of Rowingto <sup>r</sup> for a mo <sup>t</sup> uarie where he died ...	0	viii <sup>s</sup>	iiii <sup>d</sup>
Ffor makinge the grave ...	0	ii <sup>s</sup>	00
Ffor ii sheepe more... ..	0	xvii <sup>s</sup>	00
To Widdowe Holder for attendinge him in his sicknes & for monyes laied out for him ...	i	x <sup>s</sup>	00

His son, Edward Ferrers, esq., succeeded him, and was high sheriff of the county in the seventeenth of Charles the First. He married in 1611, Anne, eldest daughter of William Peyto, of Chesterton, esq., and by her he had with two daughters, Eleanor and Catherine, a son and heir, Henry, who succeeded him in 1651. It is this person to whom sir William Dugdale alludes, assigning as a reason for the Ferrers monuments not being depicted in his History, that "so frugall a person is the present heir of the family, now residing here as that, he refusing to contribute anything towards the charge thereof, and it not being proper for me to undergo it totally, they are omitted." He served as high sheriff of Warwickshire in the sixteenth of Charles the Second; and upon the death of John Ferrers, esq., of Tamworth castle, in 1680, became heir male of the family. His wife was Bridget, daughter of Edward Willoughby, esq., of Cossall, Nottinghamshire, by whom

he had a numerous family, of whom the eldest, George Ferrers, esq., succeeded him at his death in 1698; and by Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Kempson, esq., of Ardens Grafton, had issue, with a daughter, Mary Magdalen, a son and successor, Edward Ferrers, esq., who wedded Teresa, daughter of sir Isaac Gibson, knight, of Worcester, and by her had one son and one daughter, Mary, wife, firstly, of — Berkeley, esq., of Spetchley, Worcestershire, by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, of Francis Cholmley, esq., of Brandsby. He died in 1729, and his estate descended to his only son, Thomas Ferrers, esq., who espoused Margaret, daughter of John Kempson, esq., of Henley in Arden, and had, with five daughters, who were nuns, a son, Edward, who inherited the property in 1760; by Hester, daughter of Christopher Bird, esq., of London, he had Edward, his heir, Thomas, slain in the peninsular war, Hester and Frances died unmarried, Lucy, third wife of Robert Willoughby, esq., of Cliffe, Maria, wife of Court Granville, esq., of Colwich abbey, Staffordshire, Catherine, of — Edwards, esq., Elizabeth, of John Gerard, esq., of Windle hall, county of Lancaster, and Anne Teresa, married first, to Henry, brother of sir Thomas Hugh Clifford Constable, baronet; secondly, to Edward Hebden, esq.; and now to colonel Smith. Mr. Ferrers died in 1794, and was succeeded by his son, Edward Ferrers, esq., married in 1788 to Helena, daughter and heiress of George Alexander, esq., of Stirtlec, Huntingdonshire, by whom he had with other issue, a successor, Edward Ferrers, esq., a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county of Warwick, wedded in 1813 to the lady Harriet Anne Ferrers Townshend, second daughter of George Marquis Townshend, and sixteenth baron Ferrers, of Chartley, by Charlotte, second daughter and eventual co-heiress of Eton Mainwaring Ellerker, esq., of Risby, Yorkshire, by whom he left at his death, in 1830, with other issue, a successor, the present Marmion Edward Ferrers, esq., of Baddesley Clinton, who is not only the heir male of this ancient family, but also, by the death of his uncle, the late George, third marquis Townshend, has become senior co-heir of the barony of Ferrers of Chartley.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO TOPOGRAPHY.

## Blackfordby, Leicestershire.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 285.]

WHEN the deputies of W. Camden, esq., Clarenceux, visited Leicestershire in 1619, for the purpose of registering the genealogies and arms of the gentry, &c., they entered those of the family of Arthur Cutler of Bloherby. The pedigree is printed by Nichols, with some additions and self-contradictions. In Harl. MS. 1180. f. 107<sup>b</sup>, it stands as follows,

Arthurus Cutler de Bloherby in Com. Leic.		= Margareta, filia Henrici Herne.	
Elizabettha, ob. s. p.	Georgius Cutler, primogenitus, ob. sine prole.	Henricus Cutler, = Georgii Fish.	Heath, filia, nupta Johi Dracott de Loscoe in Comit Derbyæ
James, 3 filius.	Johannes, 2 filius.	Georgius Cutler, filius et hæres.	Timotheus, 4 filius.
			1 Maria. 2 Elizab. 3 Anna.

The Arms are, *azure*, three griffins' or wiverns' heads erased, *gules*. From these we may conjecture that Arthur Cutler was of the family of Cutler, of Stainborough, in Yorkshire, of whom was Sir Gervase Cutler, knight, a staunch royalist in the civil war of King Charles I, to whom he remitted several large sums of money.\*

The register of Ashby de la Zouch contains the name of Cutler only twice, as resident at Blackfordby, viz. Margaret, daughter of Richard Cutler, baptized June 17th, 1615, and Henry Cutler, buried April 14th, 1623. Three others, from having a handle to the name, may be of the same family, viz.—the burials of Mrs. Elizabeth Cutler, Sept. 14th, 1625, of Mr. Cutler's infant, Aug. 25th, 1628, and of Mrs. Dorothy Cutler, Sept. 1st., 1628. The Blackfordby register, commencing 1653, affords no information respecting the Cutlers; nor are there any wills in the registry of the Archdeaconry of Leicester which can be assigned to them. Possibly they removed elsewhere; or they may have been ruined in the civil war, and descended to inferior stations of life, for the name of Cutler still remains in Ashby.

\* See Burke's Hist. of the Landed Gentry, vol. iv., p. 688.



Perhaps Norris Hill in Blackfordby parish may have been the residence of this family, the plantations and timber about it giving it the appearance of the site of an old mansion. The present estate of one-hundred-and-sixty-four acres appears to have commenced by the purchase of several small portions of land in the last century. In 1709, Robert Langdale of Hathern sold the Long Close or Dog-pit Close, to John Adams of Ashby de la Zouch, who in 1735 sold it to Isaac Dawson of the same place. In 1708, John Dawson of Ashby purchased from William Chiswell of Willesley, and Mary his wife, for £360, three flats or furlongs of arable and pasture land, and twenty-four acres of meadow land. Isaac, son of John Dawson, made further purchases from Robert, son and devisee of Robert Langdale, and from Richard Hayes. In 1733, the close called Great Norris Hill, containing fourteen acres, was mortgaged by Joseph Clarke of Blackfordby, yeoman, to William Hill of Measham, gent., for £230. This had previously been purchased by his grandfather, Joseph Clarke, from Ambrose Pember-ton\* and Mary his wife, and Thomas Ullocke. Clarke's land in 1781 passed to Mr. Henry Smith of Ashby de la Zouch, for £825, who also purchased the Dawson property, which had passed to co-heiresses. The commissioners under the Act for enclosing Ashby Woulds (A.D. 1800) made allotments to Mr. Smith, and he subsequently purchased those of other persons. His estate in 1806 appears to have been about one-hundred-and-fifty acres.

In the year 1820 Mr. Smith became an insolvent debtor and took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, proceedings having been taken against him by Miss Bakewell of Derby for a debt of £25,000 and upwards. Miss Bakewell was appointed assignee of Mr. Smith. The mortgagee of Norris Hill then filed a Bill in Chancery against the assignee to obtain payment of his principal (£5,500) and interest, or foreclose the equity and right of Redemption in Norris Hill. The assignee refused to pay this money, and ultimately, in 1828 or 1829, the right to redeem the estate was foreclosed by an order of the Court of Chancery. The mortgagee, Mr. Thomas Grundy, of Swannington,

\* See *Hist. Coll.* vol. ii., p. 60.

thereupon sold the estate to H. G. Brown, esq., who has since remained the owner of it.

The house is now occupied by H. E. Smith, esq.

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We have seen that in 1220, Divine Service was to be performed in Blackfordby Chapel, three days a week; and that in 1534 the vicar's pay for it was 40s. In 1650, the Long Parliamentary Commissioners returned the Incumbent of the Chapel as "sufficient," i.e. a sufficient Puritan. In 1693, when Mr. John Lord was presented to the vicarage of Ashby, the patron, Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, not being that way inclined, required of him,

"That on Sundaies and Holy daies the Communion Service be read before and after sermon at the Altar.

"Allso, that at all times when there are praiers and preaching, viz. on Sundaies in the afternoon, as well as in the morning; also on lecture days, though there be noe Communion Service, the surplice shall be worn in the pulpit.

"Allso, that the Churching of women bee performed at the Communion Table, as it is at St. Martin's, St. James's, and St. Anne's, in London.

"Allso, that at burials the body be brought into the Church where the psalms and lessons are read; and then, if buried in the Church-yard, to be carried out of the Church to the grave. All these particulars to be observed at Blagherby."

To this Mr. Lord replied, "Your Lordship's propositions are so faire and commendable, that I cannot but approve them, and wish they were every where observed, according to your Hon<sup>r</sup>'s direction; and therefore shall not myself faile in that duty which the best Churches, good authority, and so great a person, enjoyne and patronize me in."\*

It appears by a note in Bishop Gibson's "Diocese Book," and by his "Service Book," written about 1714, that, as regards Ashby de la Zouch, Divine Service was performed twice on the Lord's Day and on Festivals; on Wednesdays and Fridays every week; and once every

\* Nichols' Leicestershire, W. Gosc. Hund. p. 619.

other Sunday in the Chapel of Blackfordby. Catechizing all summer: Communion every month.\*

When Nichols published his West Goscote Hundred in 1804, Divine Service was still only once a fortnight, and so continued till the Rev. Mark D. French was Curate in 1842, since which time it has been performed every Sunday.

In 1564 Blackfordby contained thirteen families: in 1851 there were in Blackfordby, in Ashby parish, one hundred and thirteen houses and five hundred and thirty-nine persons, and in Seile parish six houses and thirty-four persons. The Vicar still receives from Lord Hastings the old 40s. per annum. To this, however, there is now a slight, but, as it would appear, precarious addition:—

#### CATHERINE CHAMBERLAIN'S CHARITY.

Catherine Chamberlain, by Will, dated the 31st day of October, 1716, gave to such minister, as the greater part of the inhabitants of Blackfordby should choose, 10s. yearly for ever, to be paid him on every 5th of November, for which sum she directed that the minister so chosen should preach a sermon in the Chapel of Blackfordby in memory of the day in which she was buried;† and she charged, with the payment of the said 10s. a-year, the closes, called the Old Bootthorpe and Little Smallthorpe, in Blackfordby.

The two closes charged by the testatrix with such annual payment, the former containing five acres, and the latter three acres, are now in the respective possessions of Mr. Daniel Shanley and Mr. Newbold.

For several years the above sum was not paid, although a sermon was preached every year on the 5th of November, as directed by the testatrix.

In 1834, however, the present minister claimed it, and it has since then been regularly received by him. It does not appear that the inhabitants have ever exercised their right of electing the minister to preach the sermon, that duty being ordinarily performed by the minister of the chapelry.‡

The wording of this Report leaves its meaning ambiguous: but it seems that the sermon was to be preached on the anniversary of the old lady's funeral, (the 14th of February, O. S., or the 26th, N. S.,) and the money paid on the 5th of November. However, perhaps as simplifying the matter, the sermon is now also preached upon pay-day. Moreover, it gives a good opportunity for an annual fling at the Pope.

Since the Report of the Commissioners on Charities

\* Letter from Jn<sup>o</sup> Hodgson, Bartlet's Buildings, London, 22d Nov., 1783, among the parish papers at Ashby.

† See *Hist. Coll.* vol. i., p. 250; vol. ii., p. 122.

‡ Report of the Charity Commissioners, Leicestershire, p. 345.

was published, there has been a further liberal bequest to the poor of Blackfordby, as appears by the following extract from the will of George Ross of Derby, dated June 12, 1847.

I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath, unto the said John Hall Joyce and William Abell, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the remaining Thirteen Canal Shares Upon Trust to sell and dispose thereof as they may think proper, and out of the money to arise therefrom Upon Trust that they and the survivor of them, their or his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and do, as soon as conveniently can be after my decease, lay out and invest the sum of Two Hundred Pounds in the purchase of Government Stock, and stand possessed of and interested in the same, and the dividends interest and annual produce thereof to be applied annually for the benefit of the Poor of Blackfordby aforesaid for ever, to be invested in their names or in the name of such other responsible person as my said Executors shall approve of, so as to give them as little trouble as possible.

Mr. Ross died the same year. His wife Mary (Joyce), at whose request the above bequest was made, was buried at Blackfordby, April 5th, 1847.

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## GENEALOGICAL ENQUIRY.

### Family of Tailbois.

THE barony of Kyme was restored to sir Robert Talboys about the year 1471, 12th Edward the Fourth, and as he had intimated in his will, the marriage took place between his eldest son, George, and Elizabeth, sister to sir William Gascoigne, knight. From this alliance sprung nine children—four sons and five daughters.

Matilda, John, Walter and Dorothy ob. s. p. Elizabeth married sir C. Willoughby, knight, from whom descended the lords Willoughby of Parham. Cecilia, married first, William Ingleby, esq., of Ripley, Yorkshire, and, secondly, John Townsey, Lincolnshire.

Anne married sir Edward Dymoke, knight, and, secondly, sir Robert Carr, and from the former marriage is derived the present family of Dymoke.

William was a canon of Lincoln cathedral, where he was buried. The following was the inscription upon his monument.

Hic jacet magister Wilhelmus Taylboys, quondam canonicus hujus ecclesiæ, et filius vënerabilis viri Georgii Taylboys militis, et domine Elizabethe uxoris ejus: qui obit . . . . die . . . . .

Anno Domini m° ccccc°

Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.

The tomb is in the cross aisle near the south rose window in Lincoln cathedral. It is made of freestone, altar fashioned, covered with black marble and surrounded with escutcheons. The inscription was removed after the year 1641. This sir W. Taylboys granted to the vicars choral of this cathedral a yearly rent charge upon his manor of Gautby.

Gilbert Taylboys was the youngest son of sir George Taylboys, and Elizabeth his wife; he was made baron Taylboys, of Kyme, in the county of Lincoln, by summons to parliament, 27th Henry the Eighth. He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Blount, of Kinlet, Salop, who was the most beautiful of all the ladies of the court of Henry the Eighth, and by whom that monarch had a son, Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond. From this marriage proceeded two sons and one daughter; the two sons died without offspring, and the daughter, Elizabeth, married first, Thomas Wymbish, esq., and, secondly, Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick.

Gilbert, lord Taylboys, lies buried at Kyme, in the county of Lincoln, which manor, theretofore the caput baroniæ of the old barons of Kyme, in the division of his inheritance among the heirs general, came to the ancient family of Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, in the county of Lincoln, who for a considerable time continued to possess it, until in the last century it was alienated by sale into the hands and blood of strangers. Leland mentions the goodly house and park of Kyme, as being in a most flourishing state during the reign of Henry the Eighth, and occupied by the last lord Tailbois, to whose memory there is a brass plate in the north wall of Kyme church, with the following inscription, in Church Text.

“Here lyeth Gylbert Taylboys, lorde Taylboys, lorde of Kyme, wych married Elizabeth Blount, one of the dowgh-



ters of Ser John Blount of Kynlet in the county of Shropshier, knight, wych Lord Taylboys departed forth of this world the xv<sup>th</sup> day of April, A.D. 1530, whose solle God pardon. Amen."

It is much to be regretted that the foregoing inscription is the only remains of this once splendid tomb, which was of polished marble, and adorned with the bearings of the allied families. From neglect it had fallen into a very dilapidated state previous to taking down the old church at Kyme, in 1807, and was totally incapable of being repaired. The tomb had a figure of a gentleman with his spurs on, over his head the arms of Tailbois, and on his right shoulder the same shield, except that there was but one escallop in chief, instead of three. On the sinister side, was the figure of a lady in an attitude of devotion, with the arms of Blount over her dress. Both these figures were in brass; and had scrolls, with Latin inscriptions, proceeding from their mouths.

Memorable is Mr. Wymbish for the claim he preferred to be allowed the barony of Talboys, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heir, as already mentioned, of baron Gilbert; when after solemn argument, at which king Henry the Eighth himself was present, assisted by the civil and temporal lawyers, sentence was given, viz.:

"That no man, husband of a baroness, in her right should use the title of her dignity until he had a child by her, whereby he should become tenant by courtesie of her barony."

Wherefore Mr. Wymbish failed in his demand. On this occasion, it is said, the king moved this question, if the crown of England should descend to his daughter, whether her husband should use the style of England? The chief justice answered, not by right, but by grace: because the crown of England is out of the law of courtesie; but if it were subject thereto, then it were clear. During the progress of Henry the Eighth in Lincolnshire, in the year 1541, he slept at Norton, the property of Thomas Wymbish, esq., who had married the only daughter of Gilbert, lord Tailboys, the half sister of Henry, duke of Richmond. Wymbish died at an early age; and his widow

married Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, one of the sons of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.

The barony of Kyme is considered to be in abeyance between the heirs general of the Dymoke line, and the other sister and co-heirs; unless, which is probably the case, affected by the attainder of William, the father of sir Thomas Talbois, who was restored to his titles 12th Edward the Fourth.

In Nichols' Test. Vetus., page 492, is a copy of the will of "Dame Elizabeth Greystock, widow, late wife of sir John Vavasour, knight, 14 May, 1509.

"My body to be buried in the monastery of St. Elene, within Bishopsgate, in London—my brother Robert Talboys—To my sister, Maud Tyrwhit, &c., proved 16 July, 1509."

This Elizabeth Greystock was daughter of sir Robert Talboys and aunt of Gilbert Talboys.

It does not appear why she styled herself Elizabeth Greystock.

There is a monument in Bakewell church (if not removed) with the following inscription.

"Here lyeth Sir George Vernon, Knight, deceased the . . . day of . . . anno 156. and Dame Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Gylbert Tayllbois, deceased, the . . . day of . . . 156.—Whose solles God p'don."

In Weever's Funeral Monuments, page 840, we find the following—Henry Fitzroy, natural son of king Henry the Eighth (begotten of the lady Talboys, daughter of sir J. Blount, knight,) duke of Richmond was here interred (within the diocese of Norwich) as Grafton, Stowe, Hollinshed, and others, affirm.

It appears from the table of the high sheriffs of the county of Lincoln, to be found in Harrod's History of Stamford, vol. 2, page 523, that—

Walter Talboyes, knight,

was high sheriff of that county A.D. 1423, also

John Talboyes, esq.	...	...	A.D. 1426,
Robert Talboyes, knight	...	...	A.D. 1481,
George Talboyes, esq.	...	...	A.D. 1496,
Gilbert Talboyes, knight	...	...	A.D. 1526.

In Hasted's History of Kent, we read of a Ralph Talboys, A.M., vicar of Monckton on Thanet, circa 1590, who died 1596, and again, page 620, Ralph Talboys, S. T. P., who was presented to a prebend, 13th November, 1594; and in the cloisters of Canterbury cathedral are the arms of Talboys. Argent, a saltire, gules, on a chief of the last, three escallops of the field, placed there, no doubt, in commemoration of his having been a liberal aider in erecting that beautiful specimen of ecclesiastical architecture.

Among the persons present at the ceremony of the foundation of the college at Camberwell, on the 13th of September, 1619, was Richard Tayleboy's. Lyson's Environs of London, page 97.

From some old Latin deeds, translated by Mr. Blose, it appears about the year 1620, one Gylbert Tayleby possessed a fair estate in the parish of Slawston, Leicestershire, which estate was duly inherited by John Tailby, esq., a compiler of several parts of Nichol's History of Leicestershire.

In Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, and Shropshire are, I believe, still remaining families who are doubtless descendants of this once famed, powerful, and noble race.

J. H. H.

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## HERALDRY.

### Copy of Ancient Grant of a Crest.

A CORRESPONDENT has forwarded us for insertion the following copy of a grant of a crest made by Clarencieux, King of Arms, to Richard Burnaby, gentleman, of Watford, Northamptonshire. As an example of this kind of document it is well worthy of notice:

"To all Nobles and Gentills these present letters redyng, heryng, or seing, Thomas Howley, *alias* Clarencieulx, principall Herauld and kyng of Armes of the Sowthe Easte and West parts of this Realme of England from the Ryuer of Trente Sowthwarde, sendeth dewe and humble commendacion and gretyng. Equite willith, and Reason ordeyneth, that men vertuous and of noble courage be by

theire merytes and good renowne rewarded, nat alonly theire persons in this mortall lyfe, so brief and transitory, but also after them those that shalbe of theire bodyes descendid, to be in all placys of honour, with other Renowned, accepted and taken by certeyne enseignes, and demonstrancys of honor and noblesse, that is to saye, blazon, helme, and tymber. And forasmuch as Richarde Burneby of Watforde, in the Countye of Northampton, gentillman, is desendid of an auntyent howse, berynge armes, neverthelis, he beying vncerteyne vnder what sorte and maner his predecessors bare theire Creste and Tymber, nat willing to do any thing that shuld be preiudiciall to any gentillman of name and of Armes hath desyrred me the said Clarencieulx to ordeyne, assigne, and set furth to his saide Armes A creste, dew and lefull to be borne, and therefore I, the said Clarencieulx, seying his request so iust and Resonable, by thauctoritie and power annexed, attribued, geuen, and graunted to me, and to my office of Clarencieulx, kyng of Armes, by expresse wordes, under the most noble grete seale, have ordeyned, assigned, and set furth to the saide Richarde Burneby, gentill, and to his posteritie, a Creste and Tymber in maner as hereafter foloweth, that is to saye, vpon his healme on a Torse, siluer and geules, a demy Moryan boye Tawney, through his ere a doble Ryng siluer, aboute his necke a flatte Cheyne, gold, hered of the same, holdyng in his hande a bourage braunche, flowered, asur, stalked and leved vert, manteled geules, dobled silver, as more plainly apereth depicted in this margent, To haue and to holde to the saide Richarde, gentill, and to his posteritie, and they hit to use and enioye for euermore. In witnes whereof I the saide Clarencieulx Kyng of Armes haue signed these presentes with my hande, and have thervnto the seale of my Armes, with the seale of my office of Clarencieulx, Kyng of Armes, yeven and graunted, at London, the xxist daye of October, in the firste and seconde yeres of the Reigne of our Souereynes Phillip and Marye, by the grace of God, kyng and quene of Englande, Ffraunce, Naples, Jerusalem, and Irelande, defendours of the faithe, Archi-

dukes of Austryge, dukes of Britayne[?], Burgundye, and Braband, counties of Haspurg, Flaunders, and Tyroll.

“Par moy Clarencieux Roy darmes.”

The grant is written on parchment; a border of leaves, painted and gilded, being at the top and right hand side of the writing. The initial letter, a Lombardic T, encloses a figure of Clarencieux in all the glory of his tabard, bearing France and England quarterly. This document will shew to persons interested in heraldry what kind of document a grant of arms from the Heralds' College was, three hundred years ago.

The Burnabys of Watford must have been long seated in Northamptonshire. Their pedigree is referred to in Sims' Index to the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum. In the year 1428, George Burnaby held half the manor of Ullesthorpe in Leicestershire (See *Inquisitiones post mortem*, Vol. iv., page 120). I believe another of the Burnabys held lands under Simon de Montfort, the celebrated earl of Leicester.

JAMES THOMPSON.

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## INEDITED DOCUMENTS.

### A Private Letter of the Seventeenth Century.

THE ensuing letter was penned soon after the setting up of the Standard at Nottingham,\* and a few days before the arrival of the Parliamentary General (the earl of Essex) at Northampton, with fourteen thousand men.† It was written by Mary, wife of sir Stephen Hervey, Knight of the Bath, to her cousin, John Fetherston, esq., of Packwood. She was daughter and heiress of Richard Morden, esq., of Morton Morrell, county of Warwick, (who died whilst high sheriff of the county, October 30th, 1635), by Mary, daughter of Thomas Woodward, of Butlers Marston, esq., by Jane, daughter of Edward Rous of Rouse-lench, county of Worcester, esq. She had issue by sir

\* The Standard was set up 25th of August, 1642. See Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.

† Essex went forth from London on the 9th of September. See sir Richard Baker's Chronicle, 4th edition.



Stephen two sons, Francis and Richard, who died unmarried, and five daughters—Mary (married to Arthur, fifth son of sir William Samwell, knight, of Upton, county of Northants), Elizabeth (wife of Thomas Cole, of Lisle, county of Northants, esq.), Sarah (of William Ruddier, of Westwoode Hay, county of Berks, esq.), Eleanor (of Edmund Temple of Sibbertoft, county of Northants, esq.), and Stephana (of Lenthall of Haseley, county of Oxon, esq.) “Little Mall” mentioned here was youngest daughter of Mr. Fetherston, and was then six years old; she afterwards became the wife of Thomas Grove, esq., of Rowley Regis, county of Stafford. “Cosen Stephen” was the *second son* of Mr. Fetherston, and was slain in Hispaniola in the year 1644. The letter shews the state of anxiety the inhabitants of Northampton were in, before the arrival of the Parliamentary forces.

Arms of Hervey.—Gules, on a bend argent, cotised sable, three trefoils of the last.

Arms of Murden.—Ermine, an annulet gules, on a chief, sable, a talbot, argent.

Arms of Woodward.—Azure, a pale between two eagles displayed, argent.

“Worthy Cosen,

“I doe much disier to here frou you & all yours. I prayes god wee are all well here. Your Mall is very well & merie—she thinks it long that she cannot see you: I feare you haue bine trobelled with the soulders which here haue bine & still are nere you. I pray god preserue you & all of us from danger if it be his will. Wee haue bine in many feares scene we came to this towne, but now I hope to god wee are much safer then we haue bine, for sudenly my Lord of Essexes is looked for here. He will make his randeuse\* here. This last night heere came in a braue troope of horse, & my lord Brooke is now comeing. Thay are gone out to meete him. I pray god he haue Warwickshire safe: they haue now sent fore the lords and gentillmen of this Countrey that would haue put the commistion of arraye in execution, but the Earle of Westmerland is for cartaine gone to yealde himselfe to the Parliament. The King is for cartaine still at Nothingham. I pray god

\* Query—rendezvous.

of heauen send us peace, & in mercie looke upon us in these distacted times. We doe not yete know how to dispose of ouer selues. I pray god diriete us & send us a happye meeteing. My mother with all mine present there respects to you, litle Mall her duty. If she myght see you she doth no disier to come to Morton. My Cosen Stephen is well: here is a pece of my Cosen Woodward's letter that you may see what he writs that he wants if you haue not hard lately of him. With my respectes to your selfe & best wishes & prayers for all yours I euer am

“Your most faithfull &

“obliged Cosen

“Northampton the 2  
of Scep: 1642.

MARY HERUEY.

To my worthy Cosen John  
Fetherston, Esq<sup>e</sup> at his  
houes in Packewood  
this  
present.”

The letter is sealed in red wax with the arms of Murden.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

32.—THE following memoranda were found in a volume picked up at a book-stall in the Market-place, Leicester, lately :

“1759

Septmbr. Very bad weather this whole day, windy and Rainy, I plyd off Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> to get an offing as it promised for a gale.

Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> . . . We had the same weather—Capt. Oury joined me again not having mett the Adl: but a packett from the Groyne—and a letter from my Br. Directed to *Sir Edw. Hawke* or any Comdr. of His Mys. Ships in the Bay—giving an acct. that the August 16 at light—12 Sail of French men of War of the Line and 3 Frigates put into Cadiz the other 7 it was not known, which way they steer'd—I Dispatch'd away the Success again to Look for the Adl. to the Norwd. & the Southampton to look for him to the Soud. bearing him this Important News—it continued very bad Ushant bore E & N of me—ab<sup>t</sup> 8 Lgs. when I had this news but I was greatly embarassed with a Victualling Vessell that leak'd much—We found the King of Spain died the 10 of August—but I had the good luck to find my Brother was well which was great joy to me.”

33.—A CORRESPONDENT, eminent in the world of literature and archæology, says: “I see in the last page of the number of the *Historical Collector*

I have just received, a correspondent has sent a Nuremberg token of the sixteenth century, supposing it to have come from an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. IN. NV. is in Nuremberg."

34.—IN reply to E. G. L., I beg to say the coin he alludes to is a Nuremberg Token and of little value. I have one in my possession issued by "Hanns Kravwinckel."—MARTYN.

[Hardly any old coin is more commonly found than that which our valued correspondent has here correctly designated. It is one of a class well-known to numismatologists. They were originally issued by the wealthy traders of Nuremberg, who, during the middle ages, played an important part in the development of European commerce. So extensive, indeed, was their influence, that it was made memorable by a proverb :

Nuremberg's hand  
Goes through every land.

Or, as we have seen it somewhat differently put in German :

Nuremberger gelt  
Regiert die Welt.

The discovery of these jettons all over England sufficiently attests the extent of the commercial transactions of the Nuremberg merchants. Although common, then, these tokens are not uninteresting; and the quaint mottoes round the reverses are always worthy notice. "Heut rod, morgen tod," says one—that is, "To-day red (or alive); to-morrow dead." "Gotes sagen macht reich," says another—that is "God's word makes rich." Hans Krauwinkel's are the jettons most frequently found in this locality.—EDITOR.]

35.—CAN any reader explain the origin of any of the following proverbs extracted from Dr. Thomas Fuller's *Collection*?—"A Burston horse and a Cambridge Master of Arts will give the way to nobody."—"As long as Meg of Westminster."—"As much as York excels foul Sutton."—"He that takes a wife at Shrewsbury, must carry her to Staffordshire, else she will drive him to Cumberland."—"Pigs play on the organ at Hogs-Norton."—"The Isle of Wight hath no monks, lawyers, or foxes."—"Then I'll thatch Grooby-pool with pancakes."—"Who robs a Cambridge scholar, robs twenty."—

"A knight of Cales  
A gentleman of Wales  
And a laird of the North country;  
There's a yeoman of Kent  
That with one year's rent,  
Will buy them all three."—TEE CEE.

36.—THE LINCOLNSHIRE POACHER.—Sir,—The following is probably the earliest version, now extant, of a song that has been frequently reprinted, but never, that I am aware of, in any form likely to ensure its permanent preservation. I have copied it from a duodecimo pamphlet preserved in the British Museum, without date, printed in Dublin. As far as I could judge from the quality of the paper, and the style of the type, I am inclined to believe that it issued from the press during the latter half of the last century.

*The Lincolnshire Poacher.*

When I was bound apprentice in fair Linconshire  
 Full well I served my master for more than seven year,  
 Till I took up to polching, as you shall quickly hear.  
 O 'tis my delight, in a shinning night, in the season of the year.  
 As me and my comarade were setting of a snare  
 'Twas then we spied the game keeper, for him we did not care;  
 For we can wrestle and fight, my boys, and jump o'er any where.  
 O 'tis my delight, on a shinning night, in the season of the year.  
 As me and my comarade were setting four or five,  
 And taking on him up again, we caught the hare alive.  
 We took the hare alive, my boys, and through the woods did steer.  
 O 'tis my delight, on a shinning night, in the season of the year.  
 We thro dun him over our shoulder, and then we budged home;  
 We took him to a neighbour's house and sold him for a croun,  
 We sold him for a croun, my boys, but I did not tell you where.  
 O 'tis my delight, on a shinning night, in the season of the year.  
 Success to every gentleman that lives in Lincolnshire—  
 Success to every polcher that wants to sell a hare—  
 Bad luck to every game keeper that will not sell his deer.—  
 O 'tis my delight, on a shinning night, in the season of the year.

Oct. 10th, 1856.

L. E.

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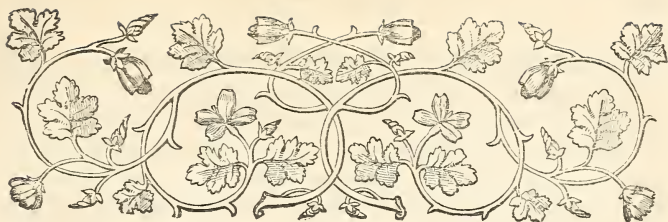
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The Midland Counties  
**Historical Collector.**

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 28. }

NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE. }

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TO OUR READERS.

WHEN the next number of the *Historical Collector* shall have appeared, its existence will have terminated. For nearly two years and a half has it been made the medium of communication for the archæologists of the Midlands, and, on the whole, we hope, has not unworthily fulfilled its mission—placing on record many interesting facts which might otherwise have passed into oblivion, and helping to keep alive a taste for the antique in architecture and in the remains of our forefathers' skill and handiwork. But, at present, the number of readers who will actively support such a publication as this, does not seem sufficiently extensive; and how can this be expected, when even societies established for the express purpose of promoting Architecture and Archæology have treated our enterprise with indifference? Hoping that it might be otherwise, some months ago the Publisher of the *Collector* addressed a communication to the Secretaries of two societies of this character, proposing to allot a definite portion of our space



to the printing of the reports of their meetings, and of such short papers as might not be considered suitable for the volume issued by the joint societies, on condition that an annual grant should be made in return, or a certain number of subscribers from each society be guaranteed, in order that by a combined effort this magazine might be sustained. What, do our friends imagine, was the result? Why, not a syllable was deigned in reply to the application!

The cause of this indifference to the fate of our literary barque was no doubt a conviction of its inutility, or of its not being required by the societies. It is nevertheless a fact that a very respectable list of subscribers has been formed, without any undue effort on the part of the publisher, and a staff of contributors has been found, capable, willing, and interested in our welfare. Still, the point of complete success has not been obtained; and as a trial has been continued over a period sufficiently long to test the spirit of the archæological public, after December next the *Collector* will cease to be—or, rather, will become itself a curiosity for the study of archæologists in the year 1956.

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## AN ANCIENT INVENTORY OF THE EFFECTS OF A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

PERHAPS nothing illustrates the domestic arrangements and social condition of our forefathers more than do the inventories usually taken after their decease. The inventory subjoined is of the effects of George Cope, esq., of Knolle hall, in the county of Warwick, and is of the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was the second son of sir John Cope, of Copes Ashby, in the county of Northampton, by Bridget, daughter of Edward Raleigh, esq., of Farnborough, in the county of Warwick, and Anne, his wife, daughter of sir William Chamberlain, knight. By Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Spencer, of Everdon, in the county of Northants, esq., (who outlived him and married to her second husband, Gabriel Poultney, of Misterton, in the county of Leicester, esq.,) he had issue three sons,

John, Erasmus, and George, and one daughter, Dorothy, wife of "one Mr. Kirton, a gentleman of good estate."

The manor of Knowle had been leased for ninety-nine years by Edmund Bonner, bishop of London, to sir John Cope, in the year 1556. In the following year he assigned all his interest in this lease to the said George, his second son, who appears chiefly to have resided at Knowle.

He died intestate; and administration was committed to John Temple and John Dryden, esqs., the latter of whom had married his sister, Elizabeth, and from whom descended the Drydens of Canons Ashby.

Arms of Cope.—Argent, on a chevron, azure, between three roses, gules, slipt proper, as many fleur-de-lis, or.

The Inuenarie of all the goods, Cattels, and debts, of George Cope, late of Copes Ashby, in the Countie of Northampton, Esquier, deceased, made and taken in the yeare of our Lord God a thousand five hundreth seauentie and two, and in the ffourteenth yeare of the raigne of our Soueraigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the Grace of God Queene of England, Ffrance, and Ireland, defendor of the faith, &c.  
At Copes Ashby aforesaid.

Goods of the said George there praysed by Nicholas Ffoxley, gent, Thomas King, and John Clemens, yeoman, the daie of July, in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand five hundred seauentie two aforesayd.

*In Maistres Copes Chamber.*

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Impris a bedsted of wainscott w <sup>th</sup> ffyne Cur- taynes of greene and redd sey ...	0	xviii	
Item a fringe of red and greene ...	0	x	
Item a featherbed and a bolster ...	0	xxiii	iiii
Item a Mattres iiis. iiid. & a paire of woollen blanketts vs. ...	0	viii	iiii
Item a Couerlett of red and yellow ...		vi	
Item one other bedsted ...		iii	iiii
Item a ffeatherbed ffifteene shillings and a bolster two shillings six pence ...		xvii	vi
Item a mattresse three shillings and a payre of blanketts foure shillings ...		vii	
Item a Couerlett three shill' foure pence and			

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
ffyne sey curtens blew and red ffoure shillings ... ..	vii		iii
Item a truckle bed of boords twelve pence and a featherbed fyve shillings ...	vi		
Item a tyke for a bolster ... ..			xii
Item a couerlete of white and blacke ...	ii		vi
Item a paire of blanketts ... ..	iii		iii
Item a presse of wainscott w <sup>th</sup> two openings for Cupbords in the upper parte ...	vi		viii
Item a little Chest of Cypres ... ..	iii		iii
Item in the same Chest fue pair of fine sheets ... ..	v		
Item two payre of Cambricke Pillow beers	x		
Item fue payre of fyne holland pillow beers	xv		
Item a playne table cloth ... ..	v		
Item a Cupboard cloth to the same ...	ii		vi
Item one diaper towell ... ..	vi		viii
Item a dozen and a halfe of playne Napkins	ix		0
Item twelve courser Napkins ... ..	iiii		0
Item two holland towelles two shillings and one bockerain towell twelue pence ...	iii		
Item a great Chest of Cypresse ... ..	iii		iii
Item in the same Chest eight payre of fyne sheetes ... ..	xxx		
Item two paire of courser sheetes ... ..	iiii		
Item twelue payre of canvas sheetes ...	xx		
Item foure paire of holland pillowbeers ...	iiii		
Item six Canvas tableclothes ... ..	x		
Item one fyne tableclothe ... ..	iii		
Item two course holland towells... ..	ii		
Item one dozen of course Napkins ... ..	iiii		
Item a dozen of fyne Napkins ... ..	vi		
Item two Cupboord Clothes ... ..	ii		
Item a great Chest of Wainscott ... ..	vi		viii
Item in the same chest two gownes of cloth the one garded w <sup>th</sup> Veluett, the other with blacke silke buttons ... ..	xiii		iii
Item two cloakes ... ..	vi		viii
Item a red taffaty doublett ... ..	x		0
Item a doublett of - ewed canvas ... ..	iii		iii
Item foure leathern Jerkyns ... ..	xiii		iii
Item foure payre of hose ... ..	xx		

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item nyne shirtes whereof foure white shirtes two blacke a blew one edged with gold and one w <sup>th</sup> siluer ... ..		xl	
Item two lutes ... ..		v	
Item two Crossbowes and a Racke ... ..		x	
Item thirteene long bowes ... ..	xxvi		
Item six quivers of arrowes ... ..	xv		
Item three shefe of arrowes ... ..	iii		
Item a bill six pence a Pollax eight pence and a Jauelyn six pence ... ..		0	xx
Item an old coffer of bords ... ..		0	iiii
Item in the same three paire of Winter bootes three shillings and a paire of Som- mer bootes eight pence ... ..	iii		viii
Item a new ffeather bed ticke and a bolster unfilled ... ..	vi		viii
Item ffoure pillowes ... ..	iiii		
Item a Couerlett of tapestry ... ..	xv		
Item two other of home making ... ..	v		
Item two other whereof one hangs before the Chamber doore ... ..	iiii		
Sum'a	xxvi	vi	x

*In the Mill & at the Place.*

Item seauen Mattresses ... ..	xvii		vi
Item seauen bolsters seauen shillings and two paire of blanketts three shillings and foure pence ... ..	x		iiii
Item fyue Couerletts of white and blacke ... ..	vii		
Item a Mattres in the parlor att the place Sum'a	xxxiiii		x

*Implements of Husbandrie.*

Item one Iron-bound Wayne a bare wayne a Tumbrell three Harrowes two payre of new wheeles two plowes and one cutter and dyuers other plowe tymber and tymber ready framed for wheeles ... ..	iii	vi	viii
Item certayne Stone tymber &c for building		xl	
	v	vi	viii

*Cattell.*

Item of cowples a thousand fforty seauen att six shillings the cowple ... ..	...ccclxxiiii	ii
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	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item of Barredge sheep five hundred twenty at fyue shillings a peece ...	clvi	x	
Item of Oxen—unts and steeres fifty two att vii. xiiis. iiid. the yoke ...	clxxiii	vi	viii
Item eightene kyne and a bull ...	xxx		
Item one barredge Cowe ...	xxxiii	iiii	
Item two stoned horses ...	vi	xiii	iiii
Item two old geldings ...	iii		
Item one little Mare ...		xxvi	viii
Sum'a vii <sup>c</sup> xlvi		xii	

*Leases.*

Item dyuers Leasses of sundrie pastures in Asheby in the Countie of Northampton...	cc		
Item one Lease in Knoll in the Countie of Warr of an house and dyuers grounds ...	lxvi	xiii	iiii
Sum'a cclxvi		xiii	iiii

*At Knoll in the County of Warwicke.*

Goods of the said George Cope att Knoll in the Countie of  
Warr valued and praysed by . . . Harborne Anthony Thomp-  
son yeomen and Richard Mounford gentleman.

*In the Hall.*

Impris a table and two tressels ...			xvi
Item a Carpete to the same home made ...		iii	iiii
Item a bench and two joyned formes ...		0	xx
Item a round table on a frame ...		ii	0
Item two chayres ...		ii	0
Item a payted table of bord ...		0	xii
Item a paynted cloth and hangings of red and yellowe Sey ...		v	0
Item a red cloth of Say for the bench ...		0	viii
Item fyue joyned stooles ...		0	xx
Sum'a		xviii	viii

*In the Parlour.*

Item a table and two tresselles ...		ii	
Item two fformes ...		0	viii
Item a new draw Nett an old draw Nett, an old Trammell two gutter Netts and three little bowe Netts ...		x	
Item a wooden beame and scales a four- teene pound & seauen pound weight of lead		ii	0
Sum'a		xiii	viii



*In the Buttry.*

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item a Table... ..		0	vi
Item a Lynch to putt in bread ... ..	ii	0	
Item a fforme ... ..	0	ii	
Item two shelues ... ..	0	ii	
Item three dozen of meate trenchers and a dozen of fruite trenchers ... ..	0	vi	
Item a salt seller of tynne ... ..	0	x	
Item drinking glasses ... ..		xii	
Item six candlestickes and a broken one ...	iii		
Item a Theall to sett on drinke ... ..		ii	
Item one Tubbe for drinke ... ..		vi	
Item a Tray to sett under the drinking tables		iiii	
Item foure Thealles in the utter Buttry to sett drinke on ... ..		viii	
Item a little Table ... ..		iiii	
Item xiii stone potts ... ..	ii		
Sum'a	xii	ii	

*In the Chamber w<sup>th</sup> in the Buttry.*

Item a joyned bedstead three shillings foure pence a fetherbed six shillings a bolster two shillings & a mattres three shillings	xiii	iii	
Item a payre of old blanketts ... ..	ii		
Item twenty eight pound of woollen yarne by estimac'on for blanketting ... ..	viii		
Item a truckle bedsted... ..	ii		
Sum'a	xxvi	iii	

*In the Dary house.*

Item a Cheese presse ... ..		xii	
Item fyue Cheese fatts twelue pence two shutters foure pence, seauen cheese Cloutes eight pence and a sything bowle a penny	ii	i	
Item eight shelues sixteene pence and three cheese boards to lay on cheese sixe pence		xxii	
Item foure score cheeses ... ..	xl		
Item a coffer for oate meale ... ..		xx	
Item a powdering tubbe ... ..		viii	
Item a cherne ... ..		vi	
Sum'a	xlvi	ix	

*In his owne Chamber.*

Item a joyned bedsted... ..	v		
Item a tester of white and red ... ..	vi	viii	

	li.	s.	d.
Item a ffringe of white redd and greene silke and three curtaynes of white and redd Sey ... ..		x	
Item three Rodds of Iron ... ..			x
Item a featherbed xxs ii bolsters vis viiid two pillowes iis ... ..	xxviii		viii
Item a little square table ... ..			viii
Item two chayres ... ..			xvi
Item foure Cushions one of them blew veluett	iiii		
Item a brush and a glasse ... ..			viii
Item six turned bedstaues ... ..			iiii
Item a Lute ... ..		ii	
Item a handyowne & a flaske ... ..			xx
Item a payre of Andyrans twelue pence a fire shouell six pence and a payre of bellowes vid ... ..		ii	
Item a browne bill ... ..			vi
Item a paynted table ... ..			vi
Item the hangyngs of greene Sey ... ..			vi
Sum'a	iii	v	iiii

*In the Utter Chamber next his owne Chamber.*

Item a turned bedsted three shillings a Tes- tor of yellow and blacke damaske fringed with blacke and yellow iis ... ..		v	
Item three curtaynes of yellow and black Say	iii		
Item a strawe bed of Canuas ... ..			iiii
Item a featherbed fyue shill' a bolster two shillings, two pillowes twelue pence ...		viii	
Item upon the presse a Carpet of Turkey worke ... ..		xvi	
Item a couerlett of Arras ... ..		x	
Item a couerlett of scarlett imbroidered with yellow ... ..		v	
Item a Testor of the same for a field bed ...		v	
Item three Curtaynes of red Sey ... ..	iii		
Item foure home made Couerletts ... ..		x	
Item foure payre of woollen blanketts ...		viii	
Item a greene Cloth to lay upon the Cubbard		vi	
Item three yards of playne Cloth three shil- lings, fyue yards of white Kerseys six shillings and eight yards of Kersey for blanketts xs		xix	
Item thirteene yards more of white Kersey		xvi	

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item sixteene yards of course white for blan-			
ketts ... ..		x	
Item two fflaunders chests bound w <sup>th</sup> Iron...		x	
Item in one of them writings, the other			
lynnen vizt foure payre of fyne sheets ...		xvi	
Item one courser payre three shillings and			
foure payre of Canuass sheetes viiis ...		xi	
Item eight payre of yeomans sheetes ...	xiii		iiii
Item seauen payre of courser sheets ...	viii		
Item in the same Chest three fyne Table			
clothes ... ..		x	
Item three courser table clothes ...		v	
Item one fyne Cubbard cloth sixteene pence			
two diaper Cupboord clothes three shill'			
foure pence ... ..	iiii		viii
Item three diaper Towelles two shillings six			
pence fyne playne towelles vs ... ..	vii		vi
Item foure dozen playne Napkins tenne			
shillings tenne old napkins twelue pence			
& an old cupbord cloth iiid ... ..	xi		iiii
Item six payre of pillow beers ... ..	vii		
Item a skreene a frame to sett a bason on			viii
Sum'a xi		v	

*In the Chamber att the Staire head.*

Item a ffield bedsted two shillings a Mat-			
tres iiis ... ..		v	
Item a ffeatherbed fyue shillings a bolster of			
canuas sixteene pence & an old blankett			
thirteene pence ... ..	vii		v
Item another bedsted of bords six pence a			
Mattres two shillings three blanketts two			
shillings ... ..	iiii		vi
Item a home made Couerlett three shillings			
& two bolsters two shillings ... ..		v	
Sum'a	xxi		xi

*In Anthonies Chamber.*

Item a bedstead of boards foure pence a			
Mattres two shillings two bolsters iis ...	iiii		iii
Item two blanketts xvid two home made			
couerletts three shillings and an old couer-			
lett of Tapestry iis ... ..	vi		viii

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item a table and two tressells twelue pence a crossbowe & winders fiue shillings ...		vi	
Item a blacke bill ... ..			vi
Sum'a	xvii		ii
<i>In the Seruants Chamber.</i>			
Item three bedsteds of boords ... ..			xvi
Item three Mattresses fyve shillings three bolsters three shillings, two new couerletts and two old couerletts twenty pence ...		ix	viii
Item a blacke bill ... ..			vi
Sum'a	xi		vi
<i>In the Chamber ouer the Stable.</i>			
Item two bedsteds of boards ... ..			xii
Item two Mattresses iiis a Canuas bolster viii <i>d</i> a payre of blanketts iis ... ..		v	viii
Item a home made couerlett ... ..		iii	
Item of picked wool and locks by estima- c'on one Todd ... ..		x	
Sum'a	xix		viii
<i>In the Cheese Chamber.</i>			
Item three Rackes for cheeses and three boords to lay on cheese ... ..		ii	
Item tenn score and seaunteene cheeses ...	v	viii	
Item nyne fleeces of blacke wool ... ..		iiii	
Item foure Nichelles of yarne and foure slippes of sacken yarne ... ..			xx
Sum'a	v	xv	viii
<i>In Kitchen.</i>			
Item three spitts, three shillings two Racks two shillings, two dripping frames xi <i>d</i> ...		vi	0
Item a fire panne vid a Gridyron six pence a great Andyron twelve pence... ..		ii	
Item foure paire of pot hookes twelue pence a pot hanger six pence, two treuettts two shillings ... ..		iii	vi
Item two brasse pannes seauen shillings one lesser pann three shillings ... ..		x	
Item foure brasse pottes sixe shillings eight pence a great kettle iis a lesser kettle viii <i>d</i>		ix	
Item a Chaffron six pence a Posnett vid a little posnett foure pence a skymmer twelue pence ... ..		ii	iiii

	li.	s.	d.
Item a brasen Mortar and a Pestell twelue pence two chafing dishes two shillings ...		iii	
Item six great platters sixe shillings a Charger sixteene pence twelue lesser platters ten shillings ... ..	xvii		iiii
Item twelue dishes eight shil' seauen fruite dishes foure shillings eleauen saucers three shillings foure pence foure old saucers xiid	xvi		iiii
Item foure trencher plates sixteene pence a bason and an Ewer two shillings eight pence ... ..		iiii	
Item a deepe bason twelue pence, a salt sellar six pence fyue Chamber potts iiis		iiii	vi
Item six porringers with eares two shillings foure old platters twelue pence ...		iii	
Item three dishes daily occupied ...			viii
Item foure broken platters eight pence two broken dishes foure pence six broken sawcers six pence ... ..			xviii
Item a leade to brew in xs an olde brewing fatt iis ... ..	xii		
Item two tubbes for drinke twelue pence two bowles twelue pence a bucking loome eight pence ... ..		ii	viii
Item a Cheese tubb eight pence foure payles xvid ... ..		ii	
Item thirteene fitches of bacon and two flytches of beefe ... ..		x	
Sum'a	v	x	ii
<i>In the Larder house &amp; boulting house.</i>			
Item two great ffats ffyue hogsheads & a barrell ... ..		v	
Item a trough six pence a boulting tubb eight pence ... ..			xiii
Item a Trough to salt hogges ... ..			xx
Item a great Kymmell... ..			xx
Item a Mustard Quearne xiid two little Kymmells viiid ... ..			xx
Item two Kostorells of foure gallows a piece for drinke ... ..			viii
Item a Butt with some Vergies in it ...			xii
Item foure barrells for drinke ... ..			xii



	li.	s.	d.
Item two strikes a pecke and six siues ...			xvi
Item two Bowles two grete treaue platters			iii
Item two pipes for fish trunks ...		ii	
Sum'a	xvii		x
<i>In the Chamber ouer the Kitchin.</i>			
Item two old bedsteds... ..			vi
Item by estimac'on of hemp two stone ...		iii	iiii
Item two warpe of ling and ten warpe of hyberdyne ... ..		vi	viii
Sum'a	x		vi

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## ARCHITECTURAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

### Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

OCTOBER 27th. Present, G. H. Nevinson, esq., in the chair, Revds. R. Burnaby, J. Denton, M. Webster, J. M. Gresley; and J. Hames, G. Neale, T. Nevinson, W. Millican, J. Thompson, esqrs.

In conformity with recent arrangements of the Society, this was a meeting open to all the members and their friends. The order of business has been reversed, and the exhibition of antiquities and reading of papers now comes first, after which follows the Committee meeting for the transaction of the financial and other affairs of the Society. The presence of several visitors showed that this arrangement is likely to prove advantageous.

Mr. Thompson produced, in lieu of some Roman pottery which he had expected, a manuscript belonging to the Leicester Town Library. Though lettered on the back as a manuscript Missal, it appeared to be a series of Homilies in English upon the Gospels for the Sundays and Holy-Days throughout the year. The date of it is probably the fifteenth century. It may have been used in one of the Religious Houses of Leicester before the Reformation, and shortly after the dispersion of their books have found its way into the Town Library, which contains other valuable manuscripts.

Mr. Neale exhibited the fine sovereign of old standard gold of queen Elizabeth, representing her seated on her throne, mint mark an escalop; and another sovereign, mint mark a woolpack, with the queen's head in profile: both in excellent preservation.

Mr. Webster exhibited some fragments of glass mosaics, which he picked up in the mosque of S. Sophia, Constantinople, in the month of June, 1848, from among the rubbish lying on the floor of the building, which was then undergoing repairs. They were bits of glass, of different colours, some of them gilt, roughly embedded in plaster. The gilding appears to have been effected by gold-leaf being introduced between a thick and a thin layer of glass. Wyatt, in his "Mosaics," says that glass Mosaic came up at Constantinople soon after the seat of the Empire was removed thither, which was A.D. 329. These specimens, to judge from the rudeness of their execution, were perhaps of the age of Justinian, who rebuilt the church of S. Sophia A.D. 531-538, on the site of two former churches which had been burnt down.

Mr. T. Nevinson laid before the meeting some exquisite photographic views recently purchased abroad, viz. 1, the cathedral and leaning campanile at Pisa from the south-west; 2, an exterior view of the baptistery at Pisa; 3, the pulpit in the baptistery; 4, the campanile of the cathedral at Florence; 5, the north door of the same cathedral; 6, the principal doors of the baptistery at Florence; 7, the principal front of the old palace at Florence.

Mr. Gresley exhibited some silver medals of king Charles the First. 1, a small one commemorative of the marriage of the king and Henrietta Maria with their busts in profile: reverse, a winged figure scattering flowers, circumscribed *FVNDIT . AMOR . ILLIA . MIXTA . ROSIS . 1625*. 2, a rather larger medal, by N. Briot, with the king's bust: reverse, a ship in full sail, with the legend *NEC . META . MIHI , QVÆ . TERMINVS . ORBI . 1630*. 3, a thin medal with a ring to suspend it by, with the king's bust in high relief: engraved reverse, the royal arms, crown, and garter. 4, the king's bust, with the legend *SVCCCESSOR VERVS VTRIVSQVE*: reverse, an animal in flames, apparently with the neck cut through,

and the legend CONSTANTIA CÆSARIS . IAN 30 1648, being the day of the king's martyrdom. Mr. Gresley also exhibited a cast of the same king's Oxford Crown with a view of the city under the horse.

The Chairman reported to the meeting the result of some further excavations in the Abbey grounds at Leicester, by which the foundations of old walls have been exposed to view ; but at present it was impossible to assign them to any particular buildings of the Abbey. His remarks were illustrated by two plans by Mr. Millican.

COMMITTEE MEETING. G. H. Nevinson, esq., in the chair. A letter was read from the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton in acknowledgment of his having been elected an Honorary Member of the Society. Another from Mr. Trollope, secretary of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society, inviting the Leicestershire Society to join in a Meeting of Architectural Societies at Lincoln in the Spring. The decision upon this point was deferred till the next meeting.

James J. Jacques, esq., of Birstall House, was elected a member.

A discussion followed respecting the expense of the Society's share in the volume of Reports and Papers for last year, issued jointly by the Northamptonshire, Yorkshire, and other Architectural Societies. It appeared from the correspondence read that the book might be got up by a printer in the country equally well and at much less expense than as at present in London. There is also considerable difficulty in arranging satisfactorily the several amounts to be paid by each Society ; the Yorkshire Society, for instance, having incurred a heavy expence for the illustrations accompanying its papers, from which each Society derives equal benefit. Mr. Thompson gave notice that at the next meeting he should formally propose that the Leicestershire Society withdraw from its present connection with the above-mentioned publication, and print annually for the members a volume of their own papers and proceedings.

Mr. Gresley informed the Committee that Stukeley's

Account of Croyland Abbey, read by him at the General Meeting last year, and printed at their request, was now completed.

A vote of thanks was cordially passed to E. B. Hartopp, esq., for his courteous and hospitable reception of the Society at his mansion, Little Dalby Hall, during their late annual excursion.

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### Bedfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

THE annual public meeting of this society was held at the Bedfordshire General Library on Thursday, November 13th. There was a full attendance. Talbot Barnard, Esq., the High Sheriff, in the chair. Amongst those present were Admiral Smyth and Miss Smyth, the Misses Mossop, Mrs. Morton Carr and party, Rev. J. and Mrs. Donne, Rev. W. Airy, and the Mrs. Airy, Mrs. Burnaby, Rev. H. J., Mrs. and Miss Rose, Dr. Evans, Rev. J. Mendham, Rev. F. and Mrs. Fanshawe, Rev. W. Monkhouse, Rev. W. B. Russell, Rev. F. Neale, Rev. J. Taddy, Rev. H. Wade Gery, Rev. E., Mrs. and Miss Swann, Mr. T. J. Green and party, Rev. B. E. Bridges, Rev. H. J. Williams, Rev. R. G., Mrs. and Miss Chalk, Mr. and Miss Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. and Miss Foster, Rev. J. Trollope, Mrs. Trollope, Mr. Chapman, &c., &c.

Amongst the interesting objects exhibited were two handsome altar cloths, one worked by Mrs. Airy, of Keysoe Vicarage, and the other by Miss. Agnes Blencowe, of West Walton Rectory, Wisbech. They were admired very much, and great commendations were given to these ladies for this very judicious application of their skill in needle-work. It was stated that a Society had been formed by Miss Blencowe and some other ladies for "the purpose of supplying," as a prospectus states, "Altar Vestments for Cathedral and Parish Churches, of strictly ecclesiastical design, made either from ancient examples, or under the direction of a competent architect. The object of the Society being the advancement of Ecclesiastical Embroidery, no charge will be made for work done by any of its members, beyond the price of materials, but a fund is

opened for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred in the furtherance of this object, or for providing Altar Vestments for the Cathedral Churches in the Colonies, or poor Districts in England; and it is hoped that those who avail themselves of the services of the Society, and are able to make some acknowledgment, will contribute towards it." This is a praiseworthy example for ladies, and one which we trust will be adopted to the exclusion of Berlin-wool slippers and many other objects over which too much time and talent have been wasted.

The High Sheriff opened the business with a few appropriate remarks, and the Rev. H. J. Rose read the report, which was adopted.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. William Airy, who read a paper "On Festival Orientation." He reviewed the theory that all the old churches were built on that principle, viz. to point to the precise degree at which the sun rose on the morning of the festival of the saint to whom it was dedicated; and then proceeded to give the result of his observations in different parts of the country. In no instance was this borne out, and in some cases the variation was very considerable. The conclusion arrived at was that the theory was a fanciful one, unsupported by facts. That there has been an intention on the part of the designers of our early churches to point them eastwards is not questioned, and the reason is evident, but there is no proof whatever of "festival orientation" having been adopted. The reader treated the subject with great ability, and we hope to give an outline of the Paper in a future publication.

The Rev. J. Taddy moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Airy for his valuable paper on what had appeared to him a somewhat mysterious and dry subject; but in the hands of his friend, it had been made both plain and interesting. He must confess that he had derived both instruction and pleasure, and he thought their warmest thanks were due to Mr. Airy for the pains he had taken (applause).

The Chairman next called upon Mr. Wyatt, who read a paper "on the poets laureate who have lived in Bedfordshire," intended as a contribution to local history. Having referred to the origin of the office of poet-laureate, he



proceeded to give biographical sketches of such of the laureates as had lived in the county, and reviews of their writings, concluding with some comparisons between the poesy of the authors referred to, and some of modern times.

Mr. Hurst in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Wyatt for his very interesting paper, made some playful remarks in reference to the term "Cold Harbour" which formed the subject of Mr. Monkhouse's paper.

The Chairman said the next paper would be read by Mr. Monkhouse. The Rev. W. Monkhouse then read a paper "On Cold Harbours," which displayed very considerable research, and was peculiarly amusing from the havoc it made with the theories which had been previously started as to the origin of this curious term. Mr. Monkhouse's own theory destroys a good deal of the romance as well as antiquity of the "Cold Harbour;" in his opinion it meant originally nothing more than a shelter for deer or cattle.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Monkhouse for his valuable contribution.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. H. J. Rose, the Rev. W. Airy, and Dr. Evans, the Honorary Secretaries, for their valuable services on behalf of the society, to which those gentlemen responded.

The Rev. J. Donne moved a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, for his kind and able services in the chair. The vote was seconded and carried by acclamation.

The High Sheriff returned thanks for the compliment. He had presided over the meeting with great pleasure. The papers read by Mr. Airy, Mr. Wyatt, and Mr. Monkhouse, were most entertaining, and he felt thankful to those gentlemen for the pains and trouble they had taken to impart an interest to their respective subjects. He hoped, now that ecclesiastical embroidery formed one of the objects of the society, that the ladies would give the matter their favourable consideration.

The meeting then broke up.—Abridged from *Bedford Times*.

## CHURCH RESTORATION.

*Re-opening of Winwick Church, Northamptonshire.*

THE ceremony of re-opening this church, after its complete restoration, took place on Tuesday, November 11th. Winwick is situated ten miles north-east of Daventry. At the census in 1851, the population was 155. The village is a picturesque little place, surrounded by picturesque and thoroughly English scenery. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, stands upon an eminence. It is a cross church of small dimensions, Early English in its main characteristics, with decorated features introduced here and there, and a battlemented tower of somewhat later date. Two years ago the chancel was re-built by the present incumbent, the Rev. A. L. Bromhead, under the direction of Mr. E. F. Law, who has also had the charge of the present extensive restorations. They have been executed conscientiously, and with judgment. In no instance so far as we had an opportunity of observing, has any feature been introduced for which there was not warrant in the edifice itself; and several peculiarities which were before either partially or wholly concealed, have been brought to light, and restored with good sense and care. For example, there is a square-headed confessional window walled up in the north wall of the chancel, and in the west wall of the north transept a late perpendicular door also walled up, both of which have been preserved. Neither door nor window is now of any practical use, nor is either likely ever to be, but they are wisely retained as evidence in the history of the structure. It is, however, in the interior that the principal alterations have taken place. The tower and north transept, which were formerly blocked up, and were mere lumber holes, have been opened and made available to the congregation. A wooden carved roof, exactly following the pattern of the original, of which sufficient details existed, covers the nave; the old bosses and corbels having been used wherever it was possible to turn them to account. The same may be said of the open seating. Some open seats with very good tracery re-

mained, though greatly dilapidated. All the seats follow these exemplars, and are of substantial oak, excellently carved. But here also the original work has been used wherever it was sufficiently sound. The church is warmed by means of a common stove under ground, from which an iron flue continues along the nave into a chimney formed by walling up an angle of the tower in correspondence with the opposite corner, which encloses the staircase. This is by far the best contrivance we have seen for getting rid of the wretchedly clumsy and unsightly pipes which, after struggling to maintain a decent angle inside, are commonly seen escaping from a blackened and broken window. No chimney pot obtrudes outside, and if smoke is seen occasionally issuing from behind the battlements, it suggests nothing incongruous or displeasing. In effecting the main object, that of thoroughly warming the building, the contrivance seems to be most successful. Of course there are churches in which it would be next to impossible to adopt it, on account of interments and monumental stones, which could not, without a species of desecration, be interfered with; but where that is not the case, we think it might be resorted to with great advantage. The pulpit and reading desk are new, and in keeping with the seats. The font is also new. Unfortunately it did not arrive in time to be put up on Tuesday last. It is, we believe, from a design by Mr. Law, and is of a tasteful and rather elaborate character. The old font, we were told, was circular and quite plain, not of itself a sufficient reason for its rejection if there was reason to believe it to be co-eval with the earlier portions of the building. The contracts for the works were taken by Messrs. Thompson and Ruddle, of Peterborough, and by Messrs. Barrett, and Clarke, of Northampton. The rebuilding of the chancel three years ago was done at the sole expense of the incumbent, the Rev. A. L. Bromhead, and cost £500. The cost of the present restorations is about £1,200, and with the exception of about £150, the whole of that sum has been furnished by Mr. Bromhead and the parishioners.—*Northampton Mercury*, November 15.

## ANTIQUARIAN MEMORANDA.

## Crowland in 1635.

(FROM HARL. MS. No. 213.)

CROWLAND is seated in an odd nooke, the very rump end of 3 shires, in an vnhealthfull, raw, & muddy land, whither no people of fashion haue recourse, but to their ducking sport in moulting time, w<sup>ch</sup> is a season that yeelds rare content & excellent sport, the like whereof is not elsewhere in the whole kingdome,—to see a fleet of 100 or 200 sayle of shell-boats & skerry-punts sayling, and in pursuite of a route of fowles, driuing them like sheep to their netts, as sometimes they take a pretty feather'd army prisoners, 2 or 300 at one draught, & giue no quarter.

This sport had need giue good content, (as indeed it doth,) for the beastly, nasty, towne, stinking dyett, the ragged condition & debauch'd manners of the people giue but little, all alike neither sweet, cleane, nor good.

Their drinke is vnwholsome, onely their high and mightie Crowland Sacke, they so much boast of; w<sup>ch</sup> is of that strength & spirit that it soone sends their lest qualify'd & worst vilify'd inhabitants (before their time) into a drowsy & dead sleep, w<sup>ch</sup> they hold very conuenient & necessary to anoyd the diuellish stinging of their humming gnatts, which is all the Towne Musicke they haue, as is able to put a man into a waspish feauer, as that strong-water-sacke is into a drowsy sleep.

[The writer proceeds to describe the character of the rector, bailiff, and ladies of the Town, which is here omitted.]

The climate is so infinitely cold & wintry, their habitations so poore and meane, their meanes so small and scant, their dyet so course and sluttish, & their bodies so lazie and intemperate, that in spite of all these they liue to verely the old prouerb for their name sake, *No carrion will kill a crow*. Well, to leaue them, w<sup>ch</sup> I hardly can leaue well, let me speak a little of the Towne it selfe, wherein (hauing giuen you such a character of the inhabitants,) it were not good manners to detaine yo<sup>r</sup> long.

Nature hath done her part in providing well to keepe

y<sup>e</sup> Towne & them in it cleanly; the scytuation thereof being att the confluence of 3 streames, that spread forth their armes from an vnusuall triangular stone bridge, of rare workemanship, in y<sup>e</sup> midst of the Towne, deuiding her into 3 quarters; but in none of them could I find good quarter.

For that reason I left them, & hastened to their Church, w<sup>ch</sup> promis'd outwardly a very large, faire, & Cathedrall-like structure, but inwardly very poorely & unhansomly kept and maintayn'd, both for her adornement & pastor. I could neither see nor heare of any benefactors she hath, but only those old & weather-beaten Kings, in their durable freestone robes, whose statues are mounted on the west frontispiece of this ancient fabricke w<sup>th</sup> out, & their new painted Angells w<sup>th</sup> in.\*

As for Master Parson, I tooke him neither for Protestant, Papist, nor good Protestant, but such a fat, tumbelly'd, puffy-quarter'd chuffe as thinkes he has done well, if once a terme hee affords a sermon, for more than once a quarter, he says, will ouerlay their watry, queasy, stomackes; neither will his meanes nor his stomacke digest any more. If Master Parson's be so small, yo<sup>n</sup> may imagine Master Deacon's to be very poore, as indeed it is; w<sup>ch</sup> (w<sup>th</sup> their ale-house score) makes them both to be very meanly clad & patcht; although not like churchmen, yett like that old decaying Church, where I'le leaue them as I found them.

### Simon de Montfort's Partizans in Worcestershire.

"AN Inquisition taken by command of Henry the Third, soon after the battle of Evesham (1265), wherein the names of the most considerable persons in the county

\* "July. 1746. I got from Croyland Abbey 3 wooden images that supported the roof, being cherubims; and 1 wooden image cross-leg'd, being a sepulchral monument of some [one] who went on the Crusade & was buried there. They are all as big as the life. Likewise 2 devils' heads (stone) belonging to St. Guthlake."

"Sep. 22. 1746. At Crowland. They have pull'd down all the lower windows of the Abbey on the S. side of the Church over the Cloysters." *Stukeley's M.S. Diary, pen. J. Britton, esq.*



of Leicester, adhering to Simon Montfort in his rebellion, are particularly expressed, and also the value of their lands which were then seized by the king." (Translated from the Appendix to Vol i., part 1, of *Nicholl's History of Leicestershire*.)

"This is the inquisition taken before sir William Bagod and Robert of Grendon, inquisitors of the king at Leicester, by twelve free and faithful men, that is to say, Henry of the Temple, Robert of Overton, William of Leyre, and others; who say upon oath, that Thomas of Cronesley was slain in battle at Evesham, and had seven virgates of land, and a certain mill, in the town of Witerdeley,\* from which virgates of land and mill are raised one hundred shillings; and sir H., a foreigner, receives the farm of St. Michael [the Michaelmas rent], that is to say, two marks and a half of the aforesaid rent at the Nativity of the Virgin Mary.

"They say—that Nicholas of Seagrave was taken in battle at Evesham, and had nineteen virgates and a half of land in the town of Wyterdeleye, which are worth per annum £7 12s.; and the said H., foreigner, receives the farm of the feast of St. Michael, scil. 52s. at the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

"They say also—that Henry Hastings was taken in battle at Evesham, and had ten virgates of land in the town of Nayleston, which are worth per annum, with all outgoings, five marks and 3s.

"They say—that Robert Motun of Peyclinton,† was slain in battle at Evesham; and his land in Peyclinton is worth per annum, with all outgoings, nine pounds; and William Bagod receives the farm of St. Michael, scil. 23s. 4d.

"They say—that Richard of Vernon was in the camp of Peck for Henry de Montfort, and had land in the town of Appleby, which is worth per annum, with all outgoings, one hundred shillings, and the earl of Ferrers receives the farm of St. Michael, that is to say, two marks and a half.

"They say also—that Thomas of Estleya was slain at Evesham, and had land in the town of Higham, which is worth per annum, in all outgoings, £5 11s., and the said

\* Witherley.

† Peckleton.

Henry, the foreigner, receives the farm before the feast of St. Michael, that is to say, 37s.

“They say also—that sir Henry of Hastings was taken at Evesham in battle, and had the town of Burbach, which is worth per annum, with all outgoings and appurtenances belonging thereto, £15; and the wife of the said Henry is put in seizin of the said town by the lord king; and she receives the farm of St. Michael, that is, 100s.

“Item, they say that Henry of Hastings had the town of Barwell, which is worth per annum, with all outgoings, £13 18s. 10d.; and they say—that Henry the foreigner receives the farm of St. Michael; and the wife of the aforesaid Henry of Hastings is put in seizin of the said town by the lord king.

“They say—that Hugh Despenser was slain at Evesham, and had Hugglescote and Donington which are worth per annum, with all outgoings, £   ; and the wife of the aforesaid Hugh Despenser is put in seizin by the lord king.

“They say—that Thomas of Estleya was slain at Evesham, and had land in the town of Wylvereby,\* which is worth per annum, in all outgoings, £13 6s.; and William Bagod receives the farm of St. Michael, that is to say, three marks.

“They say also—that Robert of Hardreshull was slain at Evesham, and had land in Pulteney, which is worth per annum, with all outgoings, £9 16s., whence Peter of Arderne receives the farm of St. Michael, that is to say, . . . shillings.

“They say also—that Thomas of Estley was slain at Evesham, and had land in Browton,† which is worth per annum, with all outgoings, £13 16s., and William Bagod receives the farm of St. Michael.

“They say further, that John Despenser was taken at Kenilworth, and has land in the town of Herdesby,‡ which is worth per annum, with all outgoings, £7 and a half, and at present the farm of St. Michael is retained in the hands of the men of the said town.

“They say also—that Hugh Despenser was slain at Evesham, and had four virgates of land in the town of Leir;

\* Willoughby.

† Broughton Astley.

‡ Query—Arnesby.

and William Bagod receives the farm of St. Michael, that is to say, two marks.

“They say—that Simon earl of Leicester, was slain at Evesham, and held the borough of Leicester, which is worth in manorial rents (*dominicis redditis*) with all outgoings, per annum £154 0s. 4d.; and the aforesaid burghesses are in the hands of lord Edward, whose bailiffs will receive the rent at the time of St. Michael.

“Item, the same Simon held the town of Hineckley, which is worth per annum in houses, clear rents, and other outgoings from the land, £29.

“Item, the same Simon held the manor of Sywaltone, which is worth per annum, with all outgoings, £20.

“Item, the same Simon held Bagworth and Torington,\* which are worth per annum, £28 8s. 9d.

“Item, the same Simon held Dersford,† which is worth per annum, with all outgoings, £19 10s., which lands and tenements were in the hands of lord Edward, the king's nephew, whose bailiffs will receive the farm of St. Michael, at the place of the court of Leicester; nor can the fees be extended by the aforesaid jurors which are in different counties.

“*Names of Collectors,* { JOHN OF BARKBY,  
                                      { RALPH OF LUDINGTON.”

### Guild of St. John the Baptist, Leicester.

[COPY OF FOUNDATION DEED.]

THIS composition and agreement made and indented the 20th day of September, the seventeenth year of the reign of king Edward the Fourth [1477], betwixt Robert Sibley, master of the hospital of St. John the Evangelist and St. John the Baptist of Leicester, and brethren of the same place, of the one part, and Richard Wigston, of Leicester, steward of the Guild of the said St. John, of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Richard and his successors, for the time being stewards of the said Guild, with the good advice of the said master and his successors, shall find evermore, during the said Guild, a good and an able priest,

\* Thornton.

† Desford.

to say or sing mass in the Guild chapel of St. John aforesaid, and two days in the week in the chapel of St. John, set at the town's end of Leicester, except that the master or his successors at any time will say mass there themselves; and what time they say mass there, or be forth of town, that then the said Guild priest shall sing or say high mass at the high altar of the said Saint John, helping the said master and his successors to sing, and read in the choir there, every holy day in the year, divine service, praying especially for the souls of Pierce [Peers] Cellers and his wife, and for the welfare and the souls of all the brethren and sisters of the said Guild and house, and in general for all other good benefactors of the said house or Guild. And the said master or his successors shall give to the said Guild priest meat and drink sufficiently, or else every year for his board 40s. of lawful money. And the said Steward and his successors to pay him the remainder ["rembland" in the original] of his salary as they can agree, and find him a chamber within the said St. John; and if it happen that the said Guild priest fail, and have not his board, nor 40s. as he ought for to have at lawful times, in default of the master or his successors, that then be it lawful to the said Steward and his successors, for the time being stewards, to enter into a place, with the appurtenances of the said St. John, set without East Gate of Leicester, between the messuage ["*meye'*" in original] of the Guild of Corpus Christi in St. Martin's church, of the west side, and St. Margaret-lane of the east part, now in the tenure of Thomas Davye, grocer; and there to take a distress for the said 40s., and it to bear away, at such times as there is default of his board or payment of the said 40s. yearly. In witness hereof, also well the common seal of the said house as the seal of the said Steward alternately to these indentures be put. Given the day and year aforesaid.

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*The Revenue of the Corporation of Leicester from Michaelmas 1365 to Michaelmas 1366.*

[COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.]

	£.	s.	d.
Arrears of the account of Roger of Belgrave, Mayor, of the preceding year ... ..	3	2	0
Rent of a tenement which John Marshal holds at the West Gate, 8s. Rent of a chamber held by Corpus Christi Guild over the East Gate, 12d. Rent of a place, formerly John of Knightcote's near the South Gate, 1s. 6d., the arrears of the same for the last five years being 1s. 3d. ...		10	6
For divers merchants entering the Guild this year, £10. 3s. 4d. Of a tax made in the town this year, £44. 14s. 8d. ... ..	54	18	0
Received of Thomas of Nosely, for toll from the north quarter of Leicester, 35s. Received from the collectors in St. Martin's church of the pennies given out of charity for the use of the bridges, 10s. 6d. Received for the same purpose in the church of St. Nicholas, 3s. 4d. Received from William of Ashby, given out of charity to the same purpose, 26s. 8d. Received in St. Peter's church, for the same purpose, 2s. 2d. Received from Andrew the Glazier, for the same purpose, 2s. Received from Nicholas Adcock, as toll from the north quarter, for the same purpose, 6s. 8d. Received from Robert of Mardefeld, for prosecuting the said work, 20s.	5	6	4
Total	64	6	10

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

*An Early Account of the Struggle between Richard the Third and Richmond.*

[HARL. MS. 542, p. 31.]

[This extract is taken from a short article of five pages and a half, bearing for title "Richard ye third his deathe, by ye lord Stanley, borowyd of Henry Savyll."]

Now shall I tell how Henry of Richmond came to y<sup>e</sup> crowne. The lorde Stanley from Lathom castle upon a day bownyd he,



w<sup>t</sup> Knyghts and esquiers in his company, w<sup>t</sup> theyr bannars, fearce to fyght, to mayntayn Henry to be theyr kynge. To the new castell undarlyne this lord take y<sup>e</sup> way w<sup>t</sup> his noble men in companye, he told them wagys the noble powere y<sup>t</sup> he dyd brynge. Ser William Stanley y<sup>t</sup> noble Knyght from y<sup>e</sup> Castell of y<sup>e</sup> holt, to the northwyche he rode & told his men wagis, all y<sup>e</sup> northe wayles y<sup>e</sup> moste parte & y<sup>e</sup> flower of Chester w<sup>t</sup> he dyed brynge. Early on a sonday at morne syr William of Stanley removyd from y<sup>e</sup> Northewiche to y<sup>e</sup> towne of stone. By then was Henry come to Stafford, & a prevy messenge sent he to hym w<sup>t</sup> a sertayn parson. That noble knyght rod to Stafford toward y<sup>e</sup> kynge. When y<sup>t</sup> he saw y<sup>e</sup> prince in syght he knelyd down and hent hym by y<sup>e</sup> hand and sayd, I am more glade of the then all y<sup>e</sup> gold in crystentye, I trust to y<sup>e</sup> lord my father and y<sup>e</sup>, that in England I shalbe kynge. Then the other sayd welcom soveraygne kynge Henry chalendge thye heritage and this land loke thou fyght & nevar flye. Remembar an other day who dothe for the, gyf thou be kyng. Leve of y<sup>e</sup> prince tane, he came agayne by y<sup>e</sup> lyght of y<sup>e</sup> day unto y<sup>e</sup> lytle towne of stone early on a Satarday. To lychfeld removyd old & yonge. At Worsley bredge ther beforne, they had a syght of Henry y<sup>t</sup> shuld be kynge. Unto Lychefeld they ryde. A harrot of armes came to nombar y<sup>e</sup> company y<sup>t</sup> was w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> knyght. It was a goodly syght, gonnes in Lychefyld craked, glad was all the chivalry, y<sup>t</sup> was on Henris party. Throvgheowt Lychefyld ryds y<sup>t</sup> Knights & on y<sup>e</sup> othar syd taryed he, tyll a message came to hym and sayd lord Stanley is his enemyes nye, they be but a lytle way a twyne, he will fight w<sup>t</sup> in this thre howres w<sup>t</sup> Richard of England callyd kyng, that wold I not gowd y<sup>e</sup> knyght for all gold in cristentie, and toward tamworth he toke y<sup>e</sup> way. He cam to adorstone one nyght, wher y<sup>e</sup> lord Stanley lay in a dale w<sup>t</sup> trumpets & a godly co'pany. All that nyght they ther abode. Upon sonday they herd masse, and to a fayr field toke y<sup>e</sup> way, the vaward lord Stanley had, his brother syr William in y<sup>e</sup> rereward, his sonne Edward in a wyng, then came prince Henry. Y<sup>t</sup> was a goodly syght to se y<sup>e</sup> metynge of them, y<sup>e</sup> lord & y<sup>e</sup> Kynge. Upon a bay cowrsar was y<sup>e</sup> Kynge. A lytle before y<sup>e</sup> nyght, on y<sup>e</sup> morow when y<sup>e</sup> larke gan syngen, Kynge Henry askyd y<sup>e</sup> vaward of y<sup>e</sup> lord Stanley, which he grawntyd & lent to hym iiij Knyghts to go w<sup>t</sup> hym to y<sup>e</sup> vaward. Gilbert Talbot, John Savage, S<sup>r</sup> Hughe Percivall, & Ser Henry Stanley, this arayed them to y<sup>e</sup> vaward of y<sup>e</sup> Kynge. The lord Stanley y<sup>e</sup> second battaile had, Syr William Stanley he was y<sup>e</sup> hynder-

moste at y<sup>e</sup> first setting. Then they removyd to a hyghe mountayne, and lokynge into a dale, of t myles compase they saw no syght for armyed men & trapped steds in iiij battayles. The dwke of Norfolke avansyd his banner, so dyd yong erle of Shrifberye and *erle of Oxford*,\* The Kyng Richard had vij skore sargents y<sup>t</sup> wer chayned and lockyd in a row, & as many bumbarbs, and thousands of morys pyks, hagge fousshes etc. Kyng Richard lookyd into a mowntayne hye & saw y<sup>e</sup> bannar of y<sup>e</sup> lord Stanley & sayd feteche y<sup>e</sup> lord Stanley to me, or els he shall dye this day. They brought y<sup>t</sup> lord unto his syght, & he sayd for thy deathe make y<sup>e</sup> redy. Then answard that noble knyght & sayde I cry God & y<sup>e</sup> world marcy, Ihesus I take to witnes y<sup>t</sup> I was nevar traytor to my Kynge. Upon a gentleman then called he, lathome was his name, & evar y<sup>e</sup> come into my contrie, grete well my gentellmen and yemen, they had a mastar now have they none. Then he drew a rynge of his fingar & sayd gyve this to my ladye, yf y<sup>e</sup> fild be lost on our partye, take my sonne y<sup>t</sup> is myne heire, fly into a far countrye. Than came a knyght to Kynge Richard, and sayd, it is highe tyme to loke about, loke how yowr voward begynethe to fyght, when y<sup>e</sup> have y<sup>e</sup> fathar & sonne & y<sup>e</sup> yemen loke yow what deathe y<sup>t</sup> they shall dye, y<sup>e</sup> may hoad all at yowr owne will. W<sup>t</sup> y<sup>t</sup> fortunate worde they counteryd together full egarlye. Whan y<sup>e</sup> voward began to fight Kynge Henry dyd full manfully, so dyd y<sup>e</sup> erle of Oxford, so dyd syr John Savage, ser Gilbert Talbot dyd y<sup>e</sup> like, syr Hughe Percivall also w<sup>t</sup> many othar. Kynge Richard in a marris dyd stand nombred to xx thousand & thre undar his bannar. Syr William Stanley remembre y<sup>e</sup> brekfast y<sup>t</sup> he promysyd hym, downe at a banke he hyed & set fiersly on y<sup>e</sup> Kynge. They counteryd togethar sadly. Y<sup>e</sup> archars let theyr arrows flye, they shot of goonns. Many a bannar began to show y<sup>t</sup> was on Richards party; w<sup>t</sup> grownd wepons they joynd. Ther dyed many a dowghty knyght. Then to Kynge Richard ther cam a knyght and sayd, I hold it tyme for y<sup>e</sup> to flye, yondar Stanley his dynts be so sore agaynst them may no man stand, her is thy hors for to ryde, another day y<sup>e</sup> may worshipec wyne. He sayd bryng me my battayll axe in my hand, and set y<sup>e</sup> crowne of gold on my hed so hye, for by hym y<sup>e</sup> shope bothe se and sand, Kynge of england this day will I dye, one foote away I wall not fle whill brethe wyll byde my brest w<sup>t</sup> in, & as he sayd so dyd he. He lost his lyffe, & on his standard then fast they

\* Ye erle of Oxford was on kynge Henrys syde.

dyd lyght. They hewydy<sup>e</sup> Crowne of gold from hys hed. W<sup>t</sup> downfull dents his deathe was dyght. The duke of Norfolke dyd flye, y<sup>e</sup> lord Surrey w<sup>t</sup> many othar mo, and boldly on bere they dyd hym brynge and many a noble knyght ther lost theyr lyffe w<sup>t</sup> Richard thayr Kyng. Ther was slayn syr Richard Ratelyff one of Kyng Richards counsell, *syr William Vyners*, ser Robart of Brackanbery *syr Richard of Charrington*. Amongst all other I remembar tow. Sir William Brand was y<sup>e</sup> one of tho. Kyngge Henrys Standard he hevyd on hye, & vanistyd, it tyll w<sup>t</sup> deaths dert he was stryken downe. Syr Richard Percivall, *thurleball* y<sup>e</sup> othar hight. Kyngge Richards standard he kept on highe tyll bothe his leggs wer cut hym fro, yet to y<sup>e</sup> grownd he wold not let it goo whill brethe was in his brest. Then they removyd to a mountayn hyghe, withe a voyce they cryed Kyngge Henry. The crowne of gold was delyveryd to y<sup>e</sup> lord Stanley, and unto Kyngge Henry then went he and delyveryd it as to the moast worthe to ware the crown and to be theyr Kyng. They browght Kyngge Richard thethar that nyght as nakyd as evar he was borne, and in y<sup>e</sup> Newwarke was he layd that many a man myght se, &c.

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“A Prediction of king Richard the Third.”

(*Extract from “Seven Severall Strange Prophecies,” &c.*)

“In the Reigne of King Richard the third, his Majesty with his Army lay at Leycester the nyght before the battell at Bosworth field was fought. It happened in the morning as the King rode through the South-gate a poore old blinde man (by profession a wheel-wright) sate begging; and hearing of his approach, said, That if the Moone changed twice that day, having by her ordinary course changed in the morning, King Richard should lose his Crowne, and be slaine: and riding over the bridge his left foot struck against a stump of wood: which the old man hearing, said, Even so shall his head at his returne backe hit on the same place, which so came to passe: And a Nobleman that carried the Moone for his colours, revolted from King Richard, whereby hee lost that day his life, Crowne and Kingdome: which verified the presages of that poore old blind man.”

[HARL M.S. 433, FO. 79.]

THE abbot and convent of Leicester have licence to have a faire at Leicester in the fest of Saint Leonard, w'hin ye said Abbey and in p'ishe of saint Leonard ij day before ye said fest and ij dayes after for ever, &c.

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### NOTES AND QUERIES.

37.—A JETTON of Krauwinckel's was recently found near Bradgate House, Leicestershire. The inscription on the reverse is "Das Wort Gotes bleibt ewick;" English, "God's word remains for ever."—EDITOR.

38.—LEICESTER BELL-FOUNDERS.—Vicar's Court, Southwell, November 4th, 1856, Sir,—I can furnish an addition to the list of Leicester bell-founders, given in the paper on the Campanology of Leicester, in a late number of the *Historical Collector*. According to agreement dated May 1, 1712, eight bells were cast and put in Southwell Collegiate Church, by *Mr. Thomas Clay* of Leicester: the former bells having been destroyed in a fire in 1711. Mr. Clay's bill amounted to £371 14s. 11½d. These bells, however, were not approved of; and were re-cast by Rudhall of Gloucester, in 1721; at an additional cost, including carriage, hanging, &c., of £170 17s. 6½d. Rudhall, by agreement made April 20, 1721, engaged that the new peal should be as good and tunable, and should have as sweet and harmonious notes or tones, as the bells at Newark, lately cast by him. Believe me, sir, very faithfully yours, JAMES F. DIMOCK.

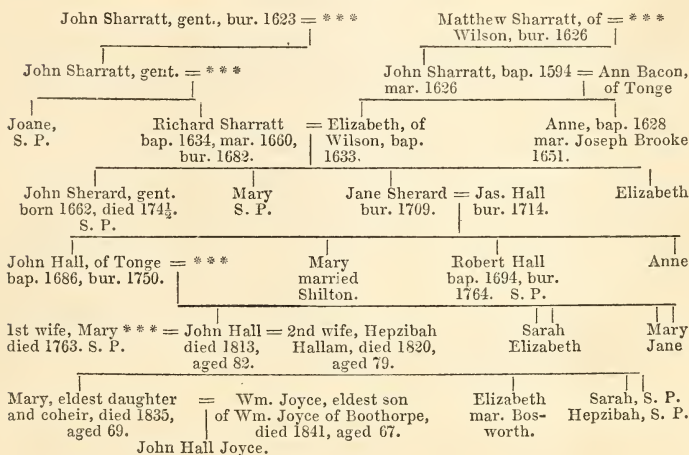
39.—REV. LEVI COOPER.—Sir,—In an early number of the *Historical Collector* appeared the query of a correspondent, relative to a supposed connection of the Rev. Levi Cooper, rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, from 1623 to 1657, with the county of Kent. *Hasted's Kent* mentions three clergymen named Cooper, who held livings in Kent about the period referred to by your correspondent:—On Nov. 28th, 1586, the Rev. John Cooper was presented by the archbishop of Canterbury to the living of Leysdown, in Sittingbourne deanery, which he resigned in 1613. On October 19, 1617, the Rev. Samuel Cooper was presented by the dean and chapter of Rochester to the living of Rolvenden, Kent, which he resigned in the year following. On November 21, 1662, the Rev. John Cooper, A.B., on the presentation of the archbishop of Canterbury, was inducted into the vicarage of Cranbrook, Kent, which benefice he held apparently for the six years following. The "Memorials of the earls of Thanet," alluded to by E. P. in answer to your correspondent's enquiry, does not contain a list of the stewards of the Tufton family, nor has it any mention of Thomas Cooper, steward to the father of the first earl.—TEE CEE.

40.—In a country village in Yorkshire, it is the custom, at the burial of a member of any club, for the members of that club, on the conclusion of the service, to cast into the open grave sprigs of green, which they wore till then in their button-holes. Can any correspondent tell me what the sprigs of green are, and what the meaning of the custom?—LILIAN (Leeds).

41.—WHAT is the meaning of the anchor on the vane of St. Clement's church, Strand?—RUSTIC.

42.—I HAVE heard that in the time of queen Elizabeth printers were entitled to wear swords, their calling being considered not a trade but a profession. Was this privilege ever formally withdrawn? or did the practice of wearing swords merely fall into disuse with printers as with other persons?—A CAMBRIDGE BOOKWORM.

43.—SHERARD OF TONGE.—To the Editor of the "Collector."—Sir,—I can now furnish your correspondent "Bredoniensis," (p. 255), with a short pedigree of the family of Sherard of Tonge, county of Leicester. It is probable, though by no means certain, that Hugh Sherard, who lived in the time of king Henry the Sixth, was the first of the name who settled in that village, in which they continued to reside for about three centuries. I have examined the parish register of Bredon-on-the-Hill, which begins in the year 1562; but, as the earlier entries are very meagre, and a fresh method of spelling the family name seems to have been adopted by every successive registrar, I cannot satisfactorily attach to the pedigree many individuals therein mentioned, who were undoubtedly members of this family.—M. B.



44.—To the Editor of the *Midland Counties Historical Collector*.—One of the queries in number 35 of your number for October is of very easy solution. The use of a few italics will make it perfectly clear. "He that takes a wife at *Shrews-bury* must carry her to *Staff-ordshire*," (i. e.,)

"Take the handle of a broom,

Not much thicker than your thumb,

And whop her till you bring her to her senses,"

else she will drive him to *Cumber-land* (i. e., to his grave).

London, Nov. 4th, 1856.

J. G.



45.—ROBERT CATESBY.—In the last number of the *Historical Collector* there is a note relative to Robert Catesby, stating that he was the son of John de Catesby *of Lapworth*.—It ought to be, *of Ashby*.

46.—SEPIULCHRAL BRASSES.—Mr. Justin Simpson of Stamford is about to publish a list of the Sepulchral Brasses at present remaining in England, alphabetically arranged in counties. The object of the work is to give a complete list of these interesting memorials, and more especially to supply a book of reference to Antiquaries. They have been collected from the best authorities, combined with what has come under the personal observation of the author, and comprise a list of nearly five thousand specimens. The work will be published by Messrs. Sharp and Ford, Booksellers, Red Lion Square, Stamford.—We may ask the author whether he has collected a list of all the brasses which have been known to exist in churches within the memory of man, but which are now covered up, or may have been removed? We know of a case of this kind at Colne, Lincolnshire, where, at the time Whittaker wrote his history of Whalley, there was a brass, but it is now concealed under the floor, in consequence of a new flooring having been laid down.—EDITOR.

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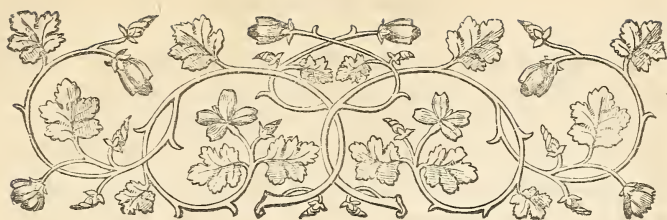
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## The Midland Counties Historical Collector.

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VOL. II. }  
NUMBER 29. }

DECEMBER 1, 1856.

{ PRICE  
SIX-PENCE. }

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### OLD MANSIONS OF WARWICKSHIRE.

#### Lapworth Hall.

IN the flat grounds below the Hall at Baddesley Clinton rises a spring, which, dividing into two several brooks, whereof the one goes towards Balsall and thence by various rivers finally into the Humber; the other, flowing southwards into the Severn,\* separates the parishes of Baddesley and Lapworth. Lapworth or Bushwood† Hall, situated in the south-east corner of the parish, and now nothing but a small farm-house, was formerly a place of consequence. Of the original structure nothing remains, unless perhaps

\* It is, I believe, somewhat rare to find brooks having the same source flowing in different directions: there is a curious instance of this in the Alps of Dauphiné where a spring, dividing into two parts, sends one stream to the Durance and the other to Romanche. These subsequently meet again in the Rhone joining that river in different places. The ensuing lines are current in the country round about—

“Adieu Romanche

Je part pour la Durance;

Nous nous reverrons en Provence.”

† Corrupted from Bishopswode.

a few stones worked up as a foundation to part of the present dwelling. It is still surrounded by a moat, except upon the east side, which has been filled up. In the garden *within* the moat many foundations have been dug up, proving the greater extent of the older house; and in a field *without* the moat are also traces of building, probably of barns, stables, and outhouses. There is nothing of interest to the antiquary in the interior; nor have its precincts afforded any curiosities, saving a few silver coins which were brought to light about thirty years ago, and almost immediately disposed of to the silversmith by the workmen who discovered them. That there was a Hall in Lapworth at a very early period we have the authority of Dugdale, who tells us, speaking of Henry Pipard living in the reign of Henry the Third, that he was styled "*Capitalis Dominus Feodi de Lapworth*," and that he had seen deeds in which it was evident that there was a Manor House there at that time.\*

This might soon after have become dilapidated; for we find sir John de Bishopsden covenanting, in the year 1314, for the erection of a stone mansion at Lapworth, for which he engages to pay twenty-five marks, by equal instalments. It was to be forty feet in length, within the walls, and eighteen feet in width. Sir John was to determine the size of the doorway, which was to be under a porch, and adapted to a drawbridge. Parapets of stone, two feet and a half in height, were to be raised above the roof timbers of the "*chambre sovereyne*" or hall, and the building was to be completed within a year. The original contract for these works has been printed in a note to Mr. Parker's admirable work upon "*Domestic Architecture of the Fourteenth Century*," page 5, and as it throws considerable light upon our ancestors' abodes at that time, I have added it here:

"Ceo sount les coveauns fees entre Mounsy Sire Joh'n de Byssopesdon' chivaler de une part e Will' Heose masoune Joh'n de Pesham de Roventon de autre p't. Ce est a sav'qe les avaunt dys Will' e Joh' frount au dyt Sir Joh'n a sun

\* There is in a field called "*Island Meadow*," on a neighbouring farm, an entire moat; but not a vestige of building upon the space enclosed by it.

Maner de Lapworthe une mesoun pr porte de pere fraunche bone covenable e byen overe. La quele mesoun co'tend' en lounge deens murs. garaunte pees e en leyse dys e ut pees. E le foreyne mur s'ra ove les gables treys pees e demy epessauns deus peyres descuys au foundem't de hors. E les denseyns murs serrount deus pes e demy epes dount la porte s'ra en my la mesoun. E de une p't la porte une chambre base ove une chymeneye e garderobe etendue hors de la dyte chaumb<sup>e</sup> e ove fenestres e hus covenables e de altre p't la porte chaumb<sup>e</sup> saunt chimene e saunt garderobe ove hus e fenestres covenables. E la porte avant dite s'ra de Laour solum le devys le avaunt dite Sire Joh'n. E de amp't le entre de eyns la porte mur de pere ausy haut c' la porte au ques murs ceo jundrount deus coluns de Peir' sur les qes les foyles de la porte pendrount e s'ra la porte ava'nt dite ense'blem't ove les chamb<sup>e</sup>s bases avaunt dites unse pees de haut du soyl jekes au trefs p'mereyns. E a de sus la porte e les dytes chaumbres bases s'ra un cha'be estage de longour e la leysour avaundynt ove deus chimenes deus garderobes ete' dans hors de la dite cha'b<sup>e</sup> covenablem't ov hus e fenestres covenables a le ordeynem't de le ava't dyt Sir' Joh' e la cha'b<sup>e</sup> sovereyne ava't dite s'ra neof pees de haut de gites a de souz jekes au tref a de sus, e a de sus les sovereyne gites s'rount alures de per' de deus pees e demy haut. E s'ra la dite porte issy fete qeun pount trnes byen ceo acordera solum le ordeynem't le ava'nt dyt Joh'n e le dyt Will' Heose e Joh'de Pesham on un de eust'verount fraunche per' bon e covenable pr le dyt overeyne p' fer'. E le dyt Sir' Joh' la per' f' carier de la q'rer' Joh' de Pesha' de Roventone jekes a le overeyne ava't dyt ou de ausy p's ln sy le dyt Will' de plus loyns la vod' quer'. E le dit Sir' Joh' tovera merym charpentie sabeloun chaus prest saunt detramise de le ava'nt dyt overeyne. E les ava't dytes Will e Joh' ou un de eus p' frount tot le overeyne ava't dyt ava't Le Touz Seyns p'cheyn aven' ap's la' fexioun de cet covenant ava't dyt. e p'ce covenat fer' e p'former ausi c ava't est dyt Je Joh' de Byssopesd' moy oblige p' moy e p' mes heys e p' mes exeq'tors estre tenuz e les ava't dys Will'e Joh' ou a un de eus en Vynt e sing mars a payer a deus t'mes. Ceo est a saver a la purificacioun n're Dame p'cheyn aven' apres la' fexioun decete escyt doze mars e demy E quant la dyt overeyne s'ra finye solum la forme ava't recorde aut' e doze mars e demy e p'cete overeyne en la forme e au jour ava't dyt leaument a fer' nos ava't dys Will' r' Joh' de Pesham de Roventon nos oblisouns r' grauntons de estr' tenuz juntem't



e severaumn't p'n'e p'nos heyres 'a le dyt Sir' Joh' e a ces heyrs en Vynt lyveres de esterlynges a payer ap's la Quiseyne de Touz Seinz p'cheyn aven' ap's la' fexioun de cete covenat e n'avaunt dys Will' e Joh' de Pesha' voloms egrauntoms p'n'e p'n' heyrs qe le dyt Sir' Joh' e ces heyrs p'rout destreyndre touz nos teneme's en Roventon' en qe meyns qe il devyne'te te ce destresse gard en'tre gaie e plage issynt qe p' bref ne sant bref ne seyt deliver' si la qe les vynt lyvres seyent paye ou le overeyne p' fet solum le covenat ava't dyt. Em teymoynanse de cete chose nos John' Wille e John' auny mis nos seus. Escreyt a Lapworthe le lundy p'cheyn ap's la feste seynt Martyn en le an du regne le Rey Edward fyz le Rey Edward Setyme.

(The Pesham family appear to have dwelt in the neighbourhood of Rowington for some time previous to the date of this contract, for I have seen a deed without date, now in the possession of M. E. Ferrers, Esq., (about the end of the reign of Henry the Third, or beginning of Edward the First,) of James de Clinton, sealed in brown wax, with his arms, granting to a John de Pesham for his services, and in consideration of a mark of silver, a croft lying in Baddesley *which* croft "extendit se in longitudine a bosco, qui vocatur Haywode parte, usque Regiam viam quæ ducit de Baddesley usus Warrywyke," and for which he was to render annually a silver penny at the feast of our Lord's resurrection. The deed is witnessed by "Peter de Porta, of Warwick, William de Freyns, Robert Jocelyn of Warwick, Roger de Conington, clerk, Gilbert Thurstayn of Baddesley, Nicholas of the same, Robert Russell of the same, Nicholas le Waryn, Jordan de Pylardinton and others." The croft, with five others, was granted in 1328, by John de Pesham to Bernard de Marston, for a sum of money not mentioned in the instrument.\*) The possessors of Lap-

\* Sciant p'sentes et futur' qd ego John's de Pesham de Rouhinton dedi concessi et p'senti Carta mea confirmani Bernard' de Merston p quadam summa pecunie qui michi dedit p'manibus sex Croftos terre sicut includunt fossats et heytiis suis et omibz suis ptem jacentes in terra viis de Baddesleye Clynton et Rouhinton p'diuisim Quor' duo Crofti et p'su'nm jacent in maner de Baddesleye qui' vocantr. Rappeleye croft et Greenescrofte cum quadam p'te de Ledescrofte et jacent in longitudine a Campis qui vocantr Benefeldes us'q Grenefeld qui' quondam fuit Jacob de Clynton et in latitudine a bosco qui vocantr Haywode ex p'te una et Regiam viam que ducit vsus Warr ex pte aliena. Et quatuor crofti jacent in territorio de



worth seem to have resided in the manor house from the time of Edward the Second until the reign of James the First; after which time, in all probability, it fell gradually to decay, having become the property of the loyalist family of Holt, who suffered so acutely for their attachment to their king during the civil wars. At the commencement of the present century nearly all that then remained was demolished, and a new farm house erected upon its site.

In the ninth century, Lapworth was granted by Kenulph, king of Mercia, to the bishop of Worcester, and remained in the possession of that see until the reign of Canute, when it was granted by Brightegus, to Hearlewin, a confidential servant, reserving *xiid.* to be paid yearly at the Assumption of our Lady, in acknowledgment of the rights of the church. At the time of the Conquest, its owner was Baldwin, from whom it was taken and granted to Hugh Grentesmainil, as appears by Domesday Book.

*Ide H. ten' in Lapeforde dimid hid. Tra' e 1. car  
Ibi sunt. iiii uilli. Silua. ii. leu'u lg. et 1 leu'u lat  
Valuit. x. Sol: Modo. xx. Solid. Baldwin' libe tenuit.*

In the reign of Henry the Second, it passed to the earls of Leicester, by the marriage of Petronilla, heiress of Grentesmainil, with Robert de Bellomont, surnamed Blanchmains.

In Henry the Third's time, Henry Pipard possessed it, who held offices of some importance in the county. He left issue two daughters, his co-heirs, Dionysia, wife of sir Robert de Harcourt, and Cecily, of sir Thomas de Bishopesdon, knight, (whose family had been lords of Bishop-

*Rouhinton quor' noia' sunt hei vidlt, Ledescroft, Grenefeld, Hockstaide, La Lye sicut . . . . continentr cum fossats et heytiis suis et ceteris suis ptm'. Hen'd et tenend' p'dicto Bernard, et hered suis et assignats libere, quiete bn' in pace integre ipp'etue de Dns Capit' illor' feod p sur'cia inde debita et consueta p sua quietate—ego Dns Johnes et heredes mei p'dtos sex croftes tre' ac fossats et heytiis suis et omnibus aliis suis ptm et libertatis pfato Bernard' et hered' suis et assignats conta om's gentes Warrantizabum et defendem' inppetum. In cui rei testimon' huic Carta mea sigillu' meu' apposui Hiis testibz. Johne de Thafford, Johne de Wodegate, Alane de Knolle, Johne Godman, Johne le Warner, Nicho de Lega et aliis. Dat apd Rouhinton die Jouis in oct Innocentii.—Anno regni regis Edward III., post conquesti ttio.*

ston since the days of Henry the First, when Frethric their ancestor was enfeoffed thereof by Sampson, bishop of Worcester.) That portion of the manor which fell to the Harcourts, was granted by them to the family of Brandeston, from whom it passed, in the reign of Edward the Third, to Richard de Montfort, bastard son of Peter, lord of Beldesert, by his concubine, Lora de Astley. He founded a chantry at Lapworth church, and in the west window there are his arms, bendy of ten pieces, or, and azure within a border, gules, impaling, or, two bars, gules, over all a bend, azure, (Brandeston) and this inscription :\*

<b>Riars Mountford fili Petri</b>	<b>Rose ux' ei</b>
<b>Moford dn i de Bello deserto</b>	<b>filia . . . .</b>

Margaret, granddaughter of Richard Montfort, wedded John de Catesby, of Ashby Ledgers, county of Northampton, and the whole manor of Lapworth became the property of the Catesby† family in the next generation, for William, eldest son of this John, married Philippa, daughter and co-heiress of sir William de Bishopsden, and in her right acquired the moiety of the manor which had been separated since the death of Pipard. After the death of Philippa, he married Joan, daughter of sir Thomas Barre, knight, by whom he had issue, John and Thomas, progenitors of the Catesbys of Althorp and of Wavers Marston. He served as sheriff for the county of Northampton three times during the reign of Henry the Sixth, and dying in the tenth of Edward the Fourth, was succeeded by the son of his first marriage, William Catesby, esq.,

\* All the arms mentioned by Dugdale, as being in the windows of this church, are now gone, with the exception of the above coat, the same quarterly, impaling fragments of pattern glazing. Argent, two lions passant, sable, crowned, or, (Catesby) impaling Mountfort and Brandeston, quarterly, and some fragments of old glass worked up into the *form* of a shield; amongst them occurs the following badge twice.—On a cushion a cat, argent, collared, or. These were removed from the east window of the south aisle during the repairs in 1807, at which time the church was disfigured with high pews, the east window of the chancel destroyed, and the rood screen (elaborately carved, and adorned with the arms of Catesby, Brome, and Arden) broken in pieces, some parts of it made away with, and others formed into altar rails and panelling.

† The Catesbys are said to descend from the Essebys of Ashby, county of Northants, on whose seals appear also two lions, passant.

immortalized as a favourite of Richard the Third in the couplet:

“The Rat, the *Cat*, and Lovell the dog  
Ruled all England under the Hog.”

In the first year of this monarch, he had a grant dated at Kenilworth for a hundred oaks from the old park at Tanworth and Earlswood, and five hundred trees, for rails, out of Ladbroke's park, in the same parish of Tanworth, for making a *new park* at Lapworth. He was also created an esquire of the body, chancellor of the marches, and one of the chamberlains of the exchequer. Following the fortunes of Richard, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Bosworth, and beheaded at Leicester, three days afterwards. Being attainted in the first parliament of Henry the Seventh, and his lands escheated to the crown, this lordship was bestowed on sir James Blunt, knight, but it did not continue long to the Blunts, for shortly afterwards his son, George Catesby,\* was restored to his father's possessions. He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Richard Empson, knight, and died leaving his son, William, a minor, and in ward to John Spenser of Wormleighton, who died unmarried in the tenth of Henry the Eighth, leaving his brother, Richard, his heir. He was one of the members for the county of Warwick in the thirtieth, and served sheriff for the same county in the thirty-first and thirty-seventh of Henry's reign, and had two wives, the first, Dorothy, daughter of sir John Spencer, knight, by whom he had issue, one son, William, the second, Elizabeth, daughter of William Astell of Nuneaton, by whom he had Thomas and Richard. He died the fourth of May, seventh of Edward the Sixth, leaving his grand-child,

The parish register of Lapworth which begins in the year 1561, contains only two notices of the Catesby's, as follow—

1574.

“Ursula the daughter of Edmund Catesbie was baptized the seventh daie of July in the yere aforesayd.”

1577.

“Mr. Richard Catesbye was baptised the one & twentieth daie of Julye in the yere aforesaid.”

\* His mother was Margaret, daughter of William, lord Zouch, of Harringworth.

William, his heir (son of William Catesby, who died in his co-father's life-time, by Catherine, one of the daughters and heiresses of William Willington, of Barcheston, esq.) This William was afterwards knighted, and was high sheriff in the twentieth of Elizabeth. He married Anne, daughter of sir Robert Throckmorton, knight, of Coughton Court, and had, with other issue, Anne, wife of sir Henry Brown, knight, and Robert, his successor. He married Catherine, daughter of sir Thomas Leigh, of Stoneleigh, knight, by whom he had William and Robert, who died without issue. He was implicated in the famous Gunpowder Plot, and is commonly reported to have been slain with Percy at Holbeach House in Staffordshire;\* but before this he disposed of Lapworth to sir Edward Grevill, knight, of Milcote, who married Joan, daughter of sir Thomas Bromley, knight, by whom he left only female issue. After his death, his lands were sold in order to pay his debts, which were very great; and the manor of Lapworth was purchased by sir Thomas Holt, of Aston, knight.† He was eminent for his loyalty to Charles the First; and in 1643 his mansion at Aston was besieged by the Parliamentarians. After a brave defence, it was surrendered, and plundered, and sir Thomas was imprisoned. In the catalogue of the lords, knights, and gentlemen that have compounded for their estates, date 1655, the following entry occurs: "Holt, Sir Thomas of Aston, com. Warr. Baron, £4,401 2s. 4d. He had two wives, the first, Grace, daughter and co-heiress of William Bradburne, of Hough, county of Derby, by whom he had fifteen children, the second, Anne, younger daughter of sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton, by whom he had no issue. He died in December, 1654, aged 82, and was suc-

\* There is a tradition in the parish of Lapworth, that Catesby fled to Bushwood on the discovery of the plot.

† Two children of Sir Thomas Holt appear to have been baptized at Lapworth soon after he purchased the manor, and before he was Knighted.

"Lapworth Register 1597.

Mr. Robte Holt the so'ne of Mr. Thomas Hot Esquire was baptized the fourteenth daie of September in the yere aforesaid.

1598.

Katherine Holt the daughter of Thomas Holt Esquier was baptized the fourth day of Marche in the yere aforesaid.



ceeded by his grandson, sir Robert Holte, second baronet, (son of Edward Holte, esq., groom of the bed-chamber to Charles the First, who died in his father's life-time, during the siege of Oxford, 1643, by Elizabeth, daughter of doctor John King, bishop of London.) Sir Robert was high sheriff of Warwickshire in 1660, and was twice married, firstly, to Jane, daughter of sir John Brereton, knight, and, secondly, to Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Smith, of Hough, county of Chester. He died in 1679, and his estates passed to the only son of his first marriage, sir Charles Holte, who married Anne, daughter of sir John Clobery, knight, and had many children, of whom Anne was wife of North Foley, esq., of Stourbridge, and Clobery was his successor. Sir Clobery Holte succeeded his father in 1722, and by Barbara, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lister, of Whitfield, county of Northants, had two sons, Lister and Charles, who both succeeded to the baronetcy. Sir Lister Holte had three wives, but had no issue by any of them; the first, was lady Anne Legge, daughter of William, earl of Dartmouth, she died in 1740; the second, Mary, daughter of sir John Harpur, bart., of Calke, county of Derby, she died in 1752; the third, Sarah, younger daughter of Samuel Newton, esq., of King's Bromley, county of Stafford, she died in 1794, aged 70. Sir Lister died at Aston, 8th of April, 1770, and by his will bequeathed the house and manor of Aston to his wife for her life. The rest of his real estate to his brother for life, and afterwards to his male issue, and in default of such issue, to Heneage Legge, esq., and his heirs, in default to Lewis Bagot, bishop of St. Asaph, in default to Wriothesley Digby, esq., of Meriden, and in default to the heirs general.

Sir Charles Holte, the last baronet, succeeded his brother, and was elected one of the members for the county of Warwick, after a great contest with John Mordaunt, esq., in 1774. He died in London, March 12th, 1782.\* By his wife, Anne, daughter of Pudsey Jesson, esq., of Langley, county of Warwick, he left one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Bracebridge, esq., of Atherstone. She

\* There is a full account of the ancient family of Holt in Mr. David Davidson's "History of Aston Hall."



died in 1819, leaving two children, the present Charles Holte Bracebridge, esq., and Mary, wife of her first cousin, Walter Henry Bracebridge, esq., of Moreville House. On the death of sir Charles, the estates reverted to Mr. Heneage Legge; but as neither *he* nor Mr. Digby had issue, and the bishop of Asaph had died without issue, in 1802, Mrs. Bracebridge became heir at law, and an agreement was entered into between the above-named parties that the estates should be sold, for which an Act of Parliament being procured, the manors of Lapworth and Bushwood, with houses, farms, &c., in the parishes of Lapworth, Old Stratford, &c., containing 1,014 acres, 1 rood and 28 perches; rents—£1,042 12s. and chief-rents of Lapworth, £3 7s. 9d.—were disposed of and became the property of sir Charles Cockerell, bart. From the Cockerells it soon passed to Mr. William H. Cooper, of London, and was about two years ago sold by auction, Mr. George Miller, of Yorkshire, becoming its purchaser.

J. F.

## AN ANCIENT INVENTORY OF THE EFFECTS OF A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

[CONTINUED FROM P. 332.]

### *In the Gatchouse.*

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item by estimac'on foure quarter of Mault		xx	
Item a bedsted of boards                    ...                    ...			iiii
Sum'a		xx	iiii

### *In the Garner.*

Item of Masline and barley by estimac'on			
iiii quarters                    ...                    ...		xx	
Item of Mault by estimac'on six quarters ...		xxx	
Item of pease by estimac'on xii strike                    ...		viii	
Item five wooll felts                    ...                    ...		iiii	
Item two shorlings                    ...                    ...			iiii
Item foure lamb skyns                    ...                    ...			viii
Sum'a	iii	iii	

### *Implements of husbandry.*

Item an Iron bound wayne twenty shillings		
a wayne with bare wheelles vis                    ...		xxvi

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item an old wayne wth bare wheeles ...		iiii	
Item two bare tumbrelles ...		vi	viii
Item two ploughes & ploughe Irones ...		vi	viii
Item two stedes ...			iiii
Item yokes and furniture for ten oxen ...		x	
Item foure grubbing sythes ...		iii	
Item four pickeforkes ...			xi
Item foure sythes for grasse ...		iiii	
Item two little axes and one greater ...			xvi
Item three Iron wedges ...			xii
Item a whipsaw, a wrest and a fyle ...		ii	
Item a cutt saw a bowesaw and a hand saw			xvi
Item three Naugers ...			x
Item an Iron hayhooke and a cutting knife			vi
Item foure reaping hookes a pease hooke and two old hookes ...			xii
Item a spokeshauē a wimble a hammer a piercer and pinsows...			viii
Item a nadds ...			iiii
Item a stone axe and a hammer ...			vi
Item two billes & a shredder ...			iiii
Item three old sythes ...			vi
Item two pickeaxes ...			iiii
Item two spades and two shouelles ...			vi
Item a horse locke and two hanging lockes			vi
Item a chayne to draw loggs and one chayne for oxen ...			xii
Item a Cartrope ...			viii
Item a pitch pann and two boards ...			viii
Sum'a	iii	xv	viii
<i>In the Barne.</i>			
Item a pill of bricke ...		xl	
<i>About the Yard.</i>			
Item three Grindstones ...			xii
Item by estima'con a thousand olde bricke		x	
Sum'a		xi	
<i>Att the Mill.</i>			
Item an Iron Crow ...			xvi
Item twelve Mill pickes ...			xii
Item a hammer ...			ii
Item certayne tymber for buildyng ...		xx	
Sum'a		xxii	vi

*Cattell.*

			<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item eight wayne oxen	...	...	xxiiii		
Item tenne runts	...	...	xx		
Item xxix Kyne	...	...	xlvi		
Item three and twentie yearlings and a bulchine	...	...	xxiiii		
Item sixteene weaning Calues	...	...	v		
Item - - - vii Ewes	...	...	viii		
Item xlii weathers	...	...	x		
Item three Rammes	...	...		xx	
Item eight Mares with sucking Coltes	...	...	xvi		
Item three yeareling fillyes & a horse colte	...	...	iiii		
Item two sowes	...	...		xvi	
Item xi sheetes	...	...		xxv	
Item twelue hogs	...	...	iii	xii	
Item two bores	...	...		xii	
		Sum'a			

*Debts owing to the said George Cope.*

Item of Robt Brag of - - - in the countie of	v		
Item John Marson & George Ashby of - - - in the County of	xiii		
Item Mr Peter Gray att All Saynts	xiii	vi	viii
Item Richard Hayward and William Eberall the three and twentieth day of March one thousand fyue hundred seauentie three	xii		
Item Edward Onely Esquier the second of November Anno Sexto E. Regine	xiii	vi	viii
Item Sr Richard Knightley w <sup>th</sup> in foureteene daies after hee shall bee Knight	xx		
Item the same S <sup>r</sup> Richard within foureteene daies after the birth of the first issue male of the said George Cope dat decimo tertio April A <sup>o</sup> v <sup>to</sup> E. Reg	vi	xiii	iiii
Item the same Sr Richard Knightley within foureteene daies after hee is a Knight	xv		
Item William ffoster at Christmas and Mid- sommer next ten pounds betweene - - - - Boyle and the said George Cope	v	0	
Item Ralph Blunt & James Chamberlyn at Michaelmas one thousand fyue hundred seauentie two	xx		

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item Bryan Chamberlayn at the last of Januarie one thousand fue hundred seauentie two ... ..	c		
Item the said Bryan Chamberlayn the last of Nouember one thousand fyue hundred seauentie two ... ..	c		
Item Richard Jeffes & Thomas Townesend the sixt daie of Maie Anno duodecimo E. Regina ... ..	xviii		
Item Robt Clerke William Biddington & Richard Ward at St Dennys neat ...	iiii		
Item the same at St Dennys 1572 ...	iiii		
Item the same at St Dennys 1574 ...	iiii		
Item Robert Willes Thomas Gray and Peter Hastings the last of Sept next ...	xii		
Item William Gent and Henrie Roper the sixth of Maie 1572 ... ..	c		
Item Richard Browne the tenth of June one thousand fue hundred seauenty two ...	vi		
Item Roger Caryll att Candlemas in the tenth yeare of E. Regina ... ..	v		
Item Thomas Barlow the fifteenth of Oc- tober ... ..	xvi		
Item John Fletcher Hugh Fletcher and Henrie ... ..	iiii	vi	viii
Item Thomas Raleigh the sixteenth of May decimo Eliz. Regina... ..	xl		
Item Thomas Andrewe Esquire att Mid- so'mer one thousand fue seauenty one	c		
Item Thomas Andrewes and Edward Has- ilrig at Bartholemew tide next ...	c		
Item the same Thomas and Edward Bought- ton the seauenth of May one thousand fyue hundred seauenty two ... ..	c		
Item the same Thomas and Edward Wayse and John Roberds the first of Nouemb one thousand fue hundred seauenty one	c		
Item the same Thomas & Roberts the foure and twentieth of June one thousand fyue hundred seauenty two ... ..	c		
Item James Cressey and William Catesbie the Nynth of October one thousand fyve hundred seauentie two ... ..	xx		

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Item the same Catesbie and S— by recogn and hee himselfe by obligac'on all due ...	iiii <sup>c</sup>		
Item John Chewner the Eight daie of Sep- tember last ... ..	iiii	v	i
Item Mr Woottons as it appeareth by assu- rance ... ..	cccxl	x	
Item Edward Aglyonby and Richard Agly- onby the twentieth of March 1573 ...	c		
	Sum'a M. vi <sup>c</sup> iiilxiii	viii	v
Item in readie money ... ..	xviii		
	Sum'e total of M.		
	This Inuentory iiiclxix	xix	xi
Exhibitu' erat hu'oi			
Inuentariu' quarto die			
Mensis Novembris Anno			
Dui' 1572 per Christopheru'			
Robinson Notariu' pub <sup>um</sup> noie'			
procuratorio Administrator et p			
pleno Inuentario et sub ptestaco'ne			
de addend pr			
Laur. Argall			
Item owing by him to Thomas Spencer			
Esquier ... ..	cccc		
Concordat cum re gro' }			
pred'co facta colluc'on p me }			
			Robtum Cr'swell notaru' publicum.
Exp. Willm ffetherston.			

## ARCHITECTURAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

### Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.

THE ordinary committee was held at Blisworth Rectory, instead of Northampton, on Monday, December 1st, the Rev. W. Barry, rector of Blisworth, in the chair. Present, Revs. Lord Alwyne Compton, G. A. Poole, C. Ives, H. Brookes, H. J. Bigge, P. H. Lee, W. Gregory, C. L. West, T. James, C. F. Watkins, N. Lightfoot, F. Jones, Esq., &c., &c. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and the following new members elected:—Rev. H. Freeman,



of Norman Cross; Rev. — Fenwick, of Blaston. There were presented to the society by Miss Baker, "Hodgson's Augmentations of Livings," and several engravings; by F. Worship, Esq., the second vol. of the history of Yarmouth; by the Middlesex Archæological Society, the first number of their Transactions. The thanks of the committee were voted to the donors, as also to — Wilkinson, Esq., and the Rev. W. Law, for drawings and photographs for the society's scrap-book. Letters were read from the Rev. G. H. Bates relative to the "Reports and Papers" publication. The secretary was directed to recommend the suspension of the report for one year. The Middlesex Archæological Society was taken into union. A letter was read from the Rev. E. Trollope, honorary secretary of the Lincoln Architectural Society, inviting the society to Lincoln on the 26th of May next and two following days. It was agreed to accept, with thanks, the invitation of the Lincoln Society, and to hold the spring meeting there. Plans for the re-arrangement of Kettering chancel, by Mr. Slater, were examined and approved; also, by the same architect, plans for a new roof for the north aisle of Stoke Albany Church, and the arrangement of the nave, which were approved with some recommendations. A paper was then read by Mr. Brookes on the Cistercian Nunnery of Sewardly, or Shosely, and on the remains lately discovered there, of which we hope to give an abstract some future time. The whole party, joined by several ladies, then proceeded by carriages, horses, and on foot, to the site of the Nunnery, distant some two miles, and the crispness of the early frost made the journey a very delightful one. On the spot, under the kind guidance of Mr. Jones, agent to Lord Pomfret, and the tenant who takes great interest in the discoveries, the foundations of large buildings, including probably the chapel, were explored; the tomb-stones carved with crossfleuris examined, and the encaustic tiles and fragments of painted glass, the former of which are very numerous and curious, discussed and admired. On returning to the rectory at Blisworth a most hospitable repast was provided by Mr. Barry, after which a paper on "Probable owners of the discovered tombs" was read by

the Rev. W. Gregory, of Roade, and after much friendly discussion the party broke up, having enjoyed one of the pleasantest archæological visits within the experience of the society. Through the liberality of Lord Pomfret, and the kindness of Mr. Jones, specimens of the tiles and other relics are about to be presented to the society for preservation in their museum.—*Northampton Mercury*.

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### Sir M. Constable and Fludden Field.

AT the December meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle on Tyne, Dr. Charlton read a letter addressed by Mr. T. Cape, of Bridlington, to Mr. W. H. Brockett, of Gateshead, accompanying a rubbing from the monument of sir Marmaduke Constable in Flamborough church, taken for the Society in Newcastle. On a plate of *copper*, and in black-letter cut in relief, are the following lines (without date), which were copied into the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1753 (page 456) with some slight inaccuracies:—

Here lieth Marmaduke Constable of Flaynborght knyght  
Who made advento into France for the right of the same  
Passed over with Kyng Edward the fourth that noble  
knight

And also with noble King Herre the sevinth of that name  
He was also at Barwik at the winnyng of the same  
And by Kyng Edward chosyn capteyn there first of any one  
And rewlid & gourvnid ther his tyme without blame  
But for all that as ye se he lieth under this stone

At Brankiston feld wher the Kyng of Scottys was slayne  
He then beyng of the age of thre score and tene  
With the gode Duke of Northefolke that journey he haye  
tayne

And coragely avancid hymself emong other ther & then  
The kyng being in France with grete nombre of ynglesmen  
He nothyng hedyng his age there but jaopde hym as on  
With his sonnes brothers servants & kynnismen  
But now as ye se he lyeth under this stone

But now all thes tryumphes are passed and set on syde  
For all worldly joyes they will not long endure  
They are sonne passed and away doth glyde  
And who that puttith his trust i' them I call hym most unsure

For when deth strikith he sparith no creature  
 Nor gevith no warnyng but tekith them by one & one  
 And now he abydyth Godis mercy and hath none other  
 socure (succour)


For as ye se him here he lieth under this stone

I pray yow my kynsmen lovers and frendis all  
 To pray to oure Lord Jhesu to have marcy of my souill

We follow the orthography of the engraver, but give at full length the words which he abbreviates. Sir Marmaduke (says Mr. Cape) was born in the reign of Henry the Sixth, A.D. 1443; and attended Edward the Fourth into France, 1475, and Henry the Seventh, 1492. By the former monarch he was appointed Governor of Berwick, 1482; and during the absence of Henry the Eighth in France, being then seventy years of age, he accompanied sir Edmund Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, to Flodden Field (Brankston Moor)—where, jointly with that nobleman, he commanded the third division of the English forces, (1513). The exact period of sir Marmaduke's death is uncertain, but it is supposed to have happened not earlier than 1530, when he would be eighty-seven years old. He lived in the reigns of six kings—Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, Edward the Fifth, Richard the Third, Henry the Seventh, and Henry the Eighth. In the possession of the Rev. Charles Constable, of Wassand, near Hornsea, is a letter from the last-named monarch “to our trustye and well-beloved Knight for our body, Marmaduke Constable the Elder, (called the Little),” “given under our signet at our Castill of Wyndshore xxvi. day of November, 1514.” Henry says:—

“Trustye and well-beloved, we grete you well, and understand, as well by the report of our right-trustye cousyn and counsailer the Duke of Norfolk as otherwayes, what acceptable service yee, amongs other, lately did unto us, by your valiant towardness in the assisting our good cousyn against our great enemy the late King of Scots, and how couragiously yee, as a very herty-loving Knight, acquitted yourself for the overthrow of the said king and distrusting of his malice and power, to our great honour and the advancement of your no little fame

and praise, for the which we have good cause to favour and thank you. And so we full hertily do. And assured ye may be that we shall in such effectual wise remember your said service in your reasonable pursuits, as ye shall have cause to think the same right well employed to your comfort and weal hereafter; and specially because yee (notwithstanding our license to you, granted by reason of your great age and impotency, to take your ease and liberty) did thus kindly and diligently, to your payne, serve us at this time, which requires large thanks and remembrance accordingly."

Mr. Cape, describing some of the more interesting features of the church in which sir Marmaduke lies buried, mentions the curious fact that, suspended over the rood-loft by a thread, is (November 27) a remnant of a bygone usage—two pieces of white paper, cut in the form of a pair of gloves. Formerly, such emblems of purity were hung over the seat where a deceased spinster had been wont to sit. "The custom is one of the few relics of symbolism so observable in the customs of this and other countries." —  In a tract of the sixteenth century, on "The Battle of Flodden Field," (reprinted by Hodgson of Newcastle in the year 1822,) "Mayster Edmonde Howard, son to the earl of Surrey," is said to have been, "captain of the right wing;" and "old sir Marmaduke Constable" to have been "captain of the left wing;" with master William Percy, his son-in-law; William Constable, his brother; sir Robert, Marmaduke, and William, his sons; sir John Constable, of Holderness; with divers his kinsmen, allies, and other gentlemen of Yorkshire and Northumberland.—*Gateshead Observer.*

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## HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

### The Battle of Bosworth Field.

[HARL. MS. 4062, FO. 170.]

At the battle of Bosworth between Richard 3<sup>d</sup>. & the Earle of Richmond, Richard Knowing the Earl to be thirsty and appetent after Glory, but of an unpractis'd skill in War; and as inferior in courage to him, he had projected (in manner of

stratagem) so soon as the armies approached ready for the Charge, to advance himself before his Troops, and give the Earll being Generall of his forces, the Signall of a Combat. And to provoke & single him w<sup>th</sup> a more glorious invitation, he wore the Crown Royall upon his head, the fairest mark for Valour and Ambition; and Richard also revolving, that that day should be either the last of his Life, or the first of a better, and render'd him a Valiant and Confident Master of his Right, and in the constancy of hope and resolution, he gives order for the Battell. The two Armies confronted, & whilst the Alarme, & every blow began to be hot and furious, forth breaks King Richard towards the Earl wafting him by a signall, who seem'd readily to accept it & pricking his Horse forward, came on very gallantly, as if but one Genius had prompted their Spirits and Ambition. But the Earls carriere soon faltred and Mars became retrograde, it being but a nimble train to draw the King on to some disadvantages, or else he lik'd not his furious approach, for suddenly he made a halt, and w<sup>th</sup> as much credit as he could (and no harme) recover'd the Vauntguard of his Army, whither Richard pursued him, w<sup>th</sup> so much speed and fierceness, that he forc'd him to his Standard; And now high in blood and anger (to see his Valour deluded by such a politike bravery) w<sup>th</sup> his sword makes way, and w<sup>th</sup> his own hand slew S<sup>r</sup>. Charles Brandon, Standard-bearer, thinking to have made the next blow as fatall to the Earl, but the affluence of the Souldiers interjecting, rescued him, S<sup>r</sup> John Cheney being one of the formost, whom the King stroke from his horse, to the ground; But charg'd & environ'd w<sup>th</sup> multitudes valiant Richard falls, the Sacrifice of that day, under the soldiers swords, so rabious in their execution, as if his body must suffer more, because they could not kill his better part, & wounding his dead Corps, and mangling it whilst it lay drench'd in gore. And after all (to compleat their barbarisme) threw his body behind one upon a Jade, and so convey'd it to Leicester, where it was bury'd without any funebrous rites.

The Battle thus fought & won, the Victor was crown'd in y<sup>e</sup> field, w<sup>th</sup> that Crown King Richard wore, w<sup>ch</sup> the L<sup>d</sup> Stanley put upon his head, & saluted him King by the stile of Henry the 7<sup>th</sup> King of England, &c. And thus Henry, Earle of Richmond, son of Edmond of Meredith ap Tudor (alias of Hadham) Earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, Daughter and heire of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, attain'd to the



Crown, and had the easier ascent to the English Throne by the oversight and remissness of Richard, in y<sup>e</sup> Catastrophe of his Reign, who gave too much opportunitie, and scope to y<sup>e</sup> affairs of his Enemies, when they were under his Arme & Power. And in the fortune of his Judgment, (at the closing Scene) that did not better presuppose his Enemy too prudent, and reserv'd to trust the advantage he had, unto a sharp and a single hazzard.

[The writing of the above is of the time of Charles II. or later. The MS. from which it is extracted is entitled "Choice and Select Observables," &c.]



## CONTRIBUTIONS TO TOPOGRAPHY.

### Blackfordby, Leicestershire.

#### ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

VOL. I. p. 213, l. 2.

Leicester, 25th May, 1784.

Rev. Sir,—Inclosed you receive a Copy of Ashby de la Zouch Endowment,\* the charge whereof is 13s. 9d. The ancient name is Esseby, and it appears by Tanner's Notitia that this Church was appropriated to the Monastery of Lilleshull in Shropshire by Alan le Zouch about the year 1145, from whom it probably derived the present name of Ashby de la Zouch. It seems by the Endowment that the vicar and his clerk were to have their maintenance in the Monastery at the table of the Canons, who were to keep the vicar an horse, and to pay his expences when he went to the Synod, besides a pension of 20s. and mortuaries and oblations; the vicar paying the synodals, and the impropriators the procurations.

I am, Dear Sir, your sincere & faithful serv<sup>t</sup>

The Rev. M Prior

JOHN STOCKDALE.

at Ashby de la Zouch.

—p. 214, l. 37, p. 252.—This opposition to the rebuilding of the chapel has now been withdrawn, and a new edifice is to be constructed next year from designs by Mr. H. Stevens of Derby.

\* From the Registry at Lincoln.—J. M. G.

— p. 215, l. 32.—“Blackfordby Wake is always on the Sunday before Saint James’ Day yearly, and St. James’ Day is always on the 25th of July.” *MS. of Mr. W. Joyce, Attorney, 1747-52.* It is not therefore improbable that S. Margaret, whose day is July 20th, is the Patron Saint.

The coat of arms used by Mr. W. Joyce was,—A bend, between three cross-crosslets on the sinister side, and three fleur de lis on the dexter: Crest, a lion rampant: no colours marked.

— p. 217, l. 12.—Among the disbursements of John Choyce, chapel-warden in 1724, are these items,—

Tom Dale for fetching the bell	...	...	0	0	3
John Wetton for carriage of the bell	...	...	0	2	6
New bell-rope	...	...	0	1	2
Spent at hanging the bell	...	...	0	1	0
The ringers	...	...	0	2	6
Jno. Dakin for a bell-wheel, &c.	...	...	0	19	0
Jos. Clarke for taking the bell down	...	...	0	2	6
For casting the bell	...	...	2	4	8

— l. 16.—The invasion of England by “the Pretender” in 1715 was highly popular in Leicestershire. At an election at Leicester the mob spoke openly and contemptuously of George the 1st., and very nearly murdered the High Sheriff for refusing to return the Jacobite candidate.\* The parochial authorities of Blackfordby, however, were called upon by the powers then in being to exert themselves in the opposite cause. By virtue of a warrant directed to Tho. Boulton from some of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county, the constable of Blackfordby was required to levy and collect the sum of nine shillings and sixpence halfpenny for the payment of the drums, colours, and officers of the militia, and to bring it to the said T. Boulton on the 28th of Dec. at Belton, which he accordingly did. They had already furnished up the old parish armour. Among “the Disbursements or layings out of Joseph Glen, being thirdborough for the year 1715,” are these items;—

	li.	s.	d.
For making a levy for the train soldiers	...	0	1 . 6
For making the coats	...	0	8 . 0

\* Jesse’s *Memoirs of the Chevalier, Prince Charles Edward, &c.*, vol. I. p. 32.

	li.	s.	d.
Paid the soldiers when they went ... ..	1	7	1
Paid the soldiers when they came back ... ..	0	8	0
Paid to Blinkarne for a belt and other repairs ... ..	0	11	4
Paid for carriage of the swords to Ashby ... ..	0	0	2
Paid for ale Mr. Joice gave the soldiers at their return ... ..	0	0	8
Paid widow Austin for "cresing" [greasing?] the swords and making a scabbard ... ..	0	6	0
For carriage of muskets and hats ... ..	0	6	6

Among the items of Henry Benkarne's bill were,—

For putting a frog for the bayonet ... ..	0	1	2
For putting another frog to a belt and mending it ... ..	0	1	4
For 2 cartridge boxes and girdles ... ..	0	7	0

We have also the particulars of the military expences of the parish in 1684, when Nicholas Joyce was thirdborough, as follows.

#### HIS ACCOUNTS CONCERNING THE TRAINE SOULDIERIS.

Imprimis for seauen yards & som od misser of red cloth, blew searge, silke, buttons, & ribins, bought of Mrs Bats, which may be perused & scene by Mrs Bats his bill what they came vnto ... ..	1	17	9
Itm paid James Jewett for a new sword bought in John Brookes his time ... ..	0	8	4
Itm foure dayes pay ... ..	1	0	0
Itm Mustermaster his pay ... ..	0	2	0
Itm for the surgion his fees ... ..	0	2	0
Itm for new colers ... ..	0	3	0
Itm giuen them to drinke ... ..	0	1	0
Itm for carriing of their armes to Leiete' ... ..	0	4	0
Itm for powder ... ..	0	1	4
Itm for dressing of their armes ... ..	0	1	6
Itm to Johnson for serueing with his owne musket ... ..	0	1	6
Itm for making the souldiers coates... ..	0	5	0

All now remaining of the old parish kit is a sword of the time of King Charles the Ist in the possession of Mr. M. T. Joyce.

VOL. II. p. 60, l. 29.—For — read 1663.

— l. 31.—For 1663 read 166 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

— l. 46.—For 1668 read 166 $\frac{7}{8}$ .

— p. 64, l. 13.—For *ill* read *all*.

— p. 64.—With reference to the disputes about the burials at Blackfordby, the following document among

Mr. Joyce's papers affords information. He also has a copy of the Licence to bury, dated June 27th, 1679.

BLOFFERBY CHAPPELL. NOTE OF THEIR CASE.

There was a Licence granted by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Town of Blofferby on the certificate of the Parson of Ashby de la Zouch (Mr. Smart,) who hath certified y<sup>t</sup> the Town of Blofferby hath buried in the Chappel and Chappel Yard for above this 40<sup>y</sup> years; But there falling a difference betwixt the Town of Ashby & Blofferby about their Poor, upon this occasion there fell a servant that had lived in Ashby in a mopish distraction, & when all she had was spent, the Town of Ashby would have sent her to Blofferby, her mother living then at Blofferby, a poor woman, & receiving collections of the Town then, Blofferby applying to my Lord Ferrers & my Lord Beaumont, two Justices, who sent the woman to Ashby according to the law. Ashby after divers hearing at the Sessions, & a tryal at Law, were ordered to keep the woman.

Now Ashby men out of spleen to Blofferby will not let them bury their dead in their Chappel & Chappel yard, but would revoke their Licence, though it be a great ease to Blofferby to bury their dead a whome [at home,] & Ashby not prejudiced, having all their dues paid to their Church, & a benefit to Ashby, not having their Church broke up, whereby there is a benefit to the Church not having it broke up, & for avoyding stench & ill smells to the living, and so also save the breaking up their Church Yard.

The benefit they got by Blofferby is that when they bury at Ashby, the company that do accompany the dead, sometimes many of them are ill husbands, & so some of them fall to drinking & ill husbandry, Ashby consisting of many alehouses, & so they would endeavour to . . . . . rudeness & drunkenness and other disorder.

—Note †.—In the same Schedule is "Bundle i., No. 4. Easter 8 Rich. 2. 1285. Record of the proceedings in the Bishop's Court touching what tythes were due from Blackfordby to the Minister of Ashby, and also concerning the right of presentation to the Vicarage of Ashby."

— p. 121, l. 23.—In p. 252 of the *Hist. Coll.* Vol. II., Ann *Coulston* is said to be a mistake for *Coulson*, but the name is spelt *Coulston* in the Blackfordby register.

— l. 30.—For *bur. the 21st*, read *died the 21st, and bur.*

— p. 122, after l. 21.—Add, "1714. William Son of William & Elizabeth Joyce was baptized in our Chappell the Sixth of Augt."

— l. 32.—For *Joyce* read *Choyce*.

— l. 41.—Read, "Lucy Grew, the wife of Benjamin Grew," &c.

— p. 124, l. 4.—For 1744 read 1743.

- l. 5.—For — read 1744.  
 — p. 125. after l. 5.—Add, “1747. Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Fisher bury’d Decr. 30th.”  
 — p. 126, l. 3.—For *T. Prior* read *J. Prior*.  
 — l. 21.—For *T.* read *J.*  
 — l. 34.—For *Henry* read *John*.  
 — l. 37.—For *January* read *May*.  
 — p. 128, l. 5, 17.—For *Mary* read *Mary Margaret*.  
 — l. 27.—For *two other* read *two of the*.  
 — p. 218. stanza vi.—Observe the play upon the words *grew* and *choice*, being the names of the lovers.  
 — p. 221. stanza LIII.—Read,—  
     Alas! their budding feelings time matured,  
     In breast of youth love moves with hasty stride;  
 — p. 285, l. 7.—In 1855 the Butt House was sold by Mr. John Burton to Mr. William Watts.

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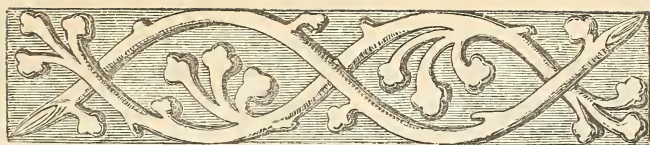
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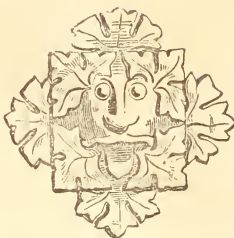
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